Earl of Leitrim.

9 6/20

F.752

CAMDEN'S
BRITANNIA.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.

O DA mi piu d'ogn' altera amata e cara
Piu d'ogn' altra, gentil terra d'Arcadia,
Che col' pie tocco, e con la mente inchino;
Se ne' confini tuoi, Madre gentile,
Foſs' io giunto a chiuſi occhi, anco l'havrei
Troppo ben conoſciuto, coſi toſto
M'e corſo per le vene un certo amico
Conſentimento incognito e latente,
Si pien de tenerezza e di diletto,
Che l'ha ſentito in ogni fibra il ſangue.

Guarini, *Paſtor Fido, atto* V.

F 752

BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FLOURISHING KINGDOMS

OF

ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

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By RICHARD GOUGH.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Miſeries of England and Scotland in a diſunited ſtate.

WHOEVER hath peruſed the hiſtories of England and Scotland, under two independent monarchs, and beheld there the terrible deſtructions and devaſtations of fire, ſword, and rapine; the vaſt conſumption of blood and treaſure in maintaining the borders on both ſides; and the frequent advantages accruing to foreign enemies from thoſe terrible hoſtilities between the inhabitants of the ſame iſland; muſt readily acknowledge, that an entire and perpetual union of the eſtates of thoſe two kingdoms under the ſame monarch, and with the ſame legiſlature, was one of the greateſt bleſſings to both that Heaven could ſend; eſpecially, at a time when there was ſo much cauſe to dread a return to that ancient ſtate of entire ſeparation and independence.

An union attempted by king Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

It was in a ſenſe of theſe dreadful calamities, that king Henry the Eighth (to go back no farther) did ſo earneſtly labour a match between the daughter of James the Fifth of Scotland and his own ſon Edward; which proceeded ſo far as to be ratified in the parliament of Scotland, and to have hoſtages ſent from thence to the Engliſh court for performance of articles. But theſe proceedings were zealouſly and openly oppoſed by the French; whoſe influence in the Scotch counſels was at that time ſo powerful and prevailing, that the projected match was broken off; and king Henry (diſappointed of the hopes which he had conceived of laying the foundation of a laſting union, and growing infirm, and dying not long after) could only leave it in charge with his council to proſecute that point by force of arms to the laſt, if the Scots would not be induced by fair means to conſent to the match, according to the national engagement which they had paſſed. Purſuant to this charge, the duke of Somerſet, protector of the kingdom under Edward the Sixth, marched into Scotland at the head of an army; and, having firſt by meſſage propoſed a treaty about the match, but in vain, he afterwards defeated them in the memorable battle of Muſſelburgh; whereupon the Scots caſt themſelves upon the protection of France, whither the young queen was conveyed, and many years after married the dauphin.

Union of England and Scotland under one head in king James I.

But what neither the counſels nor arms of England could effect was brought about by Divine Providence, without the intervention of either, in half a century after; in which time Edward the Sixth and his two ſiſters dying without iſſue, and a ſon being born to the queen of Scots, and ſucceeding to that kingdom by the name of James the Sixth; he, upon the death of Elizabeth, queen of England (the laſt of king Henry's iſſue that wore the crown), ſucceeded alſo to the kingdom of England, by the name of James the Firſt, "as lineally, rightfully, and lawfully deſcended of the body of the moſt excellent lady Margaret, eldeſt daughter of the moſt renowned king Henry the Seventh and the high and noble princeſs queen Elizabeth, his wife, eldeſt daughter of king Edward the Fourth; the ſaid lady Margaret being eldeſt ſiſter of king Henry the Eighth, father of the high and mighty princeſs of famous memory, Elizabeth, late queen of England;" according to the language of an act of parliament in England, ſolemnly recogniſing his right and title to the crown.

A farther union attempted in vain by king James I.

The king, having thanked the parliament for this ſo ready and cheerful recognition of his right, did immediately move for an union between the two kingdoms, "that, as they were made one in the head, ſo among themſelves they might be inſeparably conjoined, and all memory of by-paſt diviſions extinguiſhed;" whereupon an act of parliament was paſſed, in England, preſently; and alſo a like act, in the parliament of Scotland, ſome months after; by which acts commiſſioners of the two kingdoms, reſpectively, were empowered to meet and treat concerning articles of union to be laid before the parliaments of both nations. In virtue of thoſe powers, they accordingly met at Weſtminſter, October 20, 1604, and agreed upon the following articles:

Articles of union in the time of James I. Hoſtile laws extinguiſhed.

" It is agreed by the commiſſioners of England and Scotland to be mutually propoſed to the parliament of both realms at the next ſeſſions, that all hoſtile laws made and conceived expreſſly, either by England againſt Scotland, or Scotland againſt England, ſhall in the next ſeſſions be abrogated and utterly extinguiſhed.

The name of borders aboliſhed.

" It is alſo agreed, that all laws, cuſtoms, and treaties of the borders betwixt England and Scotland ſhall be declared by a general act to be abrogated and aboliſhed, and that the ſubjects on either part ſhall be governed by the laws and ſtatutes of the kingdoms where they dwell, and the name of the borders extinguiſhed.

Order for ſentences not ſatisfied.

" And becauſe by aboliſhing the border-laws and cuſtoms it may be doubted, that the executions ſhall ceaſe upon thoſe ſentences that have heretofore been given by the oppoſite officers of thoſe borders, upon wrongs committed before the death of the late queen of happy memory; it is thought fit that, in caſe the commiſſioners or officers to be appointed by his majeſty before the time of the next ſeſſions of parliament, ſhall not procure ſufficient redreſs of ſuch filed bills and ſentences, that then the ſaid parliaments may be moved to make ſuch order as to their wiſdoms ſhall ſeem convenient, for ſatisfaction of that which hath been diſcerned by ſome officers; as alſo how diſorders and inſolences may be hereafter repreſſed, and the country which was lately of the borders kept in peace and quietneſs in time to come; as likewiſe to preſcribe ſome order, how the purſuits of former wrongs, preceding the death of the late queen, and ſince the laſt treaties of the borders in the years 1596 and 1597, which have never yet been moved, may be continued and proſecuted to a definitive ſentence.

Participation of commodities to be mutual.

" And, foraſmuch as the next degree to the abolition of all memory of hoſtility is the participation of mutual commodities and commerce, it is agreed, firſt, concerning importation of merchandise into either realm from foreign parts, that, whereas certain commodities are wholly prohibited by the ſeveral laws of both realms to be brought into either of them by the natives themſelves or by any other, the ſaid prohibitions ſhall now be made mutual to both, and neither an Engliſhman bring into Scotland, nor a Scotchman into England, any of theſe prohibited wares and commodities; nevertheleſs, if the ſaid commodities be made in Scotland, it ſhall be lawful to bring them out of Scotland to England; and ſo reciprocally of the commodities made in England, and carried to Scotland.

Inequality of privileges to be tried.

" Whereas a doubt hath been conceived againſt the equal communication of trade betwixt Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects in matter of importation, grounded upon ſome inequality of privileges which the Scots are reported to have in foreign parts, and, namely, in France, above the Engliſh, whereby the Engliſh might be prejudged; and that, after a very deliberate conſideration had of the ſaid ſuppoſed inequalities, both private and public examination of divers merchants of either ſide touching all liberties, immunities, privileges, impoſts, and payments on the part of the Engliſh, and on the part of the Scottiſh, either at Bourdeaux for their trade of wines, or in Normandy or any other part of France, for other commodities, it appeared, that in the trade of Bourdeaux there was and is ſo little difference, in any advantage of privileges or immunities, or in the impoſts and payments, all being reckoned and well weighed on either ſide, as it could not juſtly hinder the communication of trade; in the trade of Normandy likewiſe, or any other parts of France, the advantage that the Scottiſh ſubjects by their privilege are acknowledged to have is ſuch as, without much difficulty, may be reconciled and reduced to an equality with the Engliſh by ſuch means as is hereafter declared; it is agreed, that the Scottiſhmen ſhall be free for the tranſporting of wine from Bourdeaux into England, paying the ſame cuſtoms and duties that the Engliſhmen do pay; and the Engliſhmen ſhall be likewiſe free for tranſporting of wine or other commodities from Bourdeaux into Scotland, paying the ſame cuſtoms and duties that the Scottiſhmen do pay there.

Importation to be free to both people.

" And likewiſe for clearing and reſolving the doubts touching the advantage that the Scots are ſuppoſed to have above the Engliſh in buying and tranſporting the commodities of Normandy, and of other parts of the kingdom of France (excepting the buying of wine in Bourdeaux, which is already determined); it is agreed, that there ſhall be ſent ſome meet and diſcreet perſons into France, two for either ſide, to take perfect notice of any ſuch advantage as either the Engliſh have above the Scots, or the Scots above the Engliſh, in the buying or tranſporting of any commodities of Normandy or any parts of France (excepting the wine of Bourdeaux); and, as the ſaid perſons ſhall find the advantage to be, ſo, for making the trade equal, the cuſtom ſhall be advanced to the king in England and Scotland. And, for the part of thoſe that have the advantage, and according to the proportion of the ſaid advantage, the advancement of the cuſtom to continue no longer than the privilege of having ſuch advantage ſhall continue; and that, generally for all other trade from any parts, the Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects, each, in the other's country, ſhall have liberty of importation as freely as any of the native ſubjects themſelves having ſpecial privilege.

Exportation of goods prohibited made unlawful to both.

" Next, concerning exportation, it is agreed, that all ſuch goods as are prohibited and forbidden to Engliſhmen themſelves to be tranſported forth of England to any foreign part, the ſame ſhall be unlawful for any Scottiſhmen or any other to tranſport to any foreign nation beyond ſea, under the ſame penalties and forfeitures that the Engliſh are ſubject unto; and reciprocally that, forth of Scotland, no Engliſhmen ſhall tranſport to any foreign part the goods or commodities that are prohibited in Scotland to Scottiſhmen themſelves; nevertheleſs ſuch goods, and commodities, and merchandises as are licenſed to Engliſhmen to tranſport out of England to any foreign part, the ſame may be likewiſe tranſported by Scottiſhmen thither, they certifying their going into foreign parts, and taking a coquet accordingly, and paying the ordinary cuſtom that Engliſhmen do pay themſelves at the exporting of ſuch wares; the like liberty to be for Engliſhmen in Scotland.

Order for native commodities.

" As for the native commodities which either of the countries do yield, and may ſerve for the uſe

and

and benefit of the other, it is agreed, that mutually there may be tranſported forth of England to Scotland, and forth of Scotland to England, all ſuch wares as are neither of the growth or handy-work of either of the ſaid realms, without payment of any impoſt, cuſtom, or exaction, and as freely in all reſpects as any wares may be tranſported either in England from part to part, or in Scotland from part to part; excepting ſuch particular ſorts of goods and merchandises as are hereafter mentioned, being reſtrained for the proper and inward uſe of each country. And for that purpoſe it is declared, that, both in this communication of benefit and participation of the native commodities of the one country with the other, there ſhall be ſpecially reſerved and excepted the ſorts hereafter ſpecified: that is to ſay, wool, ſheep, ſheep-fell, cattle, leather, hides, and linen-yarn, which are ſpecially reſtrained within each country, not to be tranſported from the one to the other; excepting alſo and reſerving to the Scottiſhmen their trade of fiſhing within their lochs, forths, and bays, within land, and in the ſeas within fourteen miles of the coaſts of the realm of Scotland, where neither Engliſhmen nor any ſtrangers have uſed to fiſh; and ſo reciprocally in the point of fiſhing on the behalf of England; all which exceptions and reſtrictions are not to be mentioned in any ſort for a mark or note of ſeparation or diſunion, but only as matters of policy and conveniency for the ſeveral eſtates of each country.

Order for cuſtom.

" Furthermore it is agreed, that all foreign wares to be tranſported forth of Scotland to England, or out of England to Scotland, by any of the king's ſubjects of either kingdom, having at their firſt entry once paid cuſtom in either of the kingdoms, ſhall not pay outward cuſtom therein afterwards, ſave only inward cuſtom at that port whereunto they ſhall be tranſported; but the owner of the goods, or the factor or maſter of the ſhip, ſhall give bond not to tranſport the ſame into any foreign part.

Scots may be aſſociated in Engliſh companies.

" It is alſo agreed, that Scottiſhmen ſhall not be debarred from being aſſociates unto any Engliſh company of merchants, as merchant-venturers or others, upon ſuch conditions as any Engliſhman may be admitted; and ſo reciprocally for Engliſhmen in Scotland.

Order for tranſportation.

" It is, nevertheleſs, agreed by mutual conſent, and ſo to be underſtood, that the mutual liberty aforeſaid of exportation and trade in each part from the one to the other ſhall ſerve for the inward uſe only of either realm; and order taken for reſtraining and prohibiting the tranſportation of the ſaid commodities into foreign parts, and for due puniſhment of thoſe that ſhall tranſgreſs in that behalf.

Puniſhment of ſuch as ſhall tranſgreſs.

" And, for the better aſſurance and caution herein, it is agreed, that every merchant ſo offending ſhall forfeit his goods; the ſhips, wherein the ſaid goods ſhall be tranſported, confiſcated; the cuſtomers, ſearchers, and other officers of the cuſtom whatſoever, in caſe of conſent or knowledge on their part, to loſe their offices and goods, and their bodies to be impriſoned at his majeſty's pleaſure; of which eſcheats and forfeitures two parts ſhall appertain to his majeſty, if the cuſtoms be unfarmed, and the third to the informer; and, if the cuſtoms be farmed, one third of the forfeiture ſhall belong to his majeſty, a third to the farmers of the cuſtoms, and the other third to the informer. The trial of the offence to be ſummary in either country in the Exchequer-chamber by writ, ſufficient witneſſes, or oath of the party, or before the juſtice by jury or aſſize; and his majeſty's officer in either country to convene with the complainers that intereſt in the purſuit.

Caution to be given by the owners and maſters of ſhips.

" As alſo, for the more ſurety that there ſhall be no tranſportation of ſuch goods, it is agreed, that, at the ſhipping of all ſuch native commodities, there be taken, by the cuſtomer of the port where the goods or wares are embarked, a bond or obligation ſubſcribed by the owner of the ſaid goods, and maſter of the ſhip; by the owner, if he be preſent, and, in caſe of his abſence, by the maſter of the ſhip, and factor or party that ladeth the ſame; which bond ſhall contain a ſum of money anſwerable to the value of the goods, with condition of relieving the party obliged, and diſcharging him of the ſaid bond, in caſe return be made of a due certificate to the cuſtom where the goods were laden, from any part within England or Scotland: the certificate to be ſubſcribed and ſealed by the officers of the cuſtoms of the port where the ſaid goods ſhall arrive, and be unladen; or, if there be no ſuch officers there, by the chief magiſtrate and town-clerk of that harbour or town, under their hand and ſeal.

Indifferency of freighting.

" It is farther agreed, touching the indifferent freighting of commodities either in Engliſh or Scottiſh bottoms, that Engliſhmen and Scottiſhmen freight and lade their goods each in other's ſhips and bottoms indifferently, paying only Engliſh and Scottiſh cuſtom, notwithſtanding any contrary laws or prohibitions; and that a propoſition be made to the parliament of England for eſtabliſhing ſome good orders for upholding and maintaining the great fiſhing of England; as likewiſe that a propoſition be made to the parliament of Scotland for the making of their ſhipping more proportionable in burthen to the ſhipping of England, the better to ſerve for equality of trade, and a common defence for the whole iſle.

Poſtnati declared free.

" And, becauſe it is requiſite that the mutual communication aforeſaid be not only extended to matter of commerce, but to all other benefits and privileges of natural-born ſubjects, it is agreed, that an act be propoſed to be paſſed in manner following: That all the ſubjects of both realms, born ſince the deceaſe of the late queen, and that ſhall be born hereafter under the obedience of his majeſty and of his royal progeny, are by the common laws of both realms, and ſhall be for ever enabled to obtain, ſucceed, inherit, and poſſeſs all goods, lands, and chattels, honours, dignities, offices, liberties, privileges and benefices eccleſiaſtical or civil, in parliament and all other places of the kingdoms, and every one of the ſame, in all reſpects, and without any exception whatſoever, as fully and amply as the ſubjects of either realm reſpectively might have done, or may do in any ſort, within the kingdom where they are born.

Exception for offices of the crown.

" Farther, whereas his majeſty, out of his great judgment and providence, hath not only profeſſed in public and private ſpeech to the nobility and council of both, but hath alſo vouchſafed to be contented, that, for a more full ſatisfaction and comfort of all his loving ſubjects, it may be compriſed in the ſaid act, that his majeſty meaneth not to confer any office of the crown, any office of judicature, place, voice, or office

in

in parliament of either kingdom upon the ſubjects of the other, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, until time and converſation have increaſed and accompliſhed an union of the ſaid kingdoms, as well in the hearts of all the people, and in the conformity of laws and policies in theſe kingdoms, as in the knowledge and ſufficiency of particuler men, who, being untimely employed in ſuch authorities, could no way be able, much leſs acceptable, to diſcharge ſuch duties belonging to them; it is therefore reſolved by us the commiſſioners aforeſaid, not only in regard of our deſires and endeavours to farther the ſpeedy concluſion of this happy work intended, but alſo as a teſtimony of our love and thankfulneſs for his gracious promiſe, on whoſe ſincerity and benignity we build our full aſſurance, even according to the inward ſenſe and feeling of our own loyal and hearty affections, to obey and pleaſe him in all things worthy the ſubjects of ſo worthy a ſovereign, that it ſhall be deſired of both the parliaments to be enacted by their authority, that all the ſubjects of both realms, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, may be enabled and capable to acquire, purchaſe, inherit, ſucceed, uſe, and diſpoſe of all lands, goods, inheritances, offices, honours, dignities, liberties, privileges, immunities, benefices, and preferments whatſoever, each ſubject in either kingdom, with the ſame freedom and as lawfully and peaceably as the very natural and born ſubjects of either realm, where the ſaid rights, eſtates, or profits are eſtabliſhed, notwithſtanding whatſoever law, ſtatute, or former conſtitutions heretofore in force to the contrary; other than to acquire, poſſeſs, ſucceed, or inherit any office of the crown, office of judicatory, or any voice, place, or office in parliament; all which ſhall remain free from being claimed, held, or enjoyed by the ſubjects of the one kingdom within the other, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, notwithſtanding any words, ſenſe, or interception of the act, or any circumſtance thereupon depending, until there be ſuch a perfect and full accompliſhment of the union as is deſired mutually by both the realms: in all which points of reſervation, either in recital of the words of his majeſty's ſacred promiſe, or in any clauſe or ſentence before ſpecified from inabling them to any of the aforeſaid places or dignities, it hath been and ever ſhall be ſo far from the thoughts of any of us to preſume to alter or impair his majeſty's prerogative royal (who contrariwiſe do all with comfort and confidence depend herein upon the gracious aſſurance which his majeſty is pleaſed to give in the declaration of his ſo juſt and princely care and favour to all his people), as, for a farther laying open of our clear and dutiful intentions towards his majeſty in this and in all things elſe which may concern his prerogative, we do alſo herein profeſs and declare, that we think it fit there be inſerted, in the act to be propoſed and paſſed, in expreſs terms, a ſufficient reſervation of his majeſty's prerogative royal to denizate, inable, and prefer to ſuch offices, honours, dignities, and benefices whatſoever in both the ſaid kingdoms, and either of them, as are heretofore excepted in the preceding reſervation of all Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects born before the deceaſe of the late queen, as freely, ſovereignly, and abſolutely, as any of his majeſty's moſt noble progenitors or predeceſſors, kings of England or Scotland, might have done at any time heretofore, and to all other intents and purpoſes in as ample manner as if no ſuch act had ever been thought of or mentioned.

Reſervation of his majeſty's prerogative.

Remanding of malefactors.

"And foraſmuch as the ſeveral juriſdictions and adminiſtrations of either realm may be abuſed by malefactors, by their own impunity, if they ſhall commit any offence in the one realm, and afterwards remove their perſons and abode unto the other; it is agreed, that there may be ſome fit courſe adviſed of by the wiſdoms of the parliaments for trial and proceeding againſt the perſons of offenders remaining in the one realm, for and concerning the crimes and faults committed in the other realm; and yet, nevertheleſs, that it may be lawful for the juſtice of the realm where the fact is committed, to remand the offender remaining in the other realm to be anſwerable unto juſtice in the ſame realm where the fact was committed, and that, upon ſuch remand made, the offender ſhall be accordingly delivered, and all farther proceedings, if any be, in the other realm ſhall ceaſe, ſo as it may be done without prejudice to his majeſty or other lords in their eſcheats and forfeitures; with proviſion, nevertheleſs, that this be not thought neceſſary to be made for all criminal offences, but in ſpecial caſes only; as, namely, in the caſes of wilful murder, falſifying of monies, and forging of deeds, inſtruments, and writings, and ſuch other like caſes as, upon farther advice in the ſaid parliament, may be thought fit to be added."

The conſideration of the articles delayed.

By the tenor of the acts made, in the parliaments of both kingdoms, to empower commiſſioners to meet and agree as aforeſaid, the conſideration of the articles agreed on was expreſſly limited to the next ſeſſion of each parliament; and the next in England (being the parliament which was deſtined to deſtruction by the helliſh contrivance of the Gunpowder Plot, and abundantly employed in detecting and proſecuting the traitors, and making proviſion againſt any future attempts of the Papiſts) did only paſs an act to extend the time for conſidering the ſaid articles to any other ſeſſion of that parliament. Accordingly, in the next ſeſſion, which began the 18th day of November, in the year 1607, the articles were taken into conſideration by the parliament of England, but met with ſo many and great obſtructions, that nothing was brought to effect upon any head, except that one of aboliſhing all memory of hoſtilities between the two nations; and this was done by the repeal of divers hoſtile laws which had been made from time to time, and the eſtabliſhing, as much as might be, the peace and tranquillity of the border, by a certain method of trying ſuch offences as ſhould be committed by the Engliſh in Scotland, and by the Scots in England, in caſe the perſons, after ſuch offences committed, did eſcape into their own kingdom. All this was provided for in a ſeparate act, which was to take place as ſoon as the like proviſions ſhould be made, on the other part, by the parliament of Scotland.

The articles not confirmed by parliament.

The articles confirmed in the Scotch parliament.

The king was exceedingly grieved to ſee himſelf, in a great meaſure, diſappointed in an affair of ſuch conſequence, and which he had laid ſo much to heart; and to try whether the diſappointment might not be repaired, and his deſign compaſſed by beginning in Scotland, he ſummoned a parliament of that kingdom to meet, the Auguſt following, in the year 1608. In this

this all the articles which had been agreed upon by the commiſſioners were allowed and ratified, on condition that the parliament of England ſhould do the ſame, and ſhould make ſpecial declaration, that the kingdom of Scotland "ſhould remain an abſolute "and free monarchy, and the fundamental laws re- "ceive no alteration."

—but not in the Engliſh.

But the Engliſh parliament (for what reaſons, and upon what ground, is not certainly known) ſilently dropped the articles, and never took them into conſideration again; by which means, the two kingdoms, though under a ſucceſſion of the ſame monarchs, and (through the intereſt of thoſe monarchs in both) preſerved in a ſtate of peace, friendſhip, and correſpondence, did, notwithſtanding two ſubſequent attempts towards a cloſe union in the reigns of king Charles the Second and queen Anne, ſtill remain ſeparate and independent in point of conſtitution and commerce, till, in the year 1706 (the 5th of queen Anne), this mighty work, which had been ſo often attempted in vain, was moſt happily accompliſhed; and it is deſervedly reckoned among the moſt glorious and moſt important ſucceſſes of her majeſty's reign.

An attempt of an union by king Charles the Second.

The great importance of this work will appear by the unhappy condition which this iſland muſt have been reduced to, had this laſt attempt proved abortive, as ſo many others had done before. It was now about a hundred years, that the two nations had been united under one and the ſame head; and however a nearer union had been always wiſhed, as evidently tending to the ſtrength and intereſt of both kingdoms; yet, as long as that union in one and the ſame prince ſhould continue, they were ſure at leaſt to live in peace, and could be under no apprehenſion of returning to their ancient ſtate of hoſtility. But William duke of Glouceſter, a youth of incomparable parts, who promiſed whatever a nation could wiſh or deſire, being taken away at twelve years of age, and being alſo the only remaining iſſue of her then royal highneſs, and afterwards our gracious ſovereign queen Anne, there was no apparent hope of an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of Proteſtant princes; and therefore the king and the eſtates of the realm (convinced by the unhappy reign of king James the Second, that this Proteſtant kingdom can have no ſecurity of its laws, liberties, and religion, under the government of a Popiſh prince) paſſed an act for the ſucceſſion of the crown of England in the Proteſtant line: which act, being made only in the parliament of England, and neither that nor any of the like nature received or paſſed in the parliament of Scotland; the Scotch nation did not underſtand themſelves in the leaſt obliged, after the deceaſe of the queen, to acknowledge or regard the Proteſtant ſucceſſor, who was by ſuch act intitled to the Engliſh crown; the conſequence of which was, that nothing but the life of her then majeſty queen Anne ſtood between us and an entire ſeparation, or, in other words, between us and a return to that rapine, bloodſhed, and miſery, which fill the hiſtories of the two kingdoms for ſo many hundred years, during that former independent ſtate.

—to prevent an entire diſunion of the two nations.

In this view of approaching miſery to both nations, it pleaſed her majeſty, in the firſt year of her reign, to appoint commiſſioners of both (purſuant to the authority veſted in her by two ſtatutes made in the reſpective parliaments) to meet and treat of an union between the two kingdoms: who met accordingly, but, as I intimated before, without effect. From this time, the dangers and calamities of a diſunited ſtate were perpetually hanging over our heads, till her majeſty (impowered by both parliaments as before, and with better proſpect of ſucceſs) did, in the ſixth year of her reign, appoint and nominate new commiſſioners; whoſe great knowledge, wiſdom, and temper, having ſurmounted all difficulties, and, with the addition of parliamentary ſanctions, having eſtabliſhed us in an united ſtate for ever, their names ought to be honoured, to all poſterity, as the chief inſtruments, under our then gracious ſovereign, of laying this laſting foundation of the peace and proſperity of the iſland of GREAT BRITAIN.

Commiſſioners appointed to treat of union, 1 Annæ,

—and again 5 Annæ.

Commiſſioners for ENGLAND.

Thomas lord archbiſhop of Canterbury.
William Cowper, lord keeper.
John lord archbiſhop of York.
Sidney lord Godolphin.
Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
John duke of Newcaſtle.
William duke of Devonſhire.
Charles duke of Somerſet.
Charles duke of Bolton.
Charles earl of Sunderland.
Evelyn earl of Kingſton.
Charles earl of Carliſle.
Edward earl of Orford.
Charles viſcount Townſhend.
Thomas lord Wharton.
Ralph lord Grey.
John lord Poulet.
John lord Sommers.
Charles lord Halifax.
John Smith, eſq.
William marquis of Hartington.
John marquis of Granby.
Sir Charles Hedges.
Robert Harley, eſq.
Henry Boyle, eſq.
Sir John Holt.
Sir Thomas Trevor.
Sir Edward Northey.
Sir Simon Harcourt.
Sir John Cook.
Stephen Waller.

Commiſſioners for SCOTLAND.

James earl of Seafield, lord chancellor.
James duke of Queenſbury.
John earl of Marr.
Hugh earl of Loudon.
John earl of Sutherland.
James earl of Morton.
David earl of Weims.
David earl of Leven.
John earl of Stair.
Archibald earl of Roſeberry.
David earl of Glaſgow.
Lord Archibald Campbel.
Thomas viſcount Duplin.
William lord Roſs.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple.
Adam Cockburn.
Robert Dundas.
Robert Stuart.
Francis Montgomery.
Sir David Dalrymple.
Sir Alexander Ogilvy.
Sir Patrick Johnſton.
Sir James Smollet.
George Lockhart.
William Moriſon.
Alexander Grant.
William Seton.
John Clerk.
Hugh Montgomery.
Daniel Stuart.
Daniel Campbel.

Commiſſioners meet and finiſh the articles, and lay them before the queen,

The lords commiſſioners of England and Scotland, thus appointed, met at a place called the Cock-pit, near Whitehall, Weſtminſter, on the ſixteenth day of April, in the year 1706; and purſued that great and important work with ſo much zeal and aſſiduity, that the articles of union were ſigned and ſealed by the commiſſioners of both nations on the twenty-ſecond day of July following; and, on the twenty-third of the ſame month, one copy or inſtrument thereof was (according to the tenor of both commiſſions) preſented to her ſacred majeſty; who accepted it, with expreſſions of great thanks for the pains they had taken in the treaty, and with a declaration of her own earneſt deſire to ſee "ſo great a ſecurity and "advantage to both kingdoms accompliſhed in her "reign."

—and before the parliament.

By the tenor of the commiſſions, the articles of union, being ſigned and ſealed by the commiſſioners, were in like manner to be laid before the parliaments of both kingdoms; which was accordingly done the winter following; and (the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government of both churches, as eſtabliſhed in the reſpective kingdoms, having been firſt unalterably ſecured by acts of parliament in each) the ſaid articles, with ſome additions and alterations, were ratified and approved in both parliaments; the tenor of which is as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The two kingdoms united for ever by the name of Great Britain.

"That the two kingdoms of England and Scotland ſhall, upon the firſt day of May, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain; and that enſigns armorial of the ſaid united kingdom be ſuch as her majeſty ſhall appoint, and the croſſes of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined in ſuch manner as her majeſty ſhall think fit, and uſed in all flags, banners, ſtandards, and enſigns both at ſea and land."

ARTICLE II.

The Proteſtant ſucceſſion to be according to the act made before in England.

"That the ſucceſſion to the monarchy of the united kingdom of Great Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, after her moſt ſacred majeſty, and in default of iſſue of her majeſty, be, remain, and continue to the moſt excellent princeſs Sophia, electoreſs and dutcheſs dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Proteſtants, upon whom the crown of England is ſettled by an act of parliament made in England in the twelfth year of the reign of his late majeſty king William the Third, intituled, 'An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject;' and that all Papiſts, and perſons marrying Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from, and for ever incapable

incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the imperial crown of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof; and, in every ſuch caſe, the crown and government ſhall, from time to time, deſcend to, and be enjoyed by, ſuch perſon, being a Proteſtant, as ſhould have inherited and enjoyed the ſame, in caſe ſuch Papiſt, or perſon marrying a Papiſt, was naturally dead, according to the proviſion for the deſcent of the crown of England, made by another act of parliament in England, in the firſt year of the reign of their late majeſties king William and queen Mary, intituled, 'An act declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown."

ARTICLE III.

One parliament.

"That the united kingdom of Great Britain be repreſented by one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtyled the Parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE IV.

Intercourſe of trade and navigation.

"That all the ſubjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain ſhall, from and after the union, have full freedom and intercourſe of trade and navigation to and from any port or place within the ſaid united kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the ſubjects of either kingdom, except where it is otherwiſe expreſſly agreed in these articles."

ARTICLE V.

Ships of Scotland to be deemed ſhips of Great Britain.

"That all ſhips or veſſels belonging to her majeſty's ſubjects of Scotland, at the time of ratifying the treaty of union of the two kingdoms in the parliament of Scotland, though foreign built, be deemed and paſs as ſhips of the built of Great Britain; the owner, or, where there are more owners, one or more of the owners, within twelve months after the firſt of May next, making oath, that, at the time of ratifying the treaty of union in the parliament of Scotland, the ſame did, in whole or in part, belong to him or them, or to ſome other ſubject or ſubjects of Scotland, to be particularly named, with the place of their reſpective abodes; and that the ſame doth then, at the time of the ſaid depoſition, wholly belong to him or them; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any ſhare, part, or intereſt therein; which oath ſhall be made before the chief officer or officers of the cuſtoms, in the port next to the abode of the ſaid owner or owners; and the ſaid officer or officers ſhall be empowered to adminiſter the ſaid oath; and the oath, being ſo adminiſtered, ſhall be atteſted by the officer or officers who adminiſtered the ſame; and, being regiſtered by the ſaid officer or officers, ſhall be delivered to the maſter of the ſhip for ſecurity of her navigation; and a duplicate thereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid officer or officers to the chief officer or officers of the cuſtoms in the port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a regiſter, and from thence to be ſent to the port of London, to be there entered in the general regiſter of all trading ſhips belonging to Great Britain."

ARTICLE VI.

Both kingdoms ſhall be under the ſame regulations, as to trade.

"That all parts of the united kingdom, for ever, from and after the union, ſhall have the ſame allowances, encouragements, and drawbacks, and be under the ſame prohibitions, reſtrictions, and regulations of trade, and liable to the ſame cuſtoms and duties on import and export; and that the allowances, encouragements, and drawbacks, prohibitions, reſtrictions, and regulations of trade, and the cuſtoms and duties on import and export ſettled in England, when the union commences, ſhall, from and after the union, take place throughout the whole united kingdom, excepting and reſerving the duties upon export and import of ſuch particular commodities, from which any perſons, the ſubjects of either kingdom, are ſpecially liberated and exempted by their private rights, which, after the union, are to remain ſafe and entire to them in all reſpects as before the ſame. And that, from and after the union, no Scots cattle, carried into England, ſhall be liable to any other duties, either on the public or private accounts, than thoſe duties to which the cattle of England are, or ſhall be, liable within the ſaid kingdom. And ſeeing, by the laws of England, there are rewards granted upon the exportation of certain kinds of grain, wherein oats, grinded or ungrinded, are not expreſſed; that, from and after the union, when oats ſhall be ſold at fifteen ſhillings ſterling per quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid two ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling for every quarter of the oatmeal exported in the terms of the law, whereby and ſo long as rewards are granted for exportation of other grains, and that the bear of Scotland, from any place beyond ſea, would prove a diſcouragement to tillage, therefore that the prohibition, as now in force by the law of Scotland, againſt importation of victuals from Ireland, or any other place beyond ſea into Scotland, do, after the union, remain in the ſame force as now it is, until more proper and effectual ways be provided by the parliament of Great Britain, for diſcouraging the importation of the ſaid victuals from beyond ſea."

(Some exceptions and explanations.)

ARTICLE VII.

Exciſes of liquors the ſame.

"That all parts of the united kingdom be, for ever, from and after the union, liable to the ſame exciſes upon all exciſeable liquors, excepting only that the thirty-four gallons Engliſh barrel of beer or ale, amounting to twelve gallons Scots preſent meaſure, ſold in Scotland by the brewer at nine ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, excluding all duties, and retailed, including duties and the retailers profit at two-pence the Scots pint, or eighth part of the Scots gallon, be not, after the union, liable, on account of the preſent exciſe upon exciſeable liquors in England, to any higher impoſition than two ſhillings ſterling upon the aforeſaid thirty-four gallons Engliſh barrel, being twelve gallons the preſent Scots meaſure; and that the exciſe ſettled in England on all other liquors, when the union commences, take place throughout the whole united kingdom."

ARTICLE VIII.

Duties upon ſalt.

"That, from and after the union, all foreign ſalt, which ſhall be imported into Scotland, ſhall be charged,

charged, at the importation there, with the ſame duties as the like ſalt is now charged with, being imported into England; and to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner; but, in regard the duties of great quantities of foreign ſalt imported may be very heavy upon the merchants importers, that therefore all foreign ſalt, imported into Scotland, ſhall be cellared and locked up under the cuſtody of the merchants importers, and the officers employed for levying the duties upon ſalt, and that the merchant may have what quantity thereof his occaſion may require, not under a wey or forty buſhels at a time, giving ſecurity for the duty of what quantity he receives, payable in ſix months. But Scotland ſhall, for the ſpace of ſeven years from the ſaid union, be exempted from paying in Scotland, for ſalt made there, the duty or exciſe now payable for ſalt made in England; but, from the expiration of the ſaid ſeven years, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame duties for ſalt made in Scotland, as ſhall be then payable for ſalt made in England, to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner, and with proportionable drawbacks and allowances as in England, with this exception, that Scotland ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven years, remain exempted from the duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel on home-ſalt, impoſed by an act made in England, in the ninth and tenth of king William the Third of England; and, if the parliament of Great Britain ſhall, at or before the expiring of the ſaid ſeven years, ſubſtitute any other fund in place of the ſaid two ſhillings and four-pence of exciſe on the buſhel of home-ſalt, Scotland ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven years, bear a proportion of the ſaid fund, and have an equivalent in the terms of this treaty; and that, during the ſaid ſeven years, there ſhall be paid in England, for all ſalt made in Scotland, and imported thence into England, the ſame duties, upon the importation, as ſhall be payable for ſalt made in England, to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner as the duties on foreign ſalt are to be levied and ſecured in England; and that, after the ſaid ſeven years, as long as the ſaid duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel upon ſalt is continued in England, the ſaid two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel ſhall be payable for all ſalt made in Scotland, and imported into England, to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner; and that, during the continuance of the duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel upon ſalt made in England, no ſalt whatſoever be brought from Scotland to England by land in any manner, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſalt, and the cattle and carriages made uſe of in bringing the ſame, and paying twenty ſhillings for every buſhel of ſuch ſalt, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity; for which the carrier as well as the owner ſhall be liable, jointly and ſeverally; and the perſons bringing or carrying the ſame to be impriſoned by any one juſtice of the peace, by the ſpace of ſix months, without bail, and until the penalty be paid. And, for eſtabliſhing an equality in trade, that all fleſh exported from Scotland to England, and put on board in Scotland, to be exported to parts beyond the ſeas; and proviſions for ſhips in Scotland, and for foreign voyages; may be ſalted with Scots ſalt, paying the ſame duty for what ſalt is ſo employed as the like quantity of ſuch ſalt pays in England, and under the ſame penalties, forfeitures, and proviſions for preventing of frauds, as are mentioned in the laws of England; and that, from and after the union, the laws and acts of parliament in Scotland for pining, curing, and packing of herrings, white fiſh, and ſalmon for exportation with foreign ſalt only, without any mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, and for preventing of frauds in curing and packing of fiſh, be continued in force in Scotland, ſubject to ſuch alterations as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all fiſh exported from Scotland to parts beyond the ſeas, which ſhall be cured with foreign ſalt only, and without mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, ſhall have the ſame eaſes, premiums, and drawbacks, as are or ſhall be allowed to ſuch perſons as export the like fiſh from England; and that, for encouragement of the herring-fiſhing, there ſhall be allowed and paid to the ſubjects, inhabitants of Great Britain, during the preſent allowances for other fiſh, ten ſhillings and five-pence ſterling for every barrel of white herrings which ſhall be exported from Scotland; and that there ſhall be allowed five ſhillings ſterling for every barrel of beef or pork ſalted with foreign ſalt, without mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, and exported for ſale from Scotland to parts beyond ſea, alterable by the parliament of Great Britain; and if any matters of fraud relating to the ſaid duties on ſalt ſhall hereafter appear, which are not ſufficiently provided againſt by this article, the ſame ſhall be ſubject to ſuch farther proviſions as ſhall be thought fit by the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE IX.

Proportion of public taxes.

"That whenever the ſum of one million nine hundred ninety-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three pounds, eight ſhillings, and four-pence halfpenny, ſhall be enacted by the parliament of Great Britain to be raiſed in that part of the united kingdom now called England, on land and other things uſually charged in acts of parliament there, for granting an aid to the crown by a land-tax; that part of the united kingdom, now called Scotland, ſhall be charged by the ſame act with a farther ſum of forty-eight thouſand pounds, free of all charges, as the quota of Scotland to ſuch tax; and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer ſum raiſed in England by any tax on land, and other things uſually charged together with the land; and that ſuch quota for Scotland, in the caſe aforeſaid, be raiſed and collected in the ſame manner as the ceſs now is in Scotland, but ſubject to ſuch regulations, in the manner of collecting, as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE X.

Duties upon —ſtamped paper.

"That, during the continuance of the reſpective duties on ſtamped paper, vellum, and parchment, by the ſeveral acts now in force in England, Scotland ſhall not be charged with the ſame reſpective duties."

ARTICLE XI.

—Windows.

"That, during the continuance of the duties payable in England on windows and lights, which determine on the firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven

ſeven hundred and ten, Scotland ſhall not be charged with the ſame duties."

ARTICLE XII.

—Coals. "That, during the continuance of the duties payable in England on coals, culm, and cinders, which determine the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ten, Scotland ſhall not be charged therewith for coals, culm, and cinders conſumed there, but ſhall be charged with the ſame duties as in England for coals, culm, and cinders not conſumed in Scotland."

ARTICLE XIII.

—Malt. "That, during the continuance of the duty payable in England upon malt, which determines the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven, Scotland ſhall not be charged with that duty."

ARTICLE XIV.

Scotland not to be charged with duties already laid by the parliament of England. "That the kingdom of Scotland be not charged with any other duties laid on by the parliament of England before the union, except theſe conſented to in this treaty; in regard it is agreed, that all neceſſary proviſion ſhall be made by the parliament of Scotland, for the public charge and ſervice of that kingdom, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven; provided nevertheleſs, that if the parliament of England ſhall think fit to lay any farther impoſitions by way of cuſtoms, or ſuch exciſes with which, by virtue of this treaty, Scotland is to be charged equally with England, in ſuch caſe Scotland ſhall be liable to the ſame cuſtoms and exciſes, and have an equivalent to be ſettled by the parliament of Great Britain; with this farther proviſion, that any malt, to be made and conſumed in that part of the united kingdom now called Scotland, ſhall not be charged with any impoſition on malt during this preſent war. And ſeeing it cannot be ſuppoſed that the parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any ſort of burthen upon the united kingdom, but what they ſhall find of neceſſity at that time for the preſervation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the circumſtances and abilities of every part of the united kingdom; therefore it is agreed, that there be no farther exemption inſiſted upon for any part of the united kingdom, but that the conſideration of any exemptions, beyond what are already agreed on in this treaty, ſhall be left to the determination of the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE XV.

Equivalent to Scotland, for contributing to debts contracted by England, before the union. "That whereas, by the terms of this treaty, the ſubjects of Scotland, for preſerving an equality of trade throughout the united kingdom, will be liable to ſeveral cuſtoms and exciſes now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of the debts in England contracted before the union; it is agreed, that Scotland ſhall have an equivalent, for what the ſubjects thereof ſhall be ſo charged towards payment of the ſaid debts of England, in all particulars whatſoever, in manner following; viz. that, —before the union. before the union of the ſaid kingdoms, the ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand and eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, be granted to her majeſty by the parliament of England, for the uſes after mentioned, being the equivalent to be anſwered to Scotland, for ſuch parts of the ſaid cuſtoms and exciſes upon all exciſeable liquors, with which that kingdom is to be charged upon the union, as will be applicable to the payment of the ſaid debts of England, according to the proportions which the preſent cuſtoms of Scotland, being thirty thouſand pounds per annum, do bear to the cuſtoms in England, computed at one million three hundred forty-one thouſand five hundred and fifty-nine pounds per annum; and which the preſent exciſes on exciſeable liquors in Scotland, being thirty-three thouſand and five hundred pounds per annum, do bear to the exciſes on exciſeable liquors in England, computed at nine hundred forty-ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and two pounds per annum; which ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds ten ſhillings ſhall be due and payable from the time of the union. And in regard that, after the union, —after the union. Scotland becoming liable to the ſame cuſtoms and duties payable on import and export, and to the ſame exciſes on all exciſeable liquors as in England, as well upon that account, as upon the account of the increaſe of trade and people (which will be the happy conſequence of the union), the ſaid revenues will much improve beyond the before-mentioned annual values thereof, of which no preſent eſtimate can be made; yet, nevertheleſs, for the reaſons aforeſaid, there ought to be a proportionable equivalent anſwered to Scotland; it is agreed, that, after the union, there ſhall be an account kept of the ſaid duties ariſing in Scotland, to the end it may appear what ought to be anſwered to Scotland, as an equivalent for ſuch proportion of the ſaid increaſe as ſhall be applicable to the payment of the debts of England. And, for the farther and more effectual anſwering the ſeveral ends hereafter mentioned, it is agreed, that, from and after the union, the whole increaſe of the revenues of cuſtoms, and duties on import and export, and exciſes upon exciſeable liquors in Scotland, over and above the annual produce of the ſaid reſpective duties, as above ſtated, ſhall go and be applied, for the term of ſeven years, to the uſes hereafter mentioned; and that, upon the ſaid account, there ſhall be anſwered to Scotland annually, from the end of ſeven years after the union, an equivalent in proportion to ſuch part of the ſaid increaſe as ſhall be applicable to the debts of England; and generally, that an equivalent ſhall be anſwered to Scotland for ſuch parts of the Engliſh debts as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay by reaſon of the union, other than ſuch for which appropriations have been made by parliament in England, of the cuſtoms, or other duties on export and import, exciſes on all exciſeable liquors, in reſpect of which debts, equivalents are herein before provided. And, as for Application of the equivalent. the uſes to which the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, to be granted as aforeſaid, and all other monies which are to be anſwered or allowed to Scotland, as aforeſaid, are to be applied, it is agreed, that, in the firſt place, out of the aforeſaid ſum, what conſideration ſhall be found neceſſary to be had for any loſſes which private perſons may ſuſtain by reducing the coin of Scotland to the ſtandard and value

of the coin of England, may be made good; in the next place, that the capital ſtock, or fund of the African and Indian company of Scotland, advanced, together with intereſt for the ſaid capital ſtock after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the reſpective times of the payment thereof, ſhall be paid; upon payment of which capital ſtock and intereſt, it is agreed, the ſaid company be diſſolved and ceaſe, and alſo that, from the time of paſſing the act of parliament in England for raiſing the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, the ſaid company ſhall neither trade nor grant licenſe to trade; providing that if the ſaid ſtock and intereſt ſhall not be paid in twelve months after the commencement of the union, that then the ſaid company may from thenceforward trade, or give licenſe to trade, until the whole capital ſtock and intereſt ſhall be paid. And as to the overplus of the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, after payment of what conſideration ſhall be had for loſſes in repairing the coin, and paying the ſaid capital ſtock and intereſt, and alſo the whole increaſe of the ſaid revenues of cuſtoms, duties, and exciſes, above the preſent value which ſhall ariſe in Scotland, during the ſaid term of ſeven years, together with the equivalent which ſhall become due upon the improvement thereof in Scotland after the ſaid term; and alſo as to all other ſums which, according to the agreements aforeſaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of equivalent for what that kingdom ſhall hereafter become liable towards payment of the debts of England, it is agreed, that the ſame be applied in manner following, viz. that all the public debts of the kingdom of Scotland, as ſhall be adjuſted by this preſent parliament, ſhall be paid; and that two thouſand pounds per annum, for the ſpace of ſeven years, ſhall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the manufacture of coarſe wool within thoſe ſhires which produce the wool; and that the firſt two thouſand pounds ſterling be paid at Martinmas next, and ſo yearly at Martinmas, during the ſpace aforeſaid; and afterwards the ſame ſhall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the fiſheries, and ſuch other manufactures and improvements in Scotland, as may moſt conduce to the general good of the united kingdom. And it is agreed, that her majeſty be impowered to appoint commiſſioners, who ſhall be accountable to the parliament of Great Britain, for diſpoſing the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand and eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, and all other monies which ſhall ariſe to Scotland, upon the agreements aforeſaid, to the purpoſes before mentioned; which commiſſioners ſhall be empowered to call for, receive, and diſpoſe of the ſaid monies, in manner aforeſaid, and to inſpect the books of the ſeveral collectors of the ſaid revenues, and of all other duties from whence an equivalent may ariſe; and that the collectors and managers of the ſaid revenues and duties be obliged to give to the ſaid commiſſioners ſubſcribed authentic abbreviates of the produce of ſuch revenues and duties ariſing in their reſpective diſtricts; and that the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have their office within the limits of Scotland, and ſhall in ſuch office keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalents, and how the ſame ſhall have been diſpoſed of from time to time, which may be inſpected by any of the ſubjects who ſhall deſire the ſame."

Commiſſioners for diſpoſing of the equivalent.

ARTICLE XVI.

"That, from and after the union, the coin ſhall be of the ſame ſtandard and value, throughout the united kingdom, as now in England; and a mint ſhall be continued in Scotland under the ſame rules as the mint in England, and the preſent officers of the mint continued, ſubject to ſuch regulations and alterations as her majeſty, her heirs or ſucceſſors, or the parliament of Great Britain, ſhall think fit."

Coin of the ſame value and ſtandard in both kingdoms.

ARTICLE XVII.

"That, from and after the union, the ſame weights and meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the kingdom as are now eſtabliſhed in England, and ſtandards of weights and meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe boroughs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the ſtandards of weights and meaſures, now in uſe there, does of ſpecial right belong; all which ſtandards ſhall be ſent down to ſuch reſpective boroughs, from the ſtandards kept in the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations as the parliament of Great Britain ſhall think fit."

Weights and meaſures to be the ſame in both kingdoms.

ARTICLE XVIII.

"That the laws concerning regulation of trade, cuſtoms, and ſuch exciſes to which Scotland is, by virtue of this treaty, to be liable, be the ſame in Scotland, from and after the union, as in England; and that all other laws, in uſe within the kingdom of Scotland, do, after the union, and that notwithſtanding thereof, remain in the ſame force as before (except ſuch as are contrary to or inconſiſtent with this treaty), but alterable by the parliament of Great Britain, with this difference betwixt the laws concerning public right, policy, and civil government, and thoſe which concern private right, that the laws which concern public right, policy, and civil government, may be made the ſame throughout the whole united kingdom; but that no alteration be made in laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the ſubjects within Scotland."

Laws of trade, &c. to be the ſame in Scotland as in England;

—but all other laws of Scotland to remain as before.

ARTICLE XIX.

"That the court of ſeſſion, or college of juſtice, do, after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now conſtituted by the laws of that kingdom, and with the ſame authority and privileges as before the union, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations for the better adminiſtration of juſtice as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that hereafter none ſhall be named by her majeſty, or her royal ſucceſſors, to be ordinary lords of ſeſſion, but ſuch who have ſerved in the college of juſtice as advocates, or principal clerks of ſeſſion, for the ſpace of five years; or as writers to the ſignet for the ſpace of ten years; with this proviſion, that no writer to the ſignet be capable to be admitted a lord of the ſeſſion, unleſs he undergo a private and public trial on the civil law before the faculty of advocates, and be found by them qualified for the ſaid office, two years before he be named to be a lord of the ſeſſion; yet

Court of ſeſſion to continue,

—and rules concerning it.

yet ſo as the qualifications made, or to be made, for capacitating perſons to be named ordinary lords of ſeſſion, may be altered by the parliament of Great Britain. And that the court of juſticiary do alſo, after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now conſtituted by the laws of that kingdom, and with the ſame authority and privileges as before the union, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other rights of juſticiary; and that all admiralty-juriſdictions be under the lord high-admiral, or commiſſioners for the admiralty of Great Britain for the time being; and that the court of admiralty now eſtabliſhed in Scotland be continued, and that all reviews, reductions, or ſuſpenſions of the ſentences in maritime caſes, competent to the juriſdiction of that court, remain in the ſame manner after the union, as now in Scotland, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall make ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be judged expedient for the whole united kingdom, ſo as there be always continued in Scotland a court of admiralty, ſuch as in England, for determination of all maritime caſes relating to private rights in Scotland, competent to the juriſdiction of the admiralty-court, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that the heretable rights of admiralty and vice-admiralties in Scotland be reſerved to the reſpective proprietors as rights of property, ſubject, nevertheleſs, as to the manner of exerciſing ſuch heretable rights, to ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all other courts now in being within the kingdom of Scotland do remain, but ſubject to alterations by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all inferior courts within the ſaid limits do remain ſubordinate, as they are now, to the ſupreme courts of juſtice within the ſame, in all time coming; and that no cauſes in Scotland be cognoſcible by the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or any other court in Weſtminſter Hall; and that the ſaid courts, or any other of the like nature, after the union, ſhall have no power to cognoſce, review, or alter the acts or ſentences of the judicatures within Scotland, or ſtop the execution of the ſame; and that there be a court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the union, for deciding queſtions concerning the revenues of cuſtoms and exciſes there, having the ſame power and authority, in ſuch caſes, as the court of Exchequer has in England; and that the ſaid court of Exchequer in Scotland have power of paſſing ſignatures, gifts, tutories, and in other things, as the court of Exchequer at preſent in Scotland hath; and that the court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland do remain, until a new court of Exchequer be ſettled by the parliament of Great Britain in Scotland, after the union; and that, after the union, the queen's majeſty, and her royal ſucceſſors, may continue a privy-council in Scotland, for preſerving of public peace and order, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall think fit to alter it, or eſtabliſh any other effectual method for that end."

Court of juſticiary to continue.

Court of admiralty to continue.

Proviſo for all heretable rights of admiralty and vice-admiralty.

All courts in Scotland to remain;

and no cauſes in Scotland to be cogniſable by the courts of Weſtminſter Hall in England.

A court of Exchequer to be erected in Scotland;

—and privy-council to continue, if the queen pleaſe.

ARTICLE XX.

"That all heretable offices, ſuperiorities, heretable juriſdictions, offices for life, and juriſdictions for life, be reſerved to the owners thereof, as rights of property, in the ſame manner as they are now enjoyed by the laws of Scotland, notwithſtanding this treaty."

Proviſo for heretable offices.

ARTICLE XXI.

"That the rights and privileges of the royal boroughs in Scotland, as they now are, do remain entire after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof."

Proviſo for the rights of royal boroughs.

ARTICLE XXII.

"That, by virtue of this treaty, of the peers of Scotland, at the time of the union, ſixteen ſhall be the number to ſit and vote in the houſe of lords, and forty-five the number of the repreſentatives of Scotland in the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain; and that, when her majeſty, her heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall declare her or their pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent parliament of Great Britain, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall make farther proviſion therein, a writ do iſſue under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, directed to the privy council of Scotland, commanding them to cauſe ſixteen peers, who are to ſit in the houſe of lords, to be ſummoned to parliament, and forty-five members to be elected to ſit in the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain, according to the agreement in this treaty, in ſuch manner as by an act of this preſent ſeſſion of the parliament of Scotland is or ſhall be ſettled; which act is hereby declared to be as valid, as if it were a part of, and ingroſſed in, this treaty. And that the names of the perſons ſo ſummoned and elected ſhall be returned by the privy-council of Scotland into the court from whence the ſaid writ did iſſue. And that if her majeſty, on or before the firſt day of May next, on which day the union is to take place, ſhall declare under the great ſeal of England, that it is expedient, that the lords of parliament of England, and commons of the preſent parliament of England, ſhould be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England; then the ſaid lords of parliament of England, and commons of the preſent parliament of England, ſhall be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England; and her majeſty may, by her royal proclamation under the great ſeal of Great Britain, appoint the ſaid firſt parliament of Great Britain to meet at ſuch time and place as her majeſty ſhall think fit: which time ſhall not be leſs than fifty days after the date of ſuch proclamation; and, the time and place of the meeting of ſuch parliament being ſo appointed, a writ ſhall be immediately iſſued under the great ſeal of Great Britain, directed to the privy-council of Scotland, for the ſummoning the ſixteen peers, and for electing forty-five members, by whom Scotland is to be repreſented in the parliament of Great Britain. And the lords of parliament of England, and the ſixteen peers of Scotland, ſuch ſixteen peers being ſummoned and returned in the manner agreed in this treaty, and the members of

Sixteen peers and forty-five commoners, from Scotland, to ſit in the parliament of Great Britain.

Manner of electing them.

Parliament not to meet till fifty days after proclamation.

of the houſe of commons of the ſaid parliament of England, and the forty-five members for Scotland, ſuch forty-five members being elected and returned in the manner agreed in this treaty, ſhall aſſemble and meet reſpectively, in the reſpective houſes of the parliament of Great Britain, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be ſo appointed by her majeſty, and ſhall be the two houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain; and that parliament may continue for ſuch time only as the preſent parliament of England might have continued, if the union of the two kingdoms had not been made, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by her majeſty. And that every one of the lords of parliament of Great Britain, and every member of the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain, in the firſt and all ſucceeding parliaments of Great Britain, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall otherwiſe direct, ſhall take the reſpective oaths appointed to be taken, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, by an act of parliament made in England in the firſt year of the reign of the late king William and queen Mary, intitled, 'An act for the abrogating of the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths;' and make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in an act of parliament made in England in the thirtieth year of the reign of king Charles the Second, intitled, 'An act for the more effectual preſerving the king's perſon and government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either houſe of parliament;' and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath mentioned in an act of parliament made in England, in the firſt year of her majeſty's reign, intitled, 'An act to declare the alterations in the oath appointed to be taken by the act, intitled, An act for the farther ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the Proteſtant line, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and ſecret abettors, and for declaring the aſſociation to be determined;' at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the members of both houſes of parliament of England are by the ſaid reſpective acts directed to take, make, and ſubſcribe the ſame, upon the penalties and diſabilities in the ſaid reſpective acts contained. And it is declared and agreed, that theſe words, 'This Realm, The Crown of this Realm,' and, 'The Queen of this Realm,' mentioned in the oaths and declaration contained in the aforeſaid acts, which were intended to ſignify the crown and realm of England, ſhall be underſtood of the crown and realm of Great Britain; and that in that ſenſe the ſaid oaths and declaration be taken and ſubſcribed by the members of both houſes of the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE XXIII.

The ſixteen peers ſhall have all the privileges of parliament;

—particularly, at the trial of peers.

"That the aforeſaid ſixteen peers of Scotland mentioned, in the laſt preceding article, to ſit in the houſe of lords of the parliament of Great Britain, ſhall have all privileges of parliament, which the peers of England now have, and which they or any peers of Great Britain ſhall have after the union, and particularly the right of ſitting upon the trials of peers; and, in caſe of the trial of any peer, in time of adjournment, or prorogation of parliament, the ſaid ſixteen peers ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame manner, and have the ſame powers and privileges at ſuch trial, as any other peers of Great Britain; and that, in caſe any trials of peers ſhall hereafter happen, when there is no parliament in being, the ſixteen peers of Scotland, who ſat in the laſt preceding parliament, ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame manner, and have the ſame powers and privileges at ſuch trials, as any other peers of Great Britain; and that all peers of Scotland, and their ſucceſſors to their honours and dignities, ſhall, from and after the union, be peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedency next and immediately after the peers of the like orders and degrees in England at the time of the union, and before all peers of Great Britain of the like orders and degrees who may be created after the union, and ſhall be tried as peers of Great Britain, and ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers, as fully as the peers of England do now, or as they, or any other peers of Great Britain, may hereafter enjoy the ſame, except the right and privilege of ſitting in the houſe of lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of ſitting upon the trials of peers."

Peers of Scotland ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers of Great Britain.

—and ſhall be tried as peers of Great Britain.

ARTICLE XXIV.

"That, from and after the union, there be one great ſeal for the united kingdom of Great Britain, which ſhall be different from the great ſeal now uſed in either kingdom; and that the quartering the arms, and the rank and precedency of the Lyon king of arms of the kingdom of Scotland, as may beſt ſuit the union, be left to her majeſty; and that, in the mean time, the great ſeal of England be uſed as the great ſeal of the united kingdom; and that the great ſeal of the united kingdom be uſed for ſealing writs to elect and ſummon the parliament of Great Britain, and for ſealing all treaties with foreign princes and ſtates, and all public acts, inſtruments, and orders of ſtate, which concern the whole united kingdom, and in all other matters relating to England, as the great ſeal of England, after the union, be always kept and made uſe of in all things relating to private rights or grants, which have uſually paſſed the great ſeal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commiſſions, and private rights within that kingdom; and that, until ſuch ſeal ſhall be appointed by her majeſty, the preſent great ſeal of Scotland ſhall be uſed for ſuch purpoſes: and that the privy-ſeal, ſignet, caſſet, ſignet of the juſticiary court, quarter ſeal, and ſeals of courts, now uſed in Scotland, be continued; but that the ſaid ſeals be altered and adapted to the ſtate of the union, as her majeſty ſhall think fit; and that the ſaid ſeals, and all of them, and the keepers of them, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch regulations as the parliament of Great Great Britain ſhall hereafter make. And that the crown, ſceptre, and ſword of ſtate, the records of parliament, and all other records, rolls, and regiſters whatſoever, both public and private, general and particular, and warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that part of the united knigdom now called Scotland; and that they ſhall ſo remain in all time coming, notwithſtanding the union."

One great ſeal of Great Britain;

—except in matters which concern each kingdom ſeparately.

Crown, &c. to be kept in Scotland as at preſent.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XXV.

All laws contrary to theſe articles to be void.

"That all laws and ſtatutes in either kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the terms of theſe articles, or any of them, ſhall, from and after the union, ceaſe and become void, and ſhall be ſo declared to be by the reſpective parliaments of the ſaid kingdoms."

Thus was completed a work of equal difficulty and importance, viz. the perpetual union of England and Scotland in the ſame prince, the ſame parliament, the ſame name of Great Britain, and the ſame privileges of trade and commerce.

The union made more entire by ſeveral acts ſince.

Since this time, ſeveral acts have been made by the parliament of Great Britain, to render the union of the two kingdoms more entire and complete. By one of thoſe acts it is provided, that there ſhall be but one privy-council for the kingdom of Great Britain; and that juſtices of peace ſhall be appointed in North Britain, with the addition of all powers uſed and practiſed by thoſe in South Britain; and by another, that the laws relating to treaſon, and miſpriſion of treaſon, and the trial thereof, in the two united kingdoms, ſhall be the very ſame.

Stat. 6 Anne, c. 6.

Stat. 7 Anne, c. 12.

May the God of peace and concord proſper and eſtabliſh this happy union, and alſo improve it more and more, as ſhall be moſt for his glory, the honour of our gracious ſovereign, and the ſtrength and intereſt of this moſt potent and flouriſhing iſland!

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

A
New & Correct
MAP
of the
SOUTH PART
of
SCOTLAND
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
Engraved by J. Cary.
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.
REFERENCES to the SHIRES.
10. Argyll
11. Perth
12. Forfar
13. Mearnes or Kincardine
14. Lenox or Dumbarton
15. Stirling
16. Clackmanan
17. Fife
18. Kinross
19. Bute
20. Air
21. Renfrew
22. Clydsdale Lanerk
23. Linlithgow
24. Edinburgh
25. Haddington
26. Mers Berwick
27. Selkirk
28. Peebles
20. Wigtoun
30. Kircudbright
31. Dumfries
32. Roxburgh
British Statute Miles.
5 10 15 20 25 30
PART OF IRELAND
BARRA
Part of the WESTERN ISLES
LEWIS
HARRIS
SKYE
MULL
JURA
ISLAY
ISLAND Jura Paps
ARRAN
BUTE
Colonsay Isle
Oversay I.
Gigha Id
Cara Id
Sheil
Stontuan
Inverary
Campbeltown
Machrihanish
Ballycastle
Fair Head
Colerain
Templ.
Ballintoy
Castle Gary
Dunluce
Bushmills R.
Portrush
Ballycastle
Ballymoney
Ballymena
Larne
Carrickfergus
Carrick Fergus
Whitehouse
Belfast
Lough Neagh
Antrim
Lough
Ballymen
Ballycastle
Ballycarry
Muntmon
Ballachu
Grange
Toome
Mahera
Ardglass
Downpatrick
Strangford
Newtownards
Bangor
Donaghadee
Portaferry
Portavogie
Kircubbin
Newtownards
Comber
Holywood
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Larne
Glenarm Bay
The Maidens
Fairland Point
Port Rush
Port Stewart
Port Ballintrae
Port Ferry
Port Castle
Port Ardglass
Port Strangford
Port Ferry
Port Donaghadee
Port Belfast
Port Larne
Port Glenarm
Port Ballycastle
Port Portrush
Port Coleraine
Port Ballymoney
Port Ballymena
Port Antrim
Port Belfast
Port Carrickfergus

3° 3° 4° 3° 3° 3° 2°

57 56° 55°

Binchinnin's Mountains

Minegeg Mountains

Braes of Angus

Boachiltive Forest

Mamlorn Forest

STRATHEARNE

GAURIE

STORMONT

ATHOLL

MENTEITH

FIRTH OF TAY

FIRTH OF FORTH

FIRTH OF CLYDE

TWEEDALE

ANNANDALE

TEVIOTDALE

LIDDESDALE

EASTERKIRK

Mid Galloway

East Galloway

SOLWAY FIRTH

PART OF ENGLAND

Inchtruhills

Dunkeld

Perth

Dundee

Montrose

Brechin

Aberbrothick

St Andrews

Cupar

Kinross

Dunblain

Stirling

Dumfermline

Kinghorn

Kircaldy

Burntisland

Inverkeithing

Queensferry

Linlithgow

EDINBURGH

Haddington

Dunbar

Berwick

Coldstream

Kelso

Jedburgh

Selkirk

Hawick

Lauder

Linton

Moffat

Lochmaben

Dumfries

Kirkcudbright

Wigtown

Whithorne

Burrow Head

Mull of Galloway

GLASGOW

DUMBARTON

Ayr

Irwin

Girvan

Stranraer

Loch Ken

Loch Doon

Loch Trool

Loch Ryan

Isle of Arran

Ailsa Craig

Holy I.

Lamlash

Ben Nevis

Ben Lomond

Ben Cruachan

Ben Ledi

Ben Lawers

Ben Vorlich

Ben Venue

Ben Voirlich

Ben Ghlo

Ben Wyvis

Ben Macdui

Cairngorm

Schehallion

Glen Tilt

Glen Shee

Glen Isla

Glen Almond

Glen Ogle

Glen Dochart

Glen Lyon

Glen Tarken

Glen Fernate

Glen Garry

Glen Roy

Glen Spean

Glen Coe

Glen Orchy

Glen Etive

Glen Falloch

Glen Finlas

Glen Douglas

Glen Croe

Glen Shira

Glen Aray

Glen Kinglas

Glen Lednock

Glen Artney

Glen Turret

Glen Almond

Glen Quoich

Glen Shiel

Glen Urquhart

Glen Moriston

Glen Garry

Glen Tilt

Glen Clova

Glen Prosen

Glen Esk

Glen Doll

Glen Muick

Glen Gairn

Glen Avon

Glen Livet

Glen Fiddich

Glen Rinnes

Glen Grant

Glen Spey

Glen Tanner

Glen Urie

Glen Bervie

Glen Dye

Glen Ogil

Glen Isla

Glen Shee

Glen Tilt

Glen Garry

Glen Roy

Glen Spean

Glen Coe

Glen Orchy

Glen Etive

Glen Falloch

Glen Finlas

Glen Douglas

Glen Croe

Glen Shira

Glen Aray

Glen Kinglas

Glen Lednock

Glen Artney

Glen Turret

Glen Almond

Glen Quoich

Glen Shiel

Glen Urquhart

Glen Moriston

Glen Garry

Glen Tilt

Glen Clova

Glen Prosen

Glen Esk

Glen Doll

Glen Muick

Glen Gairn

Glen Avon

Glen Livet

Glen Fiddich

Glen Rinnes

Glen Grant

Glen Spey

Glen Tanner

Glen Urie

Glen Bervie

Glen Dye

Glen Ogil

Loch Lomond

Loch Katrine

Loch Voil

Loch Earn

Loch Tay

Loch Rannoch

Loch Ericht

Loch Laggan

Loch Lochy

Loch Arkaig

Loch Eil

Loch Linnhe

Loch Leven

Loch Fyne

Loch Awe

Loch Etive

Loch Creran

Loch Shiel

Loch Ness

Loch Garry

Loch Tummel

SCOTLAND.

I COME now to Scotland, which I ſhall approach with pleaſure, but paſs over only lightly or ſuperficially, remembering the old ſaying, Things leſs known are to be leſs dwelt on, and the advice of that Greek author Ξενος ων απραγμων ισθι, Where thou art unacquainted be not too buſy, for it would be impertinent to pretend to inſiſt long on the ſubject with which we are little acquainted. But ſince this country alſo glories in the name of Britain, allow me, for the honour of the Scots, and as part of my bold deſign to illuſtrate Britain, to purſue my undertaking, and, removing the veil of antiquity, to point out, if I can, ſome matters of antient note. I flatter myſelf the kindneſs of the natives will pardon me, and the rare felicity of theſe times, which afford us a moſt providential opportunity, ſuch as we ſcarce expected, and our anceſtors ſo often and ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, namely, that Britain, for ſo many ages divided and diſunited, now forms as it were one large ſtate, united under one auguſt monarch, the founder of a perpetual peace, who, ordained by the favour of Heaven, born and preſerved for the good of both nations, endowed with conſummate prudence and fatherly affection to all his ſubjects, has ſo completely removed all cauſes of fear, expectation, revenge, and complaint, that the fatal diſcord which has ſo long engaged againſt each other theſe nations, invincible by all arms but their own, is now extinguiſhed and ſtifled, while concord exults and triumphs. And according to the Poet's song:

Jam cuncti gens una ſumus.
We are one people now,

we can anſwer,

Et ſimus in ævum.
And be we ever ſo.

Before I take up my pen to deſcribe Scotland, I muſt premiſe, that I leave the origin of the Scottiſh nation, and the etymology of their name, to be diſcuſſed by their learned countrymen (after diſcarding the conjectures of others, whatever they may be, whether the offspring of eaſy credulity or ſupine ſecurity in preceding ages, and even in our own), and ſhall proceed in the ſame order as was obſerved before in England, firſt premiſing ſomewhat on the diviſion of Scotland, the ſtates of the kingdom, and the courts of juſtice, and then ſhall briefly deſcribe the ſituations and conveniences of the reſpective counties, the more conſiderable places, and the illuſtrious families eminent for the title and honour of earls and parliamentary barons[a], as far as by reading or inquiry I have been able to procure any information about them, and this with the ſtricteſt caution and regard to truth, ſo as neither to offend the moſt cenſorious, and in ſo comprehenſive and ſuccinct a manner, as not to anticipate the curious diligence of thoſe who may intend to illuſtrate this ſubject in a fuller manner and in ſtronger colouring.

[a] To theſe titles are now added thoſe of dukes and viſcounts, the former introduced by Charles I. in the perſon of James marquis of Hamilton, created duke of Hamilton 1643, the latter in the perſon of ſir Henry Carey, created viſcount Falkland by James I. 1620.

ADDITIONS.

THE moſt antient name of that part of Britain, or Albion, beyond the Humber and Dee was ALBANIA. Among the many different etymologies of this name offered by the learned, the moſt probable is that which derives it from *Albanich*, the name given by themſelves to the antient inhabitants, who likewiſe gave their country that of *Albin*, which is ſtill retained by the Highlanders in that part of it called *Braid-albin*.

Mr. Goodal, in the learned preface to his valuable edition of Fordun's Scotichronicon, has clearly proved that the antients gave the name of HIBERNIA to *Scotland*, which they falſely ſuppoſe to be an iſland; to which miſtake the narrowneſs of the land between the firth of Forth and Clyde, making a peninſula, into which the Roman arms did not penetrate till very late, ſeemed to give a plauſible countenance. Ptolomy, in his Aſtronomy, deſcribes Scotland as an iſland named *Little Britain*; but when he wrote his Geography he was of another opinion. Strabo expreſſly places Hibernia προς αρκτους, which can be underſtood of no other country than Scotland. A farther argument may be drawn from Strabo's length of Britain from ſouth to north 3700 ſtadia, or 462½ Roman miles; and allowing with Dr. Halley 52 Engliſh miles to 57 Roman miles, the length of Britain to the Forth is 463½ Roman miles. The breadth alſo which he aſſigns it from eaſt to weſt, a mean number between 4300 and 5000 ſtadia, which is 4350 ſtadia, or nearly 544 Roman miles, comprehends the breadth of Great Britain and Ireland together, and proves that he conſidered Ireland as a part of Britain, and not an iſland. Mela places Juverna *ſupra* Britanniam, which muſt mean to the north, and his compariſon of it to Sicily would not hold unleſs it made part of Britain. Both he and Strabo affirm it to be broader than long, which is true only if the breadth be computed from ſouth to north, as Xylander happily remarks. Cæſar ſeems to include Ireland in his ſhorteſt ſide of Britain 500 miles. Ptolomy in his Syntaxis, II. 6, places Little Britain between the 24th and 27th parallel, thereby giving it three degrees of latitude, which is perfectly applicable to the country beyond the Forth. His 24th parallel, which paſſes through Catterick, and a degree below the ſouth parts of Little Britain, would paſs through the *middle* of Ireland. Juvenal, II. 159, ſpeaks of the Roman arms carried *ultra littora* Juvernæ—*& modo captas*

[a] *Orcadas, & minima contentos nocte Britannos.*

And what Claudian ſays of *Hiberne* [a] can only refer to Scotland. Hence Gildas diſtinguiſhes *Romania*, or the *Roman iſland*, i. e. Britain, from *Barbaria*, i. e. Scotland. Eumenius [b] ſays, before Cæſar's time the only enemies the Britans had to cope with were the Picts and Hiberni, which laſt Buchanan explains *Scots*. As to Dionyſius Periegetes, his two iſlands oppoſite the Rhoſne by no means prove he differed from Strabo. It is probable, therefore, that the Romans became acquainted with Ireland about the time of Agricola; and of the later writers thoſe who read Ptolomy placed Hibernia truly weſt of Britain, while thoſe who adhered to Strabo, placed it above or north of it. But for the opinions of writers about Caledonia the reader is referred to Mr. Goodal's 4th chapter. Hence theſe writers uſed Hibernia for Scotland and Ireland indiſcriminately, and laid the foundation of the ſucceeding error, firſt adopted perhaps by Bede, that the Scots came from *Ireland*, to which the name of *Hibernia* was tranſferred from Scotland about the reign of Veſpaſian. The antient country of the Scots thus ſettled, Mr. Goodal goes on to trace the origin of the people, whom he derives originally from the continent of Gaul, and ſuppoſes deſcended from the Celtæ, as the Britans from the Belgæ. In this he is authorized by the ſimilarity of the language, the names of the Gauliſh chiefs, and the official title *Vergobretus* mentioned by Cæſar being evidently Scottiſh, of which Edward Lluyd produces ſeveral examples. Add to this, that the antient Scottiſh language is called the *Gallic*. The Scots aſſumed the name of Albin, from that which they found prevailing in Britain. They were probably puſhed northward in Britain by the Belgic colonies, and, being afterwards confined by the Romans to the weſtern parts of Scotland, migrated to Ireland and the weſtern iſles.

The ſouthern boundary of Scotland is not, as commonly ſuppoſed, the river Tweed. Berwick on the north ſide of that river is reckoned a part of England, and the traveller on the road to Kelſo finds himſelf within the antient kingdom of Scotland on croſſing a little burn half a mile from that town, which likewiſe ſtands on the north ſide the Tweed.

On the weſt it has the Iriſh ſea, on the north the Deucaledonian, and on the eaſt the German ocean.

The entrance into Scotland by Merchſhire has a very unpromiſing look, wanting for ſome miles the cultivation of the parts further from England [c]. The ſame may be ſaid of the country beyond Kelſo. But the way by Langholme is the moſt inviting to ſtrangers, who preſently find themſelves in ſweet Tiviotdale, where hills, verdant to the ſummit, meandering rivers, and ſome woods, inſpired the Scotch paſtoral poets, and where good roads and inns concur to prejudice ſtrangers.

[a] IV. Conſ. Hon. f. 38, and 1 Conſ. Stil. f. 24.

[b] Paneg. ad Conſt. c. 16.

[c] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, p. 41. 4to edit.

From

From the *mull* of *Galloway* in the ſouth to *Dungſby head*, the eaſt point of Caithneſs, north, it is about 250 miles long, and from *Buchanneſs* on the eaſt ſea to *Ardnamurchan* point on the weſt 150 miles broad. The moſt ſoutherly part about *Whitern* is 54° 54″ in latitude, and 15° 40″ longitude. Dungſby head the northernmoſt point 58° 30″ or 32″ latitude, and 17° 50″ longitude. The longeſt day is about 18 hours 2 minutes, and the ſhorteſt night 5 hours 45 minutes [1]. From June to the middle of July there is ſcarce any night, and at what is called midnight the ſmalleſt print may be read [d]. The warm vapors and continual breezes from the ſurrounding ſea make the air more mild and temperate than on the continent under the ſame latitude, and by conſtant circulation purify the air, ſo that ſeldom any epidemic diſeaſes rage here. The general face of the country is hilly and mountainous. A few plains of no great extent are to be found on the coaſts, whence the ground riſes to great heights in the middle of the kingdom [2]. The higheſt mountains are on the weſt ſide, among which ſome exceed Snowdon.

The hills, eſpecially on the ſkirts of the country, maintain vaſt quantities of ſmall cattle, which furniſh the inhabitants with butter and cheeſe, and bring in conſiderable profit yearly by the exportation of them alive and their hides and tallow to England. Their fleſh, as well as that of the ſheep, which are alſo ſmall, is excellently well taſted and juicy. The highlands afford ſtore of deer, roebucks, and ſtags, and flocks of goats, as do the moors and rivers all over the country plenty and variety of game [3], and the coaſts the ſame variety and quantity of uſeful fiſh and ſeals, to the great profit of the fiſhers. The ſoil is in general better calculated for paſture than corn, and is well watered. Conſiderable quantities of lead are yearly extracted from its bowels; there is alſo good copper if they would take the pains to dig it. Some ſilver has been found, and they boaſt, like their Engliſh neighbours, of ſome gold. Mineral ſprings are common. The beſt ſoil is in the inland counties on the friths. Barley and oats are the principal grain as well as food of the inhabitants, the latter being their ſtaff of life. Yet wheat is exported to Spain, Holland, and Norway. In the low grounds they have beans and peas. The chief woods conſiſt of fir and birch. Oaks and pomiferous trees are almoſt alike ſcarce. The other exports of the country are marble, alabaſter, linen and woollen cloth, friezes, plaiding, ſtockings, malt and meal, hare and rabbit ſkins, eggs, oker, coal, and ſalt [4].

[1] G. [d] Pennant, 185. [2] G. [3] G. [4] G.

DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

ALL the north part of the iſland of Britain was antiently inhabited by the *Picts*, who were divided into two nations, the DICALIDONII and the VECTVRIONES, of whom I have already treated from Ammianus Marcellinus. When the Scots became poſſeſſed of this country it was divided into ſeven parts between ſeven princes, as we read in an antient diviſion of Scotland to this effect:

The firſt part contained *Enegus*[a] and *Maern*[b].

The ſecond *Atheodl*[c] and *Goverin*[d].

The third *Stradeern*[e] with *Meneted*[f].

The fourth was *Forthever*[g].

The fifth *Mar*[h] with *Buchen*[i].

The ſixth *Muref*[k] and *Ros*[l].

The ſeventh *Cathaneſs*[m], divided into two by mount *Mound* running from the weſt to the eaſt ſea.

The author then relates, on the information of Andrew biſhop of Cathneſs, that the whole kingdom was again divided into ſeven territories.

The firſt called from the *Fryth* in Britiſh *Worrid* by the Romans, now *Scottwade*[n] on the river *Tae*.

The ſecond from *Hilef*, as the ſea ſurrounds it to a mountain in the north part of *Strivelin* named *Athran*[o].

The third from *Hilef* to *Dee*.

The fourth from *Dee* to the river *Spe*.

The fifth from the river *Spe* to mount *Brunalban*.

The ſixth *Mures*[p] and *Ros*.

The ſeventh the kingdom of *Argathel*[q], a kind of border of the Scots, who were ſo called from Gathelgas their leader.

Highlandmen. Lawlandmen.

The genius and manners of the inhabitants have occaſioned it to be divided into *Highland men* and *Lawland men*, or upper and lower people. The latter are more civilized, and uſe the Engliſh language and dreſs; the former more uncultivated and ſavage, following thoſe of the Iriſh, as I before mentioned, and ſhall hereafter obſerve. I exclude from this diviſion the *Borderers* as they are called, becauſe they upon the general peace ariſing from our happy Union are to be conſidered as in the centre of the Britiſh empire, and weary of war begin to accuſtom themſelves to the arts of peace.

Borderers.

In reſpect to the ſituation of places the whole kingdom is again divided into two parts, the South on this ſide the river *Tay* and the North beyond the river; beſides a number of iſlands ſcattered all round in it. In the ſouth part theſe counties are moſt remarkable:

Teiſidale	*Arran*
Merch	*Cluydeſdale*
Lauden	*Lennox*
Liddeſdale	*Stirling*
Eſkedale	*Fife*
Annandale	*Strathern*
Niddeſdale	*Menteith*
Galloway	*Argile*
Carrick	*Cantire*
Kyle	*Lorn*
Cunningham.	

The following compoſe the North part:

Loquabar	*Buquhan*
Braidalbain	*Murray*
Perth	*Roſs*
Athol	*Sutherland*
Angus	*Cathaneſs*
Mern	*Strathnavern*
Marr.	

Theſe again for the purpoſes of civil government are divided into counties or *ſheriffdomes*, *ſtewarties*, and *bailliaries*.

The ſheriffdoms are,

Edenburgh	*Perth*
Lynthyquo	*Clackmannan*
Selkirk	*Kinros*
Roxburgh	*Fiffe*
Peblis	*Kincardin*
Berwick	*Forfar*
Lanark	*Aberdene*
Renfrew	*Bamff*
Dumfries	*Elgin*
Wigton	*Forres*
Aire	*Narne*
Bute	*Innerneſs*
Argyle and	*Cromartie*
Tarbet	*Orknay* and
Dunbarton	*Shetland.*

The ſtewarties are,

Menteith	*Kircudbright*
Strathern	*Annandall*

The bailliaries are,

Kile, *Karich*, *Cunningham*.

A conſtablery, *Haddington*.

Biſhoprics.

In regard to eccleſiaſtical government, as the reſt of the biſhops in the world had no certain dioceſes before Pope Dionyſius about A. D. 268 appointed them, ſo the Scotch biſhops exerciſed their epiſcopal functions indifferently wherever they happened to be

[a] Angus. [b] Merne. [c] Athol. [d] Gowerland. [e] Strathern.
[f] [g] [h] [i] retain their names. [k] Murray. [l] Roſs.
[m] Caithnes. [n] [o] [p] Murray. [q] Argyle.

without

without diſtinction till the time of Malcolm III. about A. D. 1070, when their dioceſes were comprehended within certain bounds. Afterwards in proceſs of time an Hierarchy was eſtabliſhed in Scotland in this manner. There are two archbiſhops, St. Andrew's and Glaſgow, of whom the former is primate of all Scotland, and under him are eight biſhops:

Dunkeld	*Brechin*
Aberdeen	*Roſs*
Murray	*Cathneſs*
Dumblane	*Orkney.*

The archbiſhop of Glaſgow has under him only three, *Whitehern*[z], *Leſmore*, *The Iſles*.

[z] called in Gibſon *Galloway*.

ADDITIONS.

SIR William Dugdale in his hiſtory of the ſhires makes them thirty-three, reckoning the ſtewarty of Kircudbright as one; alſo Haddington, Roſs, Stirling, Cathneſs, and Sutherland, and omitting Forres [1].

The rivers divide Scotland into three peninſulæ, North, Middle, and South, and running far inland, would, but for a ſmall tract of ground, make three iſlands of this northern continent of Britain. Biſhop Gibſon has enumerated the contents of theſe ſeveral peninſulæ; but as this ſubdiviſion is more minute than uſeful in the geography of the country, it is here omitted. The Grampian or Grantzbain hills running from Dunbarton to Aberdeen divide it into two unequal parts North and South. It is further divided into High and Low lands by the quality of the ſoil as fitteſt for paſture and hunting or for cultivation. The people who affected the former betook themſelves always to the hills as moſt proper for them, and were of old called *Brigantes*, *Scoto-Brigantes*, and *Horeſtæ*, Ορεσται, i. e. *Highlanders* and *Braemen*, as at this day. Thoſe who applied themſelves to the culture of lands, and affected a more civilized life, betook themſelves to the low grounds towards the ſea, and were called *Picts*, *Meatæ*, *Vecturiones* and *Peahts*, and by ſome of the Roman writers *Caledonii*, while thoſe who inhabited the mountains were named *Dicaledones*, or as ſome read it *Duncaledones*; but in other Roman writers the term *Caledonia* comprehended the country poſſeſſed by both. But it may be doubted whether this diviſion has any foundation, and is not a miſtaken refinement on Mr. Camden's Highlanders and Lowlanders. The laſt diviſion into Scots and Picts was temporary, ſubſiſting only while the Scots held all the weſtern iſlands and the ſkirts of the country towards the weſt, and the Picts all on the German ocean. The Romans breaking in upon them gained a large tract, which contained all the ground between the two walls, and was erected into a province called *Valentia*.

The ſhires with their extent are as follow:

Shires, and their extent.

containing	Edinburgh	Midlothian.
	Mers	Mers and Lauderdale.
	Peebles	Tweedale.
	Selkirk	Etteric and foreſt.
	Roxburgh	Tiviotdale, Liddeſdale, Eſkdale, and Euſdale.
	Dumfries	Nithiſdale and Annandale.
	Wigton	Weſt part of Galloway.
	Aire	Kyle, Carric, and Cunningham.
	Renfrew	Barony of Renfrew.
	Lanerick	Clydeſdale.
	Dunbarton	Lenox.
	Bute	Iſles of Bute and Arran.
	Inverary	Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre; moſt of the weſtern iſles, as Ila, Jura, Mul, Wyſt, Teriffe, Col, and Liſmore.
containing	Perth	Menteith, Strathern, Balwhidder, Glenurchie, Stormont, Athol, Gowrie, Glenſhie, Strathardil, Braidalbain, Rainock.
	Sterling	Much of the country on both ſides the Forth.
	Linlithgo	W. Lothian.
	Kinros	Part of Fife between Loch Leven and the Ochil hills.
	Clacmannan	A ſmall part of Fife on the Forth towards Sterling.
	Cupar	The reſt of Fife to the eaſt of Loch Leven.
	Fife	Angus with its appendages, Glen-Ila, Glen-Eſk, Glen-Proſſin.
	Kincardin	Mernis.
	Aderdeen	Mar with its appendages, Birs, Glen-Tanner, Glen-Muic, Strath-dee, Strath-don, Brae of Mar and Cromar, moſt part of Buchan, Fourmartin, Garioch, and Strathbogie.
	Bamff	A ſmall part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Eynzy, Strath Awin and Balvenie.
	Elgin	E. } part of Murray.
	Nairn	W. }
	Inverneſs	Badenoch, Lochaber, and the ſouth part of Roſs.
	Cromartie	A ſmall part of Roſs S. of Cromartie frith.
	Tayn	The reſt of Roſs, with the iſles of Skye, Lewis, and Herris.
	Dornock	Sutherland and Strathnavern.
	Wike	Caithneſs.

To the eight biſhoprics enumerated by Mr. Camden, Charles II. added *Edinburgh*, forming a dioceſe out of the lands ſouth of the river Forth, which had formerly belonged to the archbiſhoprics of St. Andrew's and Glaſgow [2].

The other dioceſes were arranged and bounded in the following manner:

comprehending	St. Andrew's	part of Perthſhire, Angus & Mernis
	Glaſgow	Dunbarton, Renfrew, Air and Lanerk ſhires; part of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Pebles & Selkirk ſhires.
	Edinburgh	Edinburgh and Linlithgo ſhires, part of Stirling & Berwick ſhires, the conſtabulary of Haddington and bailliary of Lauderdale.
	Dunkeld	The reſt of Perthſhire, part of Angus and W. Lothian.
	Aberdeen	Moſt of Bamffh. & part of Mernis.
	Brechin	Part of Angus and Mernis.
	Dumblane	Part of Perth and Stirling ſhires.
	Roſs	Shire of Tain, Cromartie, and great part of Inverneſsſhire.
	Cathneſs	Cathneſs and Sutherland.
	Orkney	All the northern iſles of Orkney and Zetland.

[1] G.

[2] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. 263.

Galloway	comprehending	Wigtonſhire, ſtewarty of Kircudbright, regality of Glentrurie, & part of Dumfriesſhire.
Argyle		Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, & Lochaber, with ſome of the weſtern iſles.
The iſles		Moſt of the weſtern iſles.

Church government under Epiſcopacy.

Under this conſtitution the government was ſubdivided as at present into, 1. *Kirk ſeſſions*, compoſed of the moſt conſiderable and reputable perſons in each pariſh with the miniſter as preſident, who took cognizance of leſſer offences: 2. *Preſbytery*, conſiſting of a number of miniſters between twelve and twenty who met every fortnight: they determined matters too intricate for the ſeſſion, inflicted puniſhment and examined candidates for orders. The moderator was nominated by the biſhop. 3. The *Provincial Synod*, which met twice a year in every dioceſe to receive references from the preſbyteries: in this the biſhop preſided. 4. The *Convocation* called by the king, in which the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's preſided. Beſides theſe each biſhop had his official or commiſſary for wills, &c. who was judge of that court within the dioceſe. Of theſe Edinburgh had four; the reſt but one. This form of eccleſiaſtical government ſubſiſted with epiſcopacy till 1690, when it was aboliſhed, and preſbyterianiſm eſtabliſhed by act of parliament. In this new conſtitution the miniſter, aſſiſted by a baillie, preſides in the *parochial ſeſſions*, formed of lay elders to inſpect the morals of the pariſhioners and take care of the poor. The *preſbyteries* and *provincial ſynods* chooſe their own moderator. The antient dioceſes are for the moſt part the boundaries of a ſynod [b]. The *general aſſembly* conſiſts of two or more members from each preſbytery and a commiſſioner from each univerſity and royal burgh, the king being repreſented by his commiſſioner, one of the peers of Scotland, without whoſe conſent and the royal confirmation no laws or canons are of force. This aſſembly, ſtyled "The very venerable and reverend aſ-"ſembly of the church of Scotland," particularly concerns itſelf about the ſettlement of vacant pariſhes, the pariſhioners having a right to approve the perſon preſented by the patron, though the aſſembly is now little diſpoſed to indulge them in unreaſonable oppoſition [c]. Of 950 livings the king is patron of five hundred; the reſt are in lay patrons [d]. The general value is from 60 to 120£. ſterling [e].

Provincial Synod.

The preſbyteries are in number 69, viz.

Dunſe	Stranraer	Mernis
Chernſide	Aire	Aberdeen
Kelſo	Irving	Kincardin
Erſilton	Paiſly	Alford
Jedburgh	Dumbarton	Garioch
Melros	Glaſgow	Deir
Dunbar	Hamilton	Tarriffe
Haddington	Lanerk	Fordyce
Dalkeith	Biggar	Ellow
Edinburgh	Dunnune	Strathbogie
Peebles	Kinlock	Abernethie
Linlithgo	Innerara	Elgin
Perth	Kilmore	Forres
Dunkeld	Skye	Aberlower
Auchterarder	St. Andrew's	Chanrie
Stirling	Kirkaldy	Tain
Dumblane	Cupar	Dingwell
Dumfries	Dumfermling	Dornoch
Penpont	Miggle	Week
Lochmabane	Dundee	Thurſo
Medlebie	Arbroath	Kirkwal
Wigtown	Forfar	Scaloway
Kircudbright	Brechin	Icolmkill.

The Chriſtian religion was planted in Scotland as early as the time of Tertullian, who ſays the parts of Britain inacceſſible to the Romans were become ſubject to Chriſt, which is ſuppoſed to have been about the ſecond century. Palladius was appointed their firſt biſhop A. D. 431. After the overthrow of the Picts the biſhop of St. Andrew's was primate of Scotland [f]. At the Reformation the form of church-government uſed at Geneva was introduced. The houſe of Stewart reſtored Epiſcopacy; and the Revolution re-eſtabliſhed Preſbyterianiſm by act of parliament 1690. The religion of Scotland is Calviniſm, contained in the confeſſion of faith authorized in the firſt parliament of James VI. and defined in its 19th article to be "that which is contained in the "written word of God." The ſacrament of the Lord's Supper is adminiſtered but once a year, when the communicants reſort in great numbers from all parts, and too often convert the ſolemnity into a debauch. Marriages are now as frequently performed at the miniſter's houſe as in the kirk, and in both with little ſolemnity, as are alſo baptiſms. Burial is no act of religion in this country, the miniſter being only invited in the numerous train of the deceaſed party's friends to attend the body to the grave, in which it is depoſited without any ceremony, and frequently loaded with a heavy pompous monument. Yet with all this concern for the memory of the deceaſed, burial-places have ſo little idea of property annexed to them, that they undergo the common fate of eſtates or houſes by exchange, and the next proprietor ſweeps away all the trophies of the extinct family. In the Highlands the ſervice is performed in Erſe as well as Engliſh. The congregations preſerve great ſerioufneſs and attention; but are ſo exceſſively numerous that the largeſt Gothic buildings are ſcarce ſufficient to contain their pews and enormous galleries. A collection for the poor is made every Sunday at the kirk door, poor rates being unknown in Scotland; and notwithſtanding the innate indolence of this people few beggars are ſeen in North Britain.

[b] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 230. [c] Ib. 233. [d] Ib. 242. [e] Ib. 246.

[f] The *culdees* (*keile Dia*) *ſervants of God*, were a religious ſect of ſecular preſbyters and monks, profeſſing the ſame rites and doctrines as the church, except the tonſure and obſervance of Eaſter before A. D. 715, and formed into colleges by the biſhops, whom they elected where their colleges were; ſome remains of them ſubſiſted till the 14th century. Goodal, c. 16.

The STATES of SCOTLAND.

THE conſtitution of Scotland, like that of England, conſiſts of king, lords, and commons.

The king, to uſe the words of their own records, is, *directus totius dominii dominus*, "lord direct of "the whole dominion," and has ſupreme authority and juriſdiction over all orders of men in his kingdom both eccleſiaſtical and civil.

Next to the king is his eldeſt ſon, ſtyled *Prince of Scotland*, and by birth duke of *Rothſay*, and ſteward of *Scotland*. The reſt of the king's children are called in general *Princes*.

Thanes. Among the nobility, the moſt powerful and honourable antiently were the *Thanes*, i. e. if I underſtand it rightly, perſons ennobled only by the offices which they held. For the word in the antient Saxon language ſignifies *ſervant of the king*. Of theſe the higher were called *Abthanes*, and the inferior ones *Under Thanes*[a]. But theſe names are almoſt worn out ever ſince Malcolm III. borrowed the titles of *earls* and *barons* of England from the Normans, and conferred them on ſuch of the nobility as had deſerved them. In proceſs of time new titles of honour prevailed, and Scotland as well as England has her *dukes*, *marquiſes*, *earls*, *viſcounts*, and *barons*. The title of *duke* was firſt introduced in Scotland about A. D. 1400 by Robert III. as were thoſe honourable ones of *marquis* and *viſcounts*, within memory by our moſt gracious ſovereign James VI. Theſe are accounted the higher degree of nobility, have ſeats and votes[b] in parliament, and are diſtinguiſhed by the ſtyle of *lords*, as are alſo the biſhops.

Dukes. Marquiſes. Earls. Viſcounts. Barons.

Among the nobility of lower degree, the firſt are the *knights*, who are created with greater ſolemnity than thoſe of any other order in Europe, with an oath, and public proclamation of heralds. Next to theſe are thoſe called *Lairds*, and commonly without any addition, among whom antiently none were reckoned who did not hold lands of the king *in capite*, and had power over life and a gallows. In the third rank ſtand thoſe who ſpring from noble families, and are diſtinguiſhed by no particular title, but called *gentlemen*. All the reſt, as citizens, merchants, artizans, &c. are reckoned among the body of the people.

Knights. Lairds. Gentlemen.

[a] Lord Hailes, I. 27. brings proof of both *comes* and *thanus* in records to the end of the 15th century.

[b] They are by the act of Union allowed to vote either in perſon or by proxy.

ADDITIONS.

IN the year 1621 was inſtituted the hereditary order of *Knights Baronet*, for advancing the colony of Nova Scotia in America, with precedency of all ordinary knights, and leſſer barons or lairds. Of this order there is a great number, but the antient great lairds, chiefs of families or clans, have not generally yielded precedence to them [1].

[1] G.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Parliament.

THE firſt and chief of theſe, both in rank and authority, is the *Aſſembly of States*, called as in England a *Parliament*, and having the ſame moſt abſolute power. It conſiſts of three orders, Lords *Spiritual*, ſuch as biſhops, abbots, and priors; lords *Temporal*, as dukes, marquiſes, earls, viſcounts, barons; and the commiſſioners for, or repreſentatives of, the cities and boroughs. To theſe were lately [a] added two commiſſioners, or repreſentatives for each county. The king calls it at his pleaſure, appointing the time a little before it meets, and when it is aſſembled, and the king and the chancellor have declared the occaſion of calling it, the lords ſpiritual retire by themſelves, and chooſe eight of the lords temporal, and the lords temporal as many of the lords ſpiritual, and then theſe all together nominate eight of the repreſentatives of counties, and as many out of thoſe of the boroughs, making in all 32, and called *Lords of Articles*, who, with the chancellor, treaſurer, keeper of the privy ſeal, ſecretary of ſtate, &c. approve or reject all that is propoſed to the ſtates after firſt laying it before the king [b]. What they approve is thoroughly diſcuſſed by the whole aſſembly; and whatever is carried by a majority of votes, is preſented to the king [b], who by touching them with his ſceptre expreſſes his confirmation or annulling of theſe acts; and if there is any thing therein diſagreeable to the king it is firſt eraſed [c].

College of Juſtice or Seſſion.

Next to the parliament is the *College of Juſtice*, or, as they call it, *The Seſſion*, which king James V. in the year 1532, inſtituted on the plan of the parliament of Paris, conſiſting of a *Preſident*, 14 *Senators* (ſeven eccleſiaſtical, and ſeven lay ones, to whom were afterwards added the *Chancellor*, who holds the firſt rank, and five other *Senators*), three *principal clerks*, and as many *Advocates* as the Senators think fit. They adminiſter juſtice (not according to the rigour of the law, but by the rules of right and equity), every day except Sunday and Monday, from the 1ſt of November to the 15th of March, and from the feaſt of Trinity Sunday to the 1ſt of Auguſt. In the intervals of ſeed-time and harveſt is vacation, and buſineſs is ſuſpended. They give judgement according to the ſtatute law of the realm, and, where that fails, according to the imperial or civil law.

Hereditary Sheriffs.

There are beſides in every county *civil courts*, in which the ſheriff, or his deputy, adminiſters juſtice to the inhabitants in caſes of ejectments, forcible entries, damages, debts, &c. from which, upon ſuſpicion of injuſtice or partiality through affinity, appeals are ſometimes carried to the College of Juſtice. Theſe ſheriffs are moſtly hereditary. For the kings of Scotland as well as of England, in order to attach the nobility to their intereſt more firmly by favour, antiently inſtituted hereditary and perpetual ſheriffs. The Engliſh princes ſoon perceived the inconveniences ariſing from this eſtabliſhment, and therefore changed them every year. There are alſo civil courts held in the royal fiefs by the reſpective bailiffs, who, by the king's favour, have obtained royal privileges: alſo in free boroughs and cities by the magiſtrates.

The Commiſſariate Court.

There are alſo Judicatories called *The Commiſſariate*, of which the chief is held at Edinburgh, where four judges determine cauſes about wills, right of patronage, tythes, divorces, and ſuch like eccleſiaſtical cauſes. But in almoſt every other part of the kingdom there ſits but one judge for this purpoſe.

Criminal Courts.

In criminal matters the king's chief juſtice (which office was for a long time held by the earls of Argyle) holds his court for the moſt part at Edenburgh, and appoints two or three lawyers to try capital cauſes, or ſuch as relate to loſs of limbs or loſs of property. And in this court the criminal, even in caſes of high treaſon, is allowed counſel to plead for him.

Sometimes alſo juſtices are appointed by royal authority to hear this or that particular cauſe.

The ſheriffs, likewiſe, in their own diſtricts, and the magiſtrates in ſome burghs, have power to try manſlaughter, when the offender is taken within 24 hours, and, on conviction by a jury, can order execution: but after that time, the cauſe comes before the king's juſtice, or his deputies. The ſame privilege have ſome of the nobility in regard to thieves taken within their juriſdictions. Some have alſo ſuch royalties as give them power over all criminals within their juriſdiction, and, in ſome caſes, can claim thoſe who live within their bounds from the king's juſtice, by engaging to try them according to law.

So much may ſuffice for my brief and haſty view. But what Scotland "is, and what ſort of people it "produces (to apply the words of an excellent "geographer * concerning Britain), ſhall be preſently "more fully and exactly ſet forth, ſince the greateſt "of princes has now brought us acquainted with a "country ſo long unknown to us." In the mean time I proceed to thoſe places that preſent themſelves in order according to my deſign.

* *P. Mela*, III. 8.

[a] After an intermiſſion, for all originally came.

[b] or his commiſſioner. (Dalrymple.)

[c] Malcolm III. is ſaid to have holden a parliament; but lord Hailes, I. 26. denies that the word was uſed in that ſenſe in Scotland; though Ingulphus, p. 103. applies it to a monkiſh chapter.

ADDITIONS.

IT is hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe that no acts of parliament paſſed in the reign of David I. There are veſtiges of his ſtatutes in the collection called *Regiam Majeſtatem*. It is therefore a miſtake to ſay, that there is no veſtige of any parliament held in Scotland before the reign of William the Lyon, which began 1165. Antiently a repreſentation of the counties in parliament could not take place; for the freeholders of the crown attending perſonally, this attendance was found troubleſome. Thoſe entitled to be preſent frequently appeared by deputy (an abuſe afterwards corrected by ſtatute), or abſented themſelves altogether, for which they paid a pecuniary fine. But in the reign of James I. the ſmall barons and freeholders were allowed to appear by their repreſentatives, and the counties were ordered to defray the expences of their repreſentation; a law obſerved in Scotland till the Union. Still, however, the leſſer barons neglected to ſend commiſſioners (the condition on which they were exempted from attending on parliament), and were alſo remiſs in paying their attendance; ſo that at laſt it came to be doubted how far they were entitled to a ſeat. And it was not till the reign of James VI. that the appearance of the leſſer barons by their repreſentatives came to be fully eſtabliſhed. The time when boroughs firſt appeared in parliament by their repreſentatives can be pretty nearly aſcertained to be between 1319 and 1326. In the laſt of theſe years the boroughs are mentioned as being preſent in parliament, conſenting to an aid to king Robert Bruce, and as forming the third eſtate of parliament [a]. The three eſtates were antiently conſidered as compoſed of dignified churchmen, earls and barons, and the commiſſioners from boroughs. After the Revolution they were the nobility, the barons or knights of the ſhires, and the commiſſioners from boroughs. Theſe three compoſed one aſſembly, and thus each eſtate poſſeſſing a negative, and thereby being a check on the encroachment of the others, one of the great ſafeguards of the Engliſh conſtitution was wanting, and the king was alſo left in poſſeſſion of an almoſt abſolute controul over the matters to be agitated in that aſſembly. There was a committee peculiar to the Scotch parliament; *Lords of Articles*, a very early inſtitution [b], at leaſt coæval with the firſt national aſſembly held by James I. before whom parliaments were not regularly nor frequently aſſembled, and who intended to eſtabliſh ſeparate houſes, and allow the Commons a Speaker. The Lords of Articles conſiſted of an equal number from each eſtate choſen by each other, the lords ſpiritual chooſing eight peers, the lords temporal eight biſhops, and theſe ſixteen eight knights of the ſhire and eight burgeſſes. Theſe altogether directed the deciſions of the parliament at large, and claimed a negative, which was even ratified by ſtatute of James VI. [c]

This committee of parliament, whoſe powers had been curtailed by parliament 1640, was annulled by an expreſs act 1 William III. and the parliament empowered to chooſe committees of what number they pleaſed, and equally of noblemen, barons, or burgeſſes, to be choſen out of each eſtate by itſelf, to prepare all motions, with power in the parliament to alter ſuch committees, or even to conclude proceedings without any committees; and that in the committees ſome of the officers of ſtate may be preſent by their majeſties' or the commiſſioners' appointment, who are freely to propoſe and debate, but not to vote. By act of parliament 1617 the officers of ſtate are reſtricted to the number of eight, including the maſter of requeſts, beſides the chancellor, who, by his office, was preſident of parliament. After the Reſtoration there was no maſter of requeſts, but frequently two ſecretaries; and as there uſed to be conteſts for precedence between the leſſer officers of ſtate, and eſpecially between the Theſaurar depute and others, that officer was ranked after the advocate and before the juſtice clerk [1]. The Union united the parliament of Scotland with that of England [2].

The *Lords of Seſſion*, as they are now ſtyled, are all *temporal* ones; and, by an act 1 James VII. two perſons were added to the three offices of ordinary clerks of ſeſſion, ſo that there are now ſix clerks. By an act 1661, the preſident is declared to have precedence of the lord regiſter and advocate [3]. The lords of ſeſſion have, ſince their inſtitution, enjoyed the title of lord, being originally compoſed of biſhops and abbots, and dignified beneficed perſons, chief barons, and eminent lawyers. This deſignation is frequently given to them in acts of parliament both from and after 1581 [4].

Law and cuſtom have now ſettled it that the ſeſſion ſits from the 12th of November to the 12th of March (excepting *Yule Vacance*, from December 20 to January 10), and from the 12th of June to the 12th of Auguſt incluſive. By act of parliament made in 1730 the Court of Seſſion may adjourn themſelves for ten days, between the 15th of December and 15th January, yearly.

[a] In Mr. Wright's "Treatiſe on the Election Laws," 1ſt edit. p. 25. are the following words: "We have, however, certain evidence from an indenture drawn up in 1326 [the original in the Advocates library] between Robert Bruce and the earls, barons, freeholders, and communities of borroughs, a grant, during life, of the 10th penny of all the farms and revenues belonging to the laity, that *burgeſſes* were then admitted to parliament, &c." The original indenture is No. IV. of the Appendix to the ſecond edition of Lord Kaimes' Law Tracts, 8vo. publiſhed in 1761, and has theſe words: "Preſens indentura totaliter quod 15mo menſis Julii anno ab incarnatione Domini 1326, tenente plenum parliamentum ſuum apud Cambuſkenneth ſereniſſimo principe Dom. Roberto Dei gratia rege Scottorum illuſtri, convenientibus comitibus, baronibus, *burgenſibus*, &c."

[b] Committees of Parliament with parliamentary powers were introduced in the reign of David II. 1367, 1368, 1369, under pretence of general conveniency. From them the inſtitution of *The Lords of the Articles* appears to have had its origin. Sir D. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, II. 261.

[c] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. 458—462. [1] Dalrymple. G. [2] D. G. [3] D. G. [4] D. G.

An

An act of parliament 31 Charles II. 1681, appoints that the Juſtice Court ſhall conſiſt as now of the lord juſtice general and the lord juſtice clerk, both nominated by the king, to whom are added five lords of ſeſſion ſupplied from time to time by the king, and called Lords of the Juſticiary [5].

And ſince the Union ſpecial proviſion has been made by ſtat. 6 Ann. c. 23, for trying of peers in North Britain for treaſon, felony or murder, by commiſſions under the great ſeal of Great Britain, and as is uſual upon indictments taken before the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer in South Britain [6].

The erection of royal burghs is at leaſt as early as David I. The judgements of their magiſtrates were liable to the review of the chamberlain of Scotland and his court of the four boroughs. This was an office of great dignity and extenſive juriſdiction, but his decrees were liable to be reviewed by the court of the four boroughs, compoſed of burgeſſes of the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh [d], who met annually at Haddington as a court of laſt reſort. When the office of chamberlain was ſuppreſſed, this part of it was transferred to the *Convention of royal boroughs*. This court was conſtituted in the reign of James III. and appointed to be held annually at Innerkeithing. By a ſtatute of James VI. it was to meet four times a year in any borough they thought proper, and only one commiſſioner to appear for any borough, except Edinburgh, which was allowed two by a ſubſequent ſtatute.

By the 11th act of the ſecond ſeſſion of parliament 1695, 6 William III. certain ſhires and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright were allowed an additional repreſentation in parliament: the greater ſhires obtained three or four, according to the extent of the lands, and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright two [7].

By a ſubſequent ſtatute a majority of the boroughs or the city of Edinburgh, with any other ſix, were empowered to call a convention as often as they thought proper, and all the other boroughs were bound to attend it. The powers of the convention chiefly reſpect trade and manufactures, the aſſeſſment of the land-tax, the conduct of magiſtrates in the adminiſtration of borough revenues, and the political ſituation or conſtitution of the different boroughs, and the regulation of elections. They have ſometimes aſſumed a power of new-modelling the ſet of boroughs, even of ſuch as were eſtabliſhed by *decreet arbitral* confirmed by cuſtom immemorial, and ratified by an act of the king in council, but in this they were over-ruled by the court of ſeſſions. This convention now meets annually at Edinburgh [e].

The *Court of ſeſſion* was firſt eſtabliſhed 1532 in form pretty near to that which it ſtill retains. It conſiſted of 15 ordinary judges, ſeven churchmen, ſeven laymen, and a preſident, who was to be a churchman. The lord chancellor had a right to preſide, and the king had a power of appointing three or four peers of the realm called *extraordinary lords* to ſit and vote in it. This pernicious part of the inſtitution was aboliſhed ſince the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. The judges of this court muſt now be choſen from among advocates of at leaſt five, or writers to the ſignet of ten years ſtanding, who have been admitted advocates, and nominated by the crown. This court was erected by James V. into a body corporate, to be called the *College of Juſtice*, conſiſting of the judges, advocates, writers to the ſignet, clerks of ſeſſion, and ſome others. They are endowed with many valuable privileges, and exempted from all public taxes, which laſt privilege they have not claimed ſince the Revolution. They poſſeſs a ſupreme juriſdiction liable to the review of the houſe of lords only ſince the Union, before which no appeal was ſuppoſed to lie from it to the parliament of Scotland; but that was a ſubject of controverſy. Decrees of inferior courts are ſubject to their review, and they poſſeſs a criminal juriſdiction without capital puniſhment, and exert a ſpecies of legiſlative authority, but are by no means poſſeſſed of abſolute power. They are judges of law and fact without jury. Lord Kaimes is of opinion that when cauſes which uſed to be tried by the chamberlain or juſticiary came to be diſcuſſed by the king and council, trial by juries was ſuperſeded [f], that the original court of ſeſſion, inſtituted 1425 to relieve the king and council, adopted the form of the court to whoſe authority it ſucceeded, and that the court of *daily council*, and the preſent college of juſtice, which ſucceſſively were ſubſtituted in its room, would imitate the ſame example. Juries are now diſuſed in cauſes before the ſheriff in ſmaller offences. In the Court of Seſſion there are a preſident and 14 other judges. Each of the 14 ſits for a week alternately in the outer houſe, and is called the *Lord Ordinary*, and may decide all cauſes brought before him during the week. Theſe cauſes are ſeldom determined in a ſingle hearing, and the judge has power of altering his own ſentence after a ſecond hearing, upon a more diſtinct repreſentation of facts being laid before him. Each of the lords comes once in the week, but not oftener, without leave of the court, to the outer houſe, where he ſits an hour, from nine to ten in the morning, to hear pleadings or give judegment on thoſe cauſes which came before him when he ſat as Lord Ordinary, and upon which any written caſes or *repreſentations*, as they are called, may have already been laid before him. If the parties do not acquieſce in the Lord Ordinary's judgement, which is frequently the caſe, application is made for altering the ſentence by a printed petition, which is preſented before all the lords, who ſit in the inner houſe from ten in the morning till the buſineſs of the day is ended, which ſometimes laſts till three o'clock in the afternoon. Beſides petitions various printed papers are produced, under the titles of ſtate, caſes, proof, information, anſwers, replies, and duplies; yet, notwithſtanding theſe voluminous papers, the lords will often hear pleadings in the ſame cauſe, and theſe commonly very prolix, often taking up the court a whole week, ſometimes three weeks: and every judge, unleſs his rotation is to act as Lord Ordinary in the inner houſe as one of the 15, has to review all the deciſions complained of that have been pronounced by any of the other 13 ordinary judges

[5] G. [6] D. G. [d] When Berwick and Roxburgh were taken by the Engliſh, Linlithgo and Lanerk were ſubſtituted in their places.
[7] Dalrymple. G. [e] Arnot, 462—466. [f] Law Tracts, p. 270. 274.

ſingly.

ſingly. He alſo reviews his own judgements. The ſalaries of the lords of council and ſeſſion are, that of the lord preſident £2000. *per annum*, thoſe of the other judges, as lords of ſeſſion each 1000. of lord juſtice clerk, or preſident of the court of juſticiary in the abſence of the lord juſtice general £600. and five of the other judges, as lords commiſſioners of juſticiary £300. beſides expences on the circuit. The lord advocate (an officer ſimilar to the attorney general in England, but with much higher powers) has a ſalary of £1000. *per annum*, the ſolicitor general £400. and four of his majeſty's advocates depute £100. each [g]. The ſalaries of the judges in Scotland are charged on the revenues of cuſtoms and exciſe, and have been ſeveral times augmented; but in 1786 ſtand as above.

The *Court of Juſticiary* has a ſupreme juriſdiction in criminal affairs, without appeal to the houſe of lords. It conſiſts of the lord juſtice general, ſalary £2000. *per annum*, who is always a peer of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank or influence, and ſits only occaſionally and for form ſake; the lord juſtice clerk, and five commiſſioners of juſticiary, who are alſo lords of ſeſſion [h]. As civil actions of peculiar intricacy and importance could only be tried before the Court of Seſſion, ſo antiently the crimes of rape, robbery, murder, and wilful fire-raiſing, which were called the *four pleas of the crown*, could only be tried before the Court of Juſticiary. This court, however, has not for a long period poſſeſſed ſuch excluſive juriſdiction, treaſon being now, perhaps, the only crime which can be tried before the Court of Juſticiary alone. In trials before this court the priſoners enjoy many favourable circumſtances. They are always ſerved before-hand with a liſt of the witneſſes to be adduced againſt them, and in capital trials the evidence was always reduced into writing. This laſt method is altered by a late ſtatute. But there is no neceſſity for the jury being unanimous, the verdict of a bare majority of the *fifteen* is fully ſufficient. If the priſoner be indigent, counſel are appointed for him [i]. In matters reſpecting the eſtates and the king, they judge without a jury.

The Court of Exchequer is one of the three ſupreme courts in Scotland. By an article of Union it was declared that it ſhould be new-modelled into a revenue court by parliament, and by its new conſtitution it conſiſts of the lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, a lord chief baron, and four other barons, choſen from the ſerjeants at law, Engliſh barriſters, or Scots advocates. The lord chief baron has £2000. *per annum*, the other barons each £1000. One of the barons is always an Engliſhman, and his ſalary £1500. *per ann.* The preſent Chief Baron is the firſt Scotch Chief Baron ſince the Union. The mode of trial is by jury, and the court in moſt reſpects decides according to the form and laws of England, and appeals from it to the houſe of lords are competent [k].

The juriſdiction of the High Court of Admiralty is ſaid by an article of Union to be under the lord high admiral of England, but its decrees are in civil cauſes ſubject to the review of the Court of Seſſion, and in criminal to that of the Juſticiary [l].

The Commiſſary Court, like that of the Admiralty, is in ſome reſpects ſupreme, in ſome inferior. It can review the ſentence of all other commiſſary courts, but its own decrees are ſubject to the review of the Court of Seſſion. It has a double juriſdiction, ordinary and univerſal; the former extends over its own diſtrict, which is Edinburgh and the four adjacent counties on the ſouth ſide of the Forth: by the latter it reviews the decrees of other commiſſary courts, and takes cognizance of all actions to prove a marriage, procure a divorce, &c. This court was inſtituted by queen Mary, and is the general conſiſtorial court for Scotland. There are four judges nominated by the crown, whoſe ſalaries, or rather perquiſites, are paid by the litigants before it.

The *Lyon court* is held by the Lord Lyon king at arms, an officer anſwering to that of Garter king at arms in England, and under him are the heralds, purſuivants, and meſſengers at arms. It is the buſineſs of theſe laſt to execute all ſummons before the court of ſeſſions, to apprehend debtors, and in general to perform the executive parts of the law. The records of the Lyon office being burnt about 100 years ago, an act of parliament paſſed requiring all the nobility and gentry to regiſter their armorial bearings in the books of lord Lyon under pain of forfeiting all plate, &c. whereon they were depicted. The office is of late become a ſinecure, and the buſineſs executed by deputies in ſuch a manner, that in a country where pedigree is the beſt aſcertained of any in the world, the national record of armorial bearings, and memoirs concerning the reſpective families inſerted along with them, are far from being the pure repoſitory of truth, and there have been of late inſtances of genealogies inrolled, and arms and other marks of diſtinction beſtowed in ſuch a manner as to reflect ridicule on the ſcience of heraldry [m]. The truth is, that the Lyon court needs a reformation in all its parts.

The ſheriffs were formerly hereditary, but, by act of parliament in 1747, the heretable ſheriffſhips were reſumed and annexed to the crown, and to be granted afterwards only from year to year, and the ſheriff depute to be an advocate of three years ſtanding, who is to hold his nomination *ad vitam aut culpam*, and appeals are allowed to the next Circuit Court in criminal matters, not inferring loſs of life or limb, and in civil caſes under the value of £12. ſterling, beſides other regulations in regard to the Sheriffs' Courts. Their juriſdiction is in moſt caſes nearly as great within their reſpective ſheriffdoms as that of the Court of Seſſion. Their criminal juriſdiction extends to certain capital crimes, as theft and even murder, but ſuch crimes are always underſtood to be tried by juries. Juries are not, however, called in trying ſmaller offences, and there are inſtances of baniſhment from the ſheriffdom without the aid of juries. Appeals from their ſentence are allowed to the next Circuit Court or the high Court of Juſticiary and to the Court of Seſſion in civil matters. Sheriffs have alſo a miniſterial power, and re-

[g] Arnot, 467—480. Stat. 26 Geo. III. c. 46. [h] Arnot, 480, 481. [i] Ib. 488. [k] Ib. 489. [l] Ib. 490. [m] Ib. 493.

turn

turn all juries in juſticiary trials. The writs for electing members of parliament have, ſince the Union, been directed to ſheriffs, who when executed return them to the Crown office; they alſo execute writs iſſuing from the Court of Exchequer, and take care of the eſtates that fall to the crown within their juriſdiction.

The magiſtrates of Royal Burghs and Burghs of Barony have juriſdiction in ſmall debts and queſtions of poſſeſſion between the inhabitants: their criminal juriſdiction extends to petty riots and thefts, and they are accuſtomed to try and baniſh guilty perſons from their liberties without juries.

In old times, a baron or he who had his lands erected or at leaſt confirmed by the king *in liberam baroniam*, had an ample juriſdiction both civil and criminal; but by the act 20 Geo. II. cap. 43. the civil juriſdiction of a baron is reduced to the power of recovering from his vaſſals or tenant the rents of his lands or any queſtion reſpecting meſne ſervices, and of judging in cauſes where the debt and damages do not exceed 40*s.*; and by the ſame ſtatute his criminal juriſdiction is limited to aſſaults and other ſmall offences, which may be puniſhed by a fine. The Baron regularly deputes a Baillie to judge for him, called the *Baron Baillie*, and his court the *Baron Baillie Court*.

GADENI OR LADENI.

Gadeni.

CONTIGUOUS to the Ottadini or Northumberland were the ΓΑΔΕΝΟΙ (written alſo in ſome copies of Ptolemy by the inverſion of one letter LADENI) in that part of the country which lies between Twede mouth and the *Frith* of Edenburgh, and which at preſent is divided into ſeveral little tracts, whereof the chief are *Teiſidale*, *Twedale*, *Merch* and *Lothian*, in Latin *Lodeneium* [a], under which general name all were comprehended by the writers of the middle age.

J. Skene de verborum ſignificatione.

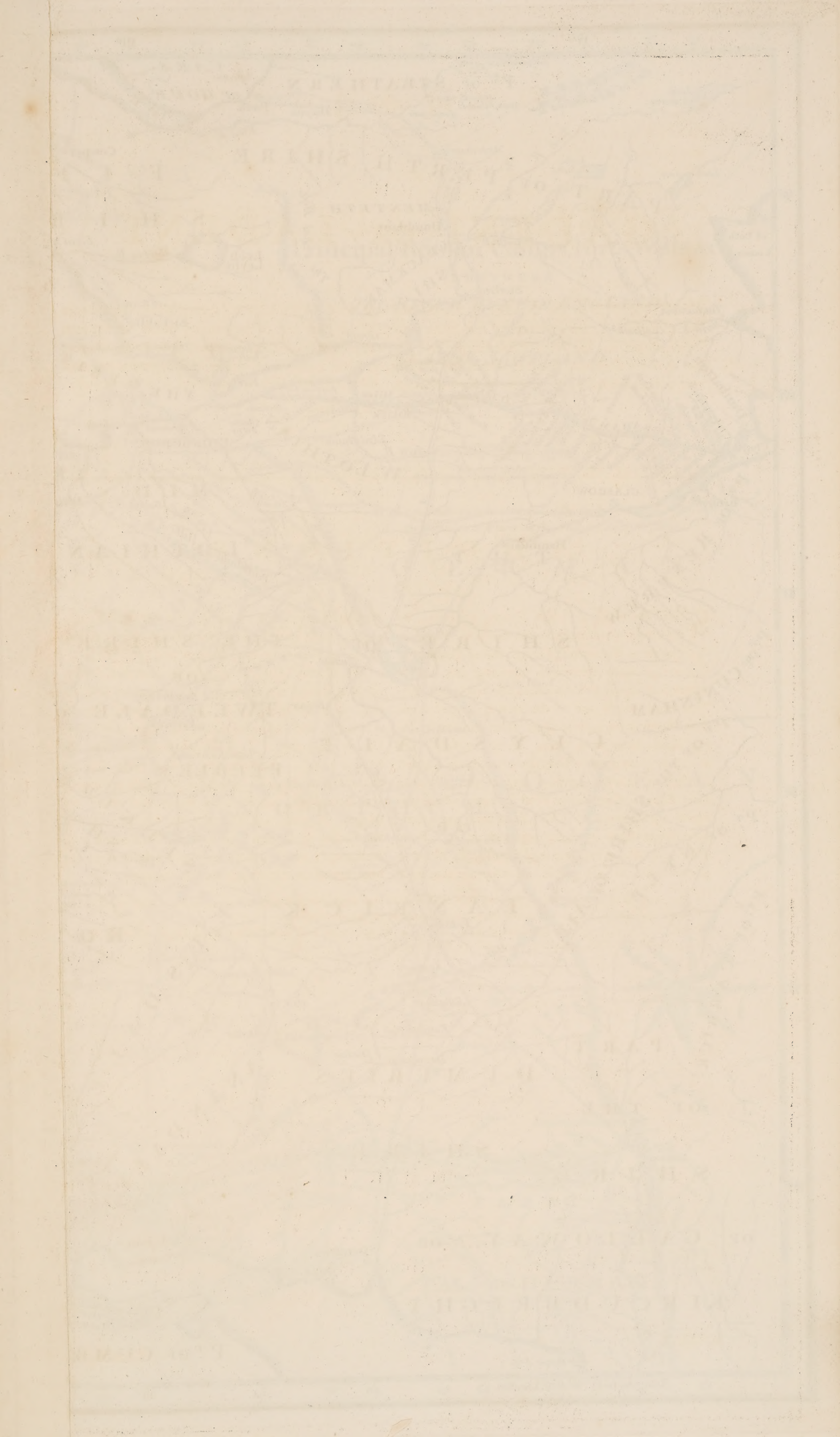
[a] *Ledone*, Ravenn. MS. n. Gale.

ADDITIONS.

SOME have ſuppoſed the *Gadeni* or *Ladeni* to have been the ſame with the *Ottadini*, *Ottadeni*, *Ottalini*, or as the learned Drummond of Hawthornden writes them *Scottadeni*, ſuppoſing the loſs or faintneſs of the *Sc* to have miſled the firſt tranſcriber. That theſe people are to be carried farther north than Northumberland is plain from Ptolemy's fixing *Curia* their chief town in 59° latitude. Of this place there ſeem to be evident remains in *Cutrie* [a], a village of Middle Lothian, and of the people in *Caer Eden* or *Carriden* in Weſt Lothian, where was found a gold medal of Titus, ſome urns, and a ſtone with the head of an eagle engraved on it. *Dun-Eden* [b] alſo, the antient name of Edinburgh, ſeems to point out this antient people, and to prove that their territories extended as far as the water of Eden; about whoſe mouth, at a place called *Inner Even*, are to be ſeen remains of antient buildings [e].

Mr. Horſley [c] ſuppoſes this people inhabited chiefly about *Lidſdale*, where there are remains of Roman and other antiquities. If *Coria* be placed about Jedburgh, and belonged not to the *Otadeni* but the *Gadeni*, then part of *Tiviotdale* muſt alſo be allotted to this people. Some of the weſtern part of Northumberland may alſo have been poſſeſſed by them, and Riſingham, where were found two altars to Mogon, Mounus, and Matunus, the topical deities of the Cadeni or Gadeni [d], as well as Old Penrith and Netherby [e], where others may have belonged to or been ſituate on the borders of theſe people.

[a] Q. *Currie*, ſix miles weſt of Edinburgh, and another place of the ſame name, the eſtate of a gentleman 10 miles ſouth of that city.
[b] Rather *Dun Aiden*, q. d. the winged hill, from the appearance of the country about it.
[c] G. [d] Brit. Rom. p. 370. [d] Northumb. LXXX. ſee before, in vol. III. Pl. XXXIII. fig. 4.
[e] Cumb. XLVII. LIII. ſee before, in vol. III. Pl. XXIII. fig. 6.



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FIFE SHIRE
THE FRITH OF FORTH
W. LOTHIAN
MID. LOTHIAN
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CLYSDALE
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Auchinbowie Mill Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Race Tail Dam
Auchinbowie Mill Race Tail

A MAP OF THE Principal Roman Camps, Forts, Walls &c. BETWEEN THE RIVER TYNE IN ENGLAND, AND TAY IN SCOTLAND.

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Engraved by J. Cary.

Roman Miles 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
English Miles 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

N.B. That the Walls are to be measured on the Scale of Roman Miles, and the Distances of Places on the Scale of English Miles.

THE GERMAN OCEAN

BERWICKSHIRE AND LAUDERDALE

NORTHUMBERLAND

PART OF THE PAL. OF DURHAM

St Andrews
Graill
Austructher
L Harb.r
May I.
FORTH
Bass
Nth Berwick
Dunbar
Haddington
Cockburn
The Tammer Moor Hills
Eill R.
Aimouth Ay R.
Whitheter R.
Berwick
Holy I
Scare Head
Fain I.
Coldstream
Till R.
Tweed R.
Lauder R.
Melrose
Kelso
Yellow Shiels
Selkirk
Jedburgh
Roman Way called the Devils Causeway
Out Chester Fort
A Fort
Chester F
Danes Fort
A Fort
Alnwick
Coquet I
Whithillbrae
Dere Street
Rothbury
Rochester F.
Greenches Fort
A Fort
Newton Fort
Morpeth
Risingham Fort
Stanington
The Border
The Maiden Way
Carvoran the ROMAN WALL 74 Miles
Chesters F
Rochester
Tynemouth Castle
Segedunum
NEWCASTLE
Brunswick F.
EMPEROR'S
Burdoswald
Housesteads
Hexham
Tyne R.
Sunderland
Roman Way
Haltwesell
Carlesteeds F.
Old Town F.
A Roman Way
Whitley Cas.
DURHAM

TEIFIDALE.

TEIFIDALE, or the Dale on the river Tefy or Teviot, lies among broken hills and craggy ſteeps, bordering on England, and inhabited by a warlike people, who from the continual wars between the Scots and Engliſh in former ages were always ready for ſervice and ſudden inroads. Among theſe the firſt place one meets with is *Jedburgh*, no inconſiderable burgh, near the confluence of the *Teify* and *Jed*, whence its name. Then we come to *Mailros*, a very antient monaſtery, in which during the infancy of the church among us were monks of that old rule who applied themſelves to prayer, and at the ſame time maintained themſelves by their labour. More to the eaſt where *Twede* and *Teify* unite their ſtreams is *Roſburgh* or *Roxburgh*, antiently called MARCHIDVN, becauſe ſituate on the marches, where is a caſtle antiently very ſtrong both by nature and art. This being in the hands of the Engliſh, and beſieged by James II. king of Scotland, that prince was cut off in the prime of life, and to the great grief of his ſubjects, by the ſplinter of a cannon which burſt. The caſtle was notwithſtanding ſurrendered, and being for the moſt part razed is now ſcarcely to be ſeen; but the diſtrict about it called the ſheriffdom of Roxburgh has its hereditary ſheriff of the family of *Douglas*, commonly called *The ſheriff of Teviotdale*. Now alſo Roxburgh by favour of king James VI. has its baron Robert Ker of the family of *Ker*, the moſt conſiderable and numerous in theſe parts, among whom the *Fernherſts* and others nurſed in the arts of war have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Jedburgh.

Mailros.

The ſhire of *Roxburgh.*

Sheriffdom of *Roxburgh.* Hereditary ſheriffs.

Ker family.

Twede before mentioned flows through the valley to which it gives name, and which is full of ſheep, whoſe wool is in high eſteem. It is certainly a noble river, which riſing further in among the mountains to the weſt [at Tweed's croſs], proceeds in a courſe almoſt ſtrait by *Drimlar* [*Drumelzier*] caſtle and barony, by *Peblis*, a market town which has its own ſheriff *Zeſter*, as alſo has its neighbour *Selkirk* of the family of Murray of *Fallohill*[a]. In its courſe thence it receives the little river *Lauder*[b], on which one ſees *Lauder*, with *Thirleſtan*, where is a beautiful houſe of John Maitland, late chancellor of Scotland, created by James VI. for his ſingular prudence baron *Thirleſtan*. Thence the Twede increaſed below Roxburgh by the addition of the Teviot waters the ſheriffdom of *Berwick*, poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the family of *Hume*, in which the head of that family now holds the office of ſheriff. This river yielding plenty of ſalmon, falls into the ſea below Berwick, the beſt fortified place in Britain, and already treated of.

Twedale.

The ſhire of *Peblis.*

The ſhire of *Selkirk.*

Lauder.

Thirleſtan c. and baron.

Berwick.

[a] Not *Fallohill*, but *Philiphaugh*.

[b] Or water of Leader.

ADDITIONS.

TEIFIDALE or TEVIOTDALE, comprehending Lideſdale and Eſkdale, is in length from Reddingburn on the eaſt to Annandale on the weſt about 30 miles, and in breadth from the border to the *blue Cairn* in Laudermoor 14 or 15. The ſoil is good with a juſt mixture of paſture and arable, and watered by ſeveral rivers running into the Teviot and Tweed; the firſt of which divides Teviotdale properly ſo called into North and South. The vallies abound with corn inferior to few ſhires in North Britain for goodneſs, ſo that great quantities of it are frequently tranſported into South Britain. Here is alſo plenty of freeſtone. The high grounds produce excellent graſs and great ſtore of all kinds of cattle of the largeſt and beſt breed in Scotland. The moſt conſiderable mountains are *Cockraw*, from which runs a tract of hills weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, and paſſable only in a few places. Another range of hills runs for twelve miles from Harewell to Carncroſs, and in the heart of the ſhire are *Rueburgh-law*, *Minto* and *Haſfenden* hills. The regalities of Jedburgh foreſt belonged formerly to the duke of Douglas, now to Mr. Douglas of Douglas, that of Hawic to the duke of Buccleugh, and that of Melroſs to the earl of Haddington [a].

The ſheriffdom was hereditary in a branch of the houſe of Douglas, now aboliſhed. Here are three preſbyteries, Jedburgh, Kelſo, and Melros. Here are many traces of Roman encampments, and a military way called the *Roman cauſeway* runs from Hownam to the Tweed [f].

Jedburgh. *Jedburgh* gives title to the laird of Ferndherſt, of the family of Ker, created by James VI. 1622, lord Jedburgh; which title devolved by entail on the death of the 3d lord 1702 to William eldeſt ſon of the 4th earl and firſt marquis of Lothian; ſo that both father and ſon of the houſe of Lothian are peers [a]. Sir Robert Ker, youngeſt brother of the firſt lord Jedburgh, was a great favourite with James VI. who made him treaſurer of Scotland and earl of Somerſet in England. Here, on the weſt ſide of the river Jed near to the place where it falls into the Tiviot, was an abbey founded by David I. for canons from Beauvais. The cells belonging to it were Reſtennot in Angus and Canonby in Eſkdale [b]. This monaſtery being ſo waſted and impoveriſhed by the Scottiſh wars that it was unable to maintain its canons, Edward I. ſent ſome of them to Bridlington priory in Yorkſhire [c].

Ancrum. Not far from hence is *Ancrum*, honoured 1633 by giving title of earl to ſir Robert Ker, whoſe ſon Mark was the firſt earl of Lothian. General Andrew Rutherford created lord Rutherford by Charles II. was further dignified by the title of earl of Teviot, with the remarkable privilege of aſſigning his firſt honour to whom he pleaſed to name at his death; which he did to ſir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. The earldom of Teviot was revived by James VII. 1686 in ſir Robert Spenſer, 2d ſon of William lord Spencer [d], and by William III. 1698 in ſir Thomas Livingſton; but is now extinct.

At *Hawic*, a ſmall mean market town, was an houſe of the duke of Buccleugh, now converted into an inn. Hawic. At *Langholm* is a freeſchool and an excellent inn. Langholm.

St. David king of Scotland refounded *Melros* 1136 for Ciſtercian monks brought from Rievaulx in Yorkſhire. Melros. This abbey ſtands in a fine woody vale, backed by *Eildon* hill, on one of whoſe three ſummits is a camp [e], which may either have been made by the Romans, or during the conteſt between Ethelwold king of Northumberland and his competitor Oſwen, who loſt his life in the field A. D. 761 [f]. The church (of which the choir and tranſepts remain an entire ſhell, and half the nave ſerves for the dirty, ill-diſpoſed pariſh kirk) is a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of pure Gothic architecture of the reign of Henry IV. or V. in the North, and ſcarce paralleled in South Britain. It owes its preſervation to the good taſte of the duke of Buccleugh, and an illuſtration of its hiſtory to its late miniſter Mr. Milne, who publiſhed a deſcription of the pariſh in a ſmall pamphlet. Here was buried king Alexander II. 1249, and the heart of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, which James Douglas was carrying to the Holy Land when he was ſlain by the Moors [g]; James 2d earl of Douglas ſlain at the battle of Otterburne, and others of his family. Under the great eaſt window, at the back of the high altar, are two cavities in the wall; in the roof of one of which is carved a croſs and falchion, ſaid to be in memory of this earl. On each ſide of the altar are two arches as for monuments. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a coffin-faſhioned tomb of beautiful blue marble, with a broad ſurface, aſcribed to Waldevus the ſecond abbot, whoſe body was found uncorrupt after having been buried twelve years. Others of the nobility were buried in the chapter-houſe.

The ſouth tranſept has a moſt rich and beautiful ſouth door and window. Over the door of a ſtaircaſe aſcending to the tower, and remarkable for the winding of the ſtair, every ſtep being filled up with ſtone like a ſnail cap, is this inſcription in black

[a] Afterwards to the duke of Buccleugh. See Milne, Hiſt. of Mailros. Pennycuic's Deſcription of the ſhire of Tweedale 1715, 4to. But heretable juriſdictions were aboliſhed by ſtatute 20 Geo. II.

[b] G. [c] G. but quære. [d] Keith's Scotch biſhops, p. 24. [e] Clauſ. 28 E. I. m. 17. Antiq. Repert. II. 54.

[f] So Douglas's Peer. of Scotland, p. 66. 79. [g] Pennant, 268. [h] Hutch. I. Northumb. 300.

[i] Dalrymple's Annals, II. 136. & aut. ibi cit.

letters

letters round and under a ſhield charged with two compaſſes in ſaltire between four croſſes botony or fleurè:

Sa gayes the compaſſe evyn aboute
Sa Truth and Laute do but doute
Behalde to the ende, quoth John Murdo.

On the ſouth ſide of the door,

John Murdo ſum tym callit was Y,
And born in Paryſſe certainly,
And had in keepyng all maſon werk
Of Santandroys, the hye kirk
Of Glaſgu, Melros, and Paſtay,
Of Nyddyſdayl, and of Galway.
Pray to God and Mary baith
And ſweet St. John keep this haly kirk from ſkaith.
Anno Milleno Centeno terquoquo deno
Et ſexto Chriſti Melros fundata fuiſti.

The roof of the ſouth tranſept is pretty intire, and on its key-ſtones ihs. On ſome of the pillars of the north tranſept they ſhew little pullies or rings, ſuppoſed to be for bells to ring at the elevation of the hoſt, or for to ſet up banners. Theſe pillars are near ſix feet diameter, and formed of ſix round columns. The two tranſepts have each an eaſt aile of pillars. The north end of the north tranſept has a circular window with a roſe ſurrounded by ſix demiquatrefoils [h]. Under this are three pointed windows, and under theſe in a frame of roſes fourteen niches as for the twelve Apoſtles, Chriſt, &c. Under this a door and ſtair communicating with the abbot's houſe without, and another lower opening into a vault called the *Wax-cellar*, though in fact the paſſage into it was found lately to be only by lifting up the firſt ſtep of a turnpike or ſtair, deſtroyed about ſix or eight years before. This vault was imagined to be intended to conceal the valuables in caſe of invaſion. Againſt the weſt wall of this tranſept are two beautiful well-preſerved ſtatues of St. Peter and St. Paul with their inſignia. Over the great eaſt window 34 feet high and 15 wide, whoſe tracery, when intire, muſt, by what yet remains, have been matchleſs for richneſs and lightneſs, are under a canopy an old man ſitting with a globe in his left hand reſting on his knee, a younger perſon ſitting by him; repreſenting God the Father and the Virgin Mary; ſmall niches range on both ſides of the arch up to theſe, and the buttreſſes are furniſhed with large ones: but almoſt all the ſtatues were ſwept away in 1665. Over the ſouth door are ſeveral niches with mutilated figures of the twelve Apoſtles. In the centre are the lion of Scotland, and two others ſingle, and over them the ſtatue of the Baptiſt, half length, looking up, with a label on his breaſt, inſcribed, Ecce filius Dei. Below this are defaced figures taken for his diſciples. In the eaſt buttreſs is a half monk in a nich, and in his hand a ſcroll, inſcribed, c: o: xpe: vo: [i] and on the weſt buttreſs a ſimilar figure and label, inſcribed, Sc's ſco'm Unitas victo [k]. To the weſt of the laſt is the figure of a cripple on the ſhoulders of a blind man, and under them, Cuncte t orn, which Mr. Milne reads, Uncte Dei. On the buttreſſes over the ſouth aile are two beautiful ſtatues of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew. The window above terminates in a Catharine wheel. The nave extends five arches beyond the preſent church, which runs on the north ſide with the north aile, in which the fonts ſhew there were chapels correſponding with the arches of the nave, and having each its window. On the laſt buttreſs at the weſt end are the arms of Scotland, ſupported by unicorns collared and chained, the motto above broken, except the letters REGIS or REGNI: on one ſide is the letter I, on the other Q for four, and above a date 1505, which was the ſecond year of the marriage of James IV. concerted at this abbey between the king in perſon and Richard Fox, then biſhop of Durham.

The north tranſept having adjoined to the cloiſter is in a leſs ornamented ſtyle: the door leading to the cloiſter has a round arch highly adorned with foliage. This door opens into the cloiſter, and may from thence be called *Valley*, q. d. *Alley* gate. Only the weſt ſide of the centre tower remains. The length of the whole church from eaſt to weſt is 258 feet, of the tranſept 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 943. It is ſaid before the civil war to have reached more than one-third of its preſent length further. The nave or preſent church reſts on ten pointed arches, five on a ſide, whoſe pillars have capitals of exquiſite workmanſhip, particularly on the ſouth ſide where they can be better ſeen, the north ones being hid by a clumſy wall run up to ſupport the roof, which was laid in 1618 by the Newſtead maſons, who have long been famous. The north aile is divided into burying-places and a ſchool; in the latter is a monument for David Fletcher, miniſter here from 1640 to his death 1665, and biſhop of Argyle for the three laſt years. Againſt the north wall of the weſternmoſt of theſe incloſures, which is called the *Silverleſs aile*, is this inſcription in black letters:

Ninian: Katine
Thome: Pauli: Cuthb
to: S: Petr: Ketigrn.

commemorating the Saints Ninian, Catharine, Thomas, Paul, Cuthbert, Peter, and Kentigern [l].

In the north aile juſt within the entrance called the *Valley-gate* is the burying-place of the Kerrs of Yair, ſince of Sutherland hall, with their arms; a chevron between three ſtags heads caboſt and three ſtars, and this inſcription below:

Here lies the race of the houſe of Zair.

At one of the windows of the ſouth aile are the arms of the Hunters, ſeveral of whom were abbots here; within a border cheque two croſiers in ſaltire between two bugle horns ſtringed and a roſe in chief, ſupported by angels and ſided by R. H. On another the arms of the abbey, in the two chief points a mullet and a roſe, alluding to the name.

Half the eaſt walk of the cloiſter remains in a very beautiful ſtyle, conſiſting of ſix large and one ſmall flowered arch five feet high, with faſcias of roſes and other flowers and leaves and projecting pillars. The ſide next the church has demiquatrefoil arches, adorned with nail-head quatrefoils and riſing on

[h] Which Mr. Pennant, p. 267. calls a *crown of thorns*.
[i] Mr. Milne, *Cu venit Jeſ. ſeq. ceſſabit umbra. Forte*, cum venit Jeſus *ipſe* or *ſequens* ceſſabit umbra.
[k] Hutchinſon's Northumberland, I. 282. 295.
[l] Mr. Milne reads it, *Paſſus eſt quia ipſe voluit.*

treble pillars. This abbey ſuffered much when Edward II. and Richard II. invaded Scotland, and when ſir Ralph Ivers and ſir Brian Latta had taken the charter of the Merſe and Tiviotdale to hold under Henry VIII. Archibald earl of Angus defeated and ſlew them at Ancram, in revenge for having defaced the tombs of his anceſtors here. It was probably burnt at the Reformation after 1569, with its neighbour Kelſo; melted lead and burnt timber having been found in the ruins. James Douglas, commendator 1590, built a good houſe here with the materials, which have been alſo applied to public buildings here. In the back of the inn is a very large ihs on a long ſtone. The manſe ſtands on the ſite of a large chapel, probably the chapter-houſe. Several ſtories of ovens in the abbey bake-houſe were taken down about ſixty years ago.

Deſcription of Mailros abbey, July 14, 1742, in a letter to Roger Gale, eſq. from the rev. Mr. Drake, late vicar of Norham [k].

"SIR,

"I could heartily wiſh that ſome judicious brother of your Antiquarian Society was but to ſee a Gothic rarity that is in this neighbourhood, the beauteous ruins of the abbey of Mailros, which I ſhall take upon me to ſay has been the moſt exquiſite ſtructure of its kind in either kingdom. I will not ſay but other abbies have been larger, as St. Alban's, and ſome conventual churches more auguſt, as Beverley: but this is extravagantly rich in its imagery, niches, and all ſorts of carving by the beſt hands that Europe could produce at that time: there is ſuch a profuſion of nice chiſel work in foliage, and flowers at the very top of the ſteeple, that it cannot be ſeen from the ground without the help of a glaſs. The capital of every pillar that ſupports the arches of the church and the doors are all hollowed with a ſmall tool, being wreathed work of all ſorts of flowers, ſuch as you have at the entrance of your chapter-houſe at York. Every brother has had a ſtall in the cloiſter (now much demoliſhed) which have been variouſly adorned with the leaves of fern, oak, palm, holly, or other trees. The building, from the ſteeple to the eaſt end, is entire in the wall, but the roof (which has been of ſtone and carved) is much decayed. The choir is but ſmall. It has a noble eaſt window, the glaſs all out; therein lies a marble ſtone without any inſcription, half hexagon, tapering ſmall at the foot, of a bright green colour, powdered full of white feathers. The whole ſtructure is in the form of a St. John of Jeruſalem croſs, the north and ſouth ailes pretty complete, at the north ſide of which is a ſtaircaſe that has led into the prior's houſe. From the ſteeple weſt remain ſix arches of the nave, in which is the preſent kirk that takes up about three of them, but how much further the antient church has extended I believe will be hard to know. In every arch of the nave, both north and ſouth, has run a croſs wall into the two ſide ailes, making ſo many ſacella each, with another altar and holy water-pot. The windows are of equal dimenſions, but variouſly figured and carved. The cloiſter has been on the north ſide, opening into a garden that led to the Twede, which there is of a good breadth; and there was another garden on the oppoſite ſide of the river. Our neighbours are not wanting in the faculty of amplifying; but this thing does really exceed all their exaggerations of praiſe. By this you will ſneer and ſay I have lived too long here, and am become as vain as they; however, I ſtand to my aſſertion. There is printed an upright of this abbey that is ill done. I could wiſh there was not only an exact whole plate [l], but alſo a view of the eaſt end, with a diſtinct draught of the doors, columns, capitals, and ſome of the fineſt images, which are ſo well finiſhed to the life, that Dr. King, of Oxford, who has been lately to ſee it, wiſhed they were taken down and preſerved from the weather. The whole building is of a fine ſtone. I could wiſh alſo there was an exact ichnography of the whole. The miniſter is a good ſenſible man, a lover of antiquity, and is daily ſtudying the walls of this church. He ſhewed me ſome of the glaſs of the windows, which is of an uncommon thickneſs, not ſtained through, but painted upon. If, by this mean effort, your ſociety could be prevailed upon to take this ſtructure into their conſideration (I know not how far the Scotch gentlemen are engaged in their Monaſticon Scoticum), I have gained my end, eſpecially if you'll vouchſafe me an anſwer to this, who am, dear couſin, yours affectionately, F. D.

Norham, July 14, 1742.

You know our St. Cuthbert was educated at this abbey. Over a door is a date of the work, and the name of the architect. Mr. B. Willis has had an account of this abbey."

The antient monaſtery of Culdees, celebrated for the auſterities of Dirichtelm, is ſaid to have ſtood a mile from the preſent ruins. Its ſite is ſhewn on a peninſula formed by the Tweed [m]. Bede gives the name of four of its abbots, of whom St. Cuthbert was the third. Mailros was the head of the Ciſtertian order in Scotland, and had in 1542 100 monks [n]. After the Reformation it was granted by queen Mary to James earl of Bothwell, after whoſe forfeiture it came to the Douglas family, who are poſſeſſed all the evidences. James VI. granted it to John Ramſay for preſerving him from the Gowries. It came afterwards to ſir Thomas Hamilton, who was created earl of Mailros 1619, and afterwards earl of Haddington. The abbey with its demeſnes was purchaſed by the family of Buccleugh in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

About a mile from Mailros is *Newſtead*, where is the ſite of an houſe of Knights Templars called *Red Abbey ſtead*, ſucceeded by a *lodge of freemaſons* [o]. Newſtead.

Erſilton, *Ercaldon*, or *Earlſtown*, is famous for the birth of Thomas Lermont, called Thomas the Rhymer, about the middle of the 13th century [p]. Erſilton.

Roxburgh caſtle is reduced to the mere hill, a Roxburgh.

[k] From the MS. collections of Mr. Allan, printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumberland, I. 282. See alſo Gent. Mag. XLVIII. p. 507.

[l] One was engraved by Picot from a drawing of A. Rutherford. There is an older in Slezer, and others in Mr. Pennant's and Mr. Hutchinſon's books. Two beautiful views by Hearne and Byrne. A beautiful drawing by Cooper was given to the Society of Antiquaries by lord Buchan. I have others by Mr. Thomas Phelipe.

[m] Pennant's Tour, 1772. 266. [n] Hay in Hutchinſon. Ib. 299. [o] Pennant, 268. Hutchinſon, 299.

[p] Warton's Hiſt. of Eng. Poetry, I. 75—77. Pinkerton's Ant. Scot. Poems, I. lxxvi.

few fragments of wall, and the ditch filled with trees. It was fortified by David I. [q] during his brother's reign, who made it his reſidence, and here he ſettled the monks whom he afterwards removed to Kelſo. Here the queſtion of primacy of York over the Scotch church was determined 1125 [r]. It was burnt by king John 1216 [s]. Alexander II. was married here to the daughter of Ingelram de Couci 1239 [t], and here his ſon and ſucceſſor Alexander III. was born 1241 [u], and was conveyed hither to conſummate his marriage with the daughter of our Henry III. 1255 [x]. Here alſo was celebrated 1283 the marriage of Alexander prince of Scotland [y], who died next year [z]. Edward I. took the caſtle 1296 [a], and raiſed the ſiege which the Scots laid to it next year [b]: but 1313 they recovered it by ſurprize and demoliſhed the fortifications [c]. In it Baliol made a ſolemn ſurrender of the liberties of Scotland to Edward I. 1332 [d], and gave it up to Edward III. 1334. Geffrey de Mowbray, whom Edward I. had appointed its governor, revolted to the Scots the ſame year [e], but the caſtle ſtrongly garriſoned by Edward I. 1336 [f], continued in the hands of the Engliſh till ſtormed and taken by Alexander Ramſay 1342 [g], and the government of it given to William Douglas [h]. It was retaken by the Engliſh after the battle of Hexham, and John Copland appointed governor of it [i]. In it Baliol ſurrendered all his private eſtates, and afterwards his crown, to Edward III. 1355-6 [k], and died 1363. It was ſurrendered to the queen of James II. after his death 1460, but was in the hands of the Engliſh 1547, when it was repaired by the protector Somerſet, who left a garriſon in it [l]. Mr. Pennant ſays a large holly incloſed with a wall marks the ſpot where king James fell. Some confuſed ruins and one gate of excellent workmanſhip are all that remains of the Franciſcan friary [m]. Here was alſo a Maiſon dieu or hoſpital [n]. At Roxburgh was a mint, where coins of William the Lyon, Alexander II. James II. and III. have been ſtruck, and this caſtle was pledged with three others for payment of William's ranſom to Henry II [o].

Its royalty is tranſmitted to Jedburgh, the chief burgh royal of this ſhire. Sir Robert Ker was choſen by James VI. to attend him to England 1603, to take poſſeſſion of the crown; when he was created lord Roxburgh, and is mentioned among the commiſſioners for the Union 1604 [p]. He was created earl of Roxburgh 1616, and his great-grandſon John, ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, for his ſervices in promoting the Union duke of Roxburgh 1704. He died 1741, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, who died 1755, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John third and preſent duke. 5 Ann lord Henry Scot, 2d ſon of James duke of Monmouth, was advanced to the dignity of lord Scot of *Goldylinds*, viſcount *Hermitage*, and earl of *Delorain*; all in Selkirkſhire.

Traquair. In Selkirkſhire is *Traquair*, the laird whereof, ſir John Stewart, was by Charles I. who had a high ſenſe of his zeal and loyalty, created lord 1628, and 1633 earl Traquair. His great-grandſon *Charles* is the fourth and preſent earl. Near Selkirk is *Buccleugh*, Buccleugh. which in the reign of James VI. 1606, gave title of lord and 1619 of earl to the antient family of Scot of Branxholme; the heireſs of which marrying James Fitzroy duke of Monmouth, he was created duke of Buccleugh, which title was reſtored after his execution and his wife's deceaſe, in his grandſon Francis 1732, whoſe grandſon Henry now enjoys it, and is the third duke of Buccleugh.

Kelſo is a burgh of barony, and a large handſome Kelſo. town on the north ſide of the Tweed, which is here croſſed by a ſtone bridge of ſix arches, near which it rolls over a few ſhelves, a beautiful, clear, and wide ſtream. The abbey church is ſtill remaining, except the choir, and of that ſome walls ſubſiſt, ſufficient to ſhew the Saxon ſtyle of the whole building; a weſt porch being richly adorned with nine mouldings of that ſtyle. The abbey was of Tyronenſians, firſt founded at Selkirk by David I. while earl of Northumberland, removed by him when king to Roxburgh, and afterwards by St. David hither 1128. The privilege of the mitre was granted to it by Pope Alexander III [q]. A new kirk is erecting in the preſent church-yard. In the market-place are the town-hall, conduit, public ſhambles, and the Union inn, the beſt, without exception, in all Scotland. Adjoining to this town on the river's bank is *Fleurus*, the ſeat of the duke of Roxburgh, a handſome modern building ſurrounded with woods.

Between Kelſo and Lauder, by the road ſide, is *Smailholm*, a mean village, with the ruins of a tower Smailholm. ſurrounded by ſeveral trenches.

Mr. Camden includes the ſhire of *Tweedale* or *Peebles* in Tiviotdale: whereas it is really a diſtinct ſhire, bounded on the eaſt by Selkirk foreſt, on the ſouth by part of the foreſt of St. Mary Loch, Annandale; on the weſt with the overward of Clydeſdale; and on the north with part of Caldemuir, the head of North Eſk, and Middle Lothian. Its length is 26 miles, and its greateſt breadth not more than 16: in which compaſs are 17 pariſh churches, compoſing the preſbytery of Peebles. The country in general riſes in hills, many of which are covered with verdure to their very ſummits, and between them are pleaſant fertile vallies, well watered and interſperſed with gentlemen's ſeats. The principal grain is oats and barley, and few plantations except round particular houſes [3].

Peebles is the chief burgh of the county and a Peebles. royal one, ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the river's ſide, having a ſtately bridge of five arches over it, and a fine church [4]. At Peebles is an annual horſe race [r].

The caſtle called *Nidpath* was much improved by the late marquis of Tweedale and the earl of March.

John the 8th lord Yeſter was created earl of Yeſter. Tweedale by Charles I. 1646, as was his ſon John marquis 1694, who was by William and Mary conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland. His chief

[q] David occupied a ſtrong poſt near Roxburgh, 1136, againſt king Stephen. Haile's Ann. f. 70.
[r] The queſtion about the primacy of the Scotch church was not determined. Ib. I. 66.
[s] Chron. Melros, p. 190. [t] Ib. p. 204. [u] Ib. p. 206. [x] Math. Par. p. 611. [y] Rymer, Fœd. II. 269. [z] Fordun, X. 37.
[a] Prynne, III. 649. [b] Rymer, IV. 536—539. [c] Hutchinſon, I. 275. [d] Ib. [e] Ford. Ib. XIII. 49. [f] Dalrymple's Ann. II. 191.
[g] Ib. XIII. 49. [h] Ib. 210. [i] Ib. 220. [k] Ib. 234. [l] Hutchinſon, I. 271. 277. Penn. Ib. 271. [m] Keith, 274. [n] Ib. 291.
[o] Cardonel's Scotch Coins, p. 48. and Pref. p. 6. [p] Dalrymple. [q] Keith, 248. [r] G. [s] G. [t] Pennycuic, 31.

reſidence

reſidence was *Yeſter*, which he greatly improved and beautified by planting and incloſing [q], and at laſt ſold his whole eſtate here with the hereditary ſheriffdom to the duke of Queenſbury. He died 1697, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, high-chancellor of Scotland, one of the ſixteen peers at the Union, who dying 1713, was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, and he 1715 by his ſon John, and he 1762 by his ſon George, and he dying a minor 1770, by George 6th and preſent marquis.

In this ſhire are St. *Mary loch* at *Henderland*, joined to *Loch of the Lowes*, and forming together a great loch ſix miles in circuit: that of *Blackbarony* is near two miles round.

About a mile weſt of *Romana* at *Line kirk* are veſtiges of a ſquare Roman camp, one of them ſingle ditched, about the ſame dimenſions and area as Ardoch fort in Strathallan. Another ſquare camp lies about two or three miles ſouth-eaſt of the village, ſtill very intire in moſt places, and ſtrongly fortified with double ditches and treble ramparts, having four regular entries, the northern levelled by the plough. A vaſt rampart of ſtone and earth encompaſſes the north end, and at the end of the ſaid bank is a large cavity, out of which aſhes have been dug and ſtones with marks of fire on them [r]. All the way from the village for a mile and an half on the ſide of a conſiderable hill are to be ſeen ſeventeen or eighteen diſtinct rows of artificial terraces, raiſed one above another in a moſt regular manner, each of them 15, 18, or 20 feet broad, and as much in height, and viſible at four or five miles diſtance, and appearing for a mile not unlike a large amphitheatre. Mr. Gordon had ſeen ſuch terraces near the Roman camps in different parts of the north. On the tops of many hills near Romana and within ſight thereof are other ſorts: as at *Whitſide*, *Cow Thorple*, *Drochel*, *Borland*, and the *Green Caſtle* on the hill above Blythe. The ſecond of theſe is ſemicircular, double ditched and trenched, the others moſtly round. About three miles ſouth of Romana at *Kirkurde* on Tairth water are to be ſeen other terraces; near all which places, on the tops of many other hills, are to be ſeen theſe kind of forts ſtrongly intrenched with double or triple ditches, viz. at the *Bromilaw* two remarkable ones, a third at *Buſebery* near Biggar; alſo at *Broughton* and *Edmiſton*. At Biggar is a beautiful ſquare tumulus, meaſuring 486 feet at bottom and 40 feet in ſloping height. Mr. Gordon aſcribes Linekirk fort and the other works connected with it to Severus [s].

Nether Drochil. *Nether Drochil* houſe was begun but never finiſhed by the regent James Douglas, earl of Moreton, executed 1581. On the front of the ſouth entry were the initials of his name and title J. E. O. M. in relief with the fetter-lock as warden of the Borders. Near *Lyne* church are remains of a large camp near half a mile in circumference with dry double ditches called *Randal's walls*. Overagainſt the foot of *Hawſhaw* is the Giant's grave, a cairn by the road ſide. *Over* and *Nether Oliver* gave title to Frazer lord of Oliver Caſtle, who defeated the Engliſh at Roſlin. Above *Drumelzeir* houſe on a hill is the ruined caſtle of the antient family of Tweedie called *Tennis caſtle*. The burn called *Pauſayl* runs into Tweed on the eaſt ſide of Drumelzer church-yard, a little below which they pretend Merlin is buried, and his grave was ſhewn at the foot of a thorn tree. Here was fulfilled the old prophecy,

When Tweed and Pauſayl meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England ſhall one monarch have.

For the ſame day that James VI. was crowned king of England, the Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, ſo far overflowed its banks as to meet and join Pauſayl at the ſaid grave, which it was never obſerved to do before nor ſince [t]. In the mount hill eaſt of *Shirling* was found in a turf-moſs a parcel of gold, which Mr. Moſman, merchant, of Edinburgh, had poliſhed and made into two rings.

Ettrick *foreſt.* The ſheriffdom of Selkirk or Ettrick foreſt, formerly wholly covered with woods, ſtocked with deer, but now for the moſt part deſtroyed, is bounded on the north by Tweedale and the regality of Stow in Middle Lothian, on the eaſt and ſouth by Tiviotdale, and on the weſt by Tiviotdale and Annandale. It is 30 miles long and 16 broad, and 16 miles diameter. This foreſt was reſerved by the Scotiſh kings for hunting, and they had in it ſeveral lodges. This country is chiefly ſupported by its breed of ſheep. About a mile weſt of *Gala Shiels* and two from Melros, at a place called the Rink Hill, are evident veſtiges of the great ditch called the *Catrail*, 25 feet wide, with a great rampart on each ſide 9 or 10 feet high, and 8 or 10 feet broad. It comes north from Rink Hill, on which is a large round fort, treble ditched, having an entry to the eaſt, croſſes the Tweed near Sunderland hall, aſcends Lingley hill, then Houden head, on which is another round fort, double ditched; thence it runs through Selkirk common to the Yarecribs over the ſouth-eaſt end of Minch moor, but there is pretty flat. Then it goes up Henhillhope hill, and is viſible for a quarter of a mile; then paſſes the Black grain to the Fallow grain aſcending the Swine's Braehill, where the ditch meaſures 18 feet in breadth: then near Yarrow water it extends to the Red Haſs. Thence Mr. Gordon loſt its track for two miles till he came to the Delorain Burn on the ſouth ſide of Ethrick water, which it croſſes; but found it again pretty viſible on the Capela hill; then it croſſes Pearlſhope Burn near the foot of Stanhope Law, where it is pretty diſtinct 16 feet broad. Paſſing hence to the ſouth he loſt its track for two miles in boggy ground, but found it again on Henwoody common. Here it enters Tiviotdale, and is known by the name of the *Catrail*, but north of this place is called the *Picts Work ditch*. Then it appears four miles weſt of Hawick running very viſible for a mile and a half to the Sledhill moſs, after that to North houſe, then aſcends Docluch hill. Near this to the north is another large round fort with deep ditches and ramparts called Docluch caſtle. Hence it paſſes by Fairnyſide hill, where is another large round fort called Brouch caſtle; then by Skelfe hill, where Mr. Gordon was informed a number of coins were found by a ſhepherd. Next it croſſes Ellen water, paſſing

Catrail *ditch.*

[q] Dalrymple, p. 30.
[r] Itin. Sept. p. 114—116. Pennycuic, p. 16.
[s] See a plan of the laſt camp in Gordon, Itin. Sept. pl. LII.
[t] Pennyc. p. 7, 8. 23. 26. 41.

by

by Pill brae, then by the Dod burn, where it is very viſible. Thence it paſſes another fort called the Whithill brae and aſcends the Cariage hill, and is more conſpicuous here than throughout the whole tract, being 24 and 26 feet broad and very deep; the rampart on every ſide ſix or ſeven feet perpendicular and 10 or 12 feet thick. It then croſſes another ſmall rivulet called Langſide burn, where it becomes the land-mark between the ducheſs of Buccleugh and ſir Gilbert Elliot's of Stobs eſtates; then more conſpicuous paſſes by the foot of a remarkable hill called the Maiden Paps, thence to the Leepſteel full 26 feet broad. Thence it paſſes by Robert's Linn and runs over a very boggy ground called Cok's part of land. Thence for a mile eaſt Mr. Gordon loſt its track, but ſeemed to recover it again at Dauſon burn in Liddeſdale. At another place called the Abbey he found it 26 feet wide; thence croſſing another brook it goes to the Dauſon rig. Beyond this ſomething like it appears viſible till it joins a wall formerly made by the family of Northumberland, a boundary between England and Scotland, at a hill called the Pielfell, on the Dead water, being near the ſource of the Tine in England. But a moſt diſtinct tract of it afterwards appeared near Langham running towards Canaby on the Eſke which divides Cumberland from Scotland, and Mr. Gordon could not perceive its veſtiges any further. Whether it ever reached farther than Gala has not been diſcovered; but the tradition is, that it reached from ſea to ſea. Mr. Gordon, the only antiquary that has explored it, traces it no further, but obſerved a chain of forts towards Eaſt Lothian. It is probable that it was caſt up by the inhabitants of the country north-weſt of it as a protection againſt the inroads of invaders [u].

At *Bridgend* was one of the four ſtone piers of a bridge of planks, ſaid to have been erected by David I. for his new-founded abbey of Melros. In it was a gateway, and over that a room 27 feet by 15 for a toll-gatherer [x]. From ſimilar inſtances I ſhrewdly ſuſpect this room was a chapel. Bridgend.

The inhabitants of this ſhire are ſtout and temperate, and live chiefly by feeding of cattle, in which they drive a great trade with England. *Selkirk*, the ſhire town, ſeat of the ſheriff and commiſſariat and a burgh royal, has a weekly market and ſeveral fairs. In 1646 lord William Douglas, ſon to the firſt marquis of Douglas, was created earl of Selkirk, and having married Anne ducheſs and heireſs of Hamilton was created duke of Hamilton 1660, and conveyed this earldom 1686 to his ſecond ſon *Charles*, who died ſingle 1736, and whoſe brother's grandſon *Dunbar* now enjoys it, being the fourth earl. Selkirk.

[u] Pennant, 263, 264. Gordon, It. Sept. 101. 143.

[x] Pennant, 265. Gordon, It. Sept. Pl. 64. p.

MERCHIA, MERCH, OR MERS.

MERCH, which comes next, and is ſo called from being on the marches or borders, lies entirely open to the German ocean. Here *Hume* caſtle firſt preſents itſelf, the antient property of the lords *Home*, or *Hume*, who deſcend from the family of the earls of Merch, and have produced a numerous and noble family, of which Alexander *Hume*, who was before the firſt baron of Scotland and ſheriff of Berwic, was lately advanced by James king of Britain to the title of earl of *Hume*. Near this ſtands *Kelſo*, once famous for its monaſtery, one of the fourteen built by king David I. to the glory of God, but in its conſequences of great prejudice to the royal demeſne.

Hume caſtle.

Earl of *Hume*.

Kelſo.

We next ſee *Coldingham*, called by Bede the city *Coldana*, and of *Colud*, perhaps Ptolomy's COLANIA, many ages ago famous for its nuns, whoſe chaſtity is recorded in hiſtory: they having with their abbeſs Ebba cut off their noſes and lips, preferring their honour to the beauty of their perſons, to ſave themſelves from violation by the Danes, who nevertheleſs burnt them with their houſe. Near it is *Faſt caſtle*, belonging to the Humes, ſo called from its faſtneſs, ſituated on the before-mentioned promontory of St. Ebba, who was daughter of Edilfred, king of Northumberland, and, upon her father's being made priſoner, ſeized a boat in the Humber, and coming in it hither croſs the ſtormy ocean, became renowned for ſanctity, and left her name to this place.

Coldingham.

COLANIA.

Faſt caſtle.

St. Ebba.

But Merch is much more famous in hiſtory for its earls than for its towns. They highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in war, and derive their deſcent from Goſpatric, earl of Northumberland, who, flying from William the Conqueror of England, was received by Malcolm *Canmor*, or *Great head*, king of Scotland, and honoured with the caſtle of *Dunbar*, and earldom of Merch. His deſcendants, beſides great eſtates in Scotland, held (as appears by an old inquiſition) the barony of *Bengeley* in Northumberland by the ſervice of being *Inborrow* and *Outborrow* between England and Scotland. The meaning of theſe words let others conjecture. I have already * offered my ſentiments thereon. But in the reign of James I. earl George of Dunbar was, by act of parliament, diveſted of all property and poſſeſſion in the earldom of Merch and lordſhip of Dunbar, on account of his father's rebellion. He proved in a memorial, that his father's fault had been forgiven by the regents of the kingdom, but was anſwered, that it was not in the regent's power to pardon offences againſt the ſtate, and that the law ordained that children ſhould ſhare the puniſhment of their father's crimes, leaſt inheriting their father's raſhneſs with his eſtates, they ſhould preſume on their power to attempt any thing againſt the king and realm. The title of earl of Merch was afterwards added to the honour of Alexander duke of Albany [1]. In our time it was revived in Robert, third brother of Matthew, earl of Lennox, who, being from biſhop of Cathneſs, made earl of Lennox, quitted that title to his great nephew, who was created duke of Lennox, and himſelf had from the king in lieu thereof the name and ſtyle of earl of Merch [2].

1434.

Earls of *Merch*.

* Northumberland at Brampton. See before, in vol. III.

[1] And by him forfeited. Dalrymple.

[2] Which title was alſo brooked by Charles, uncle to king John and younger brother to Henry lord Darnley, afterward king. Ib.

MERS

ADDITIONS.

MERCH has its name from being the *Merch* or boundary between England and Scotland. It was antiently called *Berwickſhire*, becauſe Berwick was its chief town till given away by king James III. upon capitulation for the redemption of Alexander duke of Albany. Some Scotch writers give it the more antient name of *Ordolucia*, and call its inhabitants *Ordolutæ*, a branch of the Scottadeni mentioned, p. 30. It is the ſouth-eaſt ſhire of all Scotland, divided from Berwick by the boundary-rod, and from Northumberland by the Tweed, which runs between them for about eight miles. This river riſes out of the ſame hills with Clyde and Anand, the firſt running weſt to Dumbarton, the latter ſouth towards Solway ſands; and Tweed eaſt to Berwick. Its courſe of above 50 miles to the ocean is ſwift, through Tweedale foreſt and Tiviotdale, confined between ſteep hills. It has four bridges; one at Peebles, of five arches, at Kelſo of ſix, at Coldſtream called the Union bridge of three (the middlemoſt not equalled by any in Scotland for dimenſions and elegance), finiſhed 1766, and at Berwick of 15. It had a fifth at Melros. The length of this ſhire is between 20 and 24 miles, and its breadth about 14 miles. It is divided into Mers, Lammermoor, and Lauderdale. Mers is a pleaſant low tract, open to the ſun, and ſheltered from winds by Lammermoor; ſo that the ſoil is fertile, affording plenty of all grain, peaſe, and hay. Lammermoor is a great tract of hills and moors on the north ſide of the ſhire, above 16 miles long, and ſix broad. The weſt end of this tract belongs for four miles to Lauderdale: the eaſt part is equally parted between Eaſt Lothian and Mers. The peculiar uſe of it is paſturage in ſummer, and it yields plenty of game, ſuch as partridge, moor-fowl, plover, &c. but not valued or ſold at ſo high a price as that of other tracts.

Lammermoor.

About *Baſterig* to the eaſt, and the *Monriſions* and Mellerſtoun downs to the weſt, the Dotterel, a rare fowl, is taken towards the end of April and beginning of May [a].

Lauderdale lies on each ſide of the water of Leider, by Mr. Camden comprehended in Tiviotdale, abounding with verdant hills, ſome woods, corn, and paſtures. The judicatories in this ſhire are the Sheriff's court, which ſits at the town of Duns; the Commiſſariot at Lauder; the regality of Thirlſtane belonging to the earl of Lauderdale: the regality of Preſton and foreſt of Dye to Mr. Douglas of Douglas; the lordſhip of Coldingham and ſtewartry of March to the earl of Hume, who was ſheriff, and reſides at Hirſell ſince Hume caſtle was burnt in the civil wars.

Lauderdale.

Other places in Merch are *Duns*, a burgh of barony, ſituate on a riſing ground in the middle of the ſhire, and having a weekly market for cattle on Wedneſday. It is by ſome reputed the birth-place of Joannes Duns Scotus before-mentioned in Northumberland. A mile ſouth of the town is a well of mineral water, of great uſe as a deobſtruent and antiſcorbutic, firſt diſcovered 1747 by Dr. Thomas Simpſon, who practiſed there [b]. Duns.

Eymouth, the only port in the ſhire, fortified by the French in queen Mary's minority; and from it, John Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, was created by Charles II. lord Churchill of Eymouth. Eymouth.

Coldſtream, a burgh of barony, a market town on the Tweed, where Goſpatric, third earl of Merch, founded a Ciſtertian nunnery before 1166 [c]. Coldſtream.

Fouldon, a large town [d]. Fouldon.

Roſs, famous for its harbour and plenty of fiſh [e]. Roſs.

Eyton on the water of Ey, and *Whitecot*, which has a harbour for herring fiſhing [f]. Eyton.

Sir James Douglas, ſecond ſon to William, tenth earl of Angus, marrying Anne heireſs of Lawrence lord Oliphant, was by Charles I. created lord *Mordington* with precedency of lord Oliphant. On the death of his great-great-grandſon Charles, fifth lord, the title fell to his two ſiſters.

At *St. Germains* the Templars, and afterwards the knights of Rhodes and Malta had a houſe. After the ſuppreſſion it was beſtowed by James IV. on King's college at Aberdeen 1494 [g]. Here was alſo an hoſpital ſo early as 1296 [h]. St. Germains.

At *St. Bothan's* a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Ada counteſs of Merch, 1218, or earlier as Keith [i]. St. Bothan's.

The title of earl of Merch reverting to the crown on the death of Robert earl of Lennox 1586, was revived 1697, in favour of William Douglas, ſecond ſon of William firſt duke of Queenſberry, who dying 1705 was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who married Anne counteſs of Ruglen, and dying 1746 was ſucceeded by his ſon William the third and preſent earl of Merch, who was elected in various parliaments as one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotch peerage, and is alſo a lord of the king's bed-chamber, and knight of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle. In 1778 he ſucceeded his couſin Charles Douglas the third duke of Queenſberry in that title; and by patent dated 21ſt Auguſt, 1786, was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of lord Douglas, baron Douglas of Ameſbury in the county of Wilts, which, by a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords on this laſt creation, vacates his ſeat as one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland. *Earl of* Merch.

[a] So bp. Gibſon. They are not noticed here by Mr. Pennant in his Brit. Zool. II. 401.

[b] Eſſay on it by Dr. Francis Home 1751, 8vo. [c] Keith, 281.

[d] [e] Theſe two places are inſerted from biſhop Gibſon, but quære his authority.

[f] Gibſon. [g] Keith, 266. [h] Ib. 290. [i] P. 281.

LAVDEN, OR LOTHIEN.

Lauden.

LODONEIA, called alſo *Lothien* and *Lauden*, and antiently from the Picts *Pictland*, extends from Merch to the Frith, interſperſed with hills, few trees, but rich cornfields, being better cultivated and civilized than any county of Scotland. About the year 973 [a] Edgar, king of England, who maintained a cloſe friendſhip with Keneth III. king of Scotland againſt the Danes their common enemy, reſigned to him his right in this country of *Lothien*, as we learn from Matthew of Weſtminſter [b], and the better to attach him to his intereſt, "gave him many houſes "on the road, where he and his ſucceſſors in their "way to and from the kings of England might lodge, "which remained in the hands of the kings of Scot-"land till the time of king Henry II." In this country firſt preſents itſelf *Dunbar*, antiently a ſtrong caſtle, the ſeat of the before-mentioned earls of March, commonly called earls of Dunbar, frequently taken by the Engliſh, and retaken by the Scots, but deſtroyed in the year 1567 by an order of the ſtates, that it might not be a retreat for rebels. King James, however, conferred the title of earl of Dunbar 1515 [c] on George Hume for his tried fidelity, having before created him baron Hume of Berwick, "to him, his "heirs, and aſſigns." Near it the little river Tine makes a ſhort courſe into the ſea; near its ſource is *Zeiſter* [Yeſter], which has its own baron of the family of the *Hays*, earls of Erol, and hereditary ſheriff of the county of *Twedale* or *Peblis*. On the ſame little river ſtands, a few miles higher, in an extenſive plain, *Hadington*, or *Hadina*, fortified by the Engliſh with a deep and large ditch, and an outer rampart of earth without, having four towers at the angles, and as many more on the ſquare wall within, and bravely defended againſt the vigorous attacks of Monſ. Deſſy, with 10,000 French troops by James *Willford*, an Engliſh officer, till the plague breaking out among the garriſon, Henry, earl of Rutland, coming with an army of regular troops, repulſed the French, brought off the Engliſh, and razed the fortifications. King James VI. lately called up among the peers of Scotland in reward of his fidelity and valour by the title of viſcount Haddington John Ramſay, whoſe *right hand preſerved his prince and country* in that horrid plot of the Gowries. John Johnſton has theſe lines on Haddington:

The ſhire or conſtabulary of Hadington.

Dunbar.

Earls of Dunbar.

Baron Home, or Hume, of Berwick.

Zeiſter.

Hadington.

1587.

Viſcount Hadington.

Planities prætenſa jacet prope flumina Tinæ,
Fluminis arguti clauditur iſta ſinu.
Vulcani & Martis quæ paſſa incendia, fati
Ingemit alterno vulnere fracta vices.
Nunc tandem ſapit icta. Dei præcepta ſecuta
Præſidio gaudet jam potiore Poli.

Near Tine's fair ſtream a ſpacious plain extends,
(Around whoſe verge her echoing current bends),
Where Mars and Vulcan ravaging by turns
Th' alternate inſult ſtill this fair tract mourns.
Taught by misfortune while ſhe Heaven obeys,
High Heaven's protection her obedience pays.

A little way from Hadington is *Athelſtanford*, ſo called from Athelſtan, an Engliſh commander, ſlain there with his troops about 815. Chronology and the circumſtances of his death will not allow us to miſtake this chieftain for Athelſtan the warlike king of the Weſt Saxons. *Athelſtanford.*

Above the mouth of the Tine on the bending of the ſhore, ſtands *Tantallon* caſtle, whence Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, gave ſo much trouble to James V. king of Scotland. Here the coaſt retiring on both ſides, opens a moſt noble frith full of iſlands, which, by the many rivers it receives, and the influx of the ocean, ſpreads itſelf to a great extent. Ptolomy called it BODERIA [d], Tacitus BODOTRIA, as I apprehend from its depth; the Scots give it the name of *Forth* and *Frith*, we that of *Edenborrow Frith*; others the *Freſic* or *Scotiſh ſea*. In the Eulogium it is named *Morwiridh* [e]. After paſſing Tantallon on this frith, is *North Berwick*, formerly famous for a nunnery. Then *Dyrlton*, which once belonged to the illuſtrious family of *Haliburton*, now by favour of king James VI. gives title of baron to [Sir] Thomas *Ereſkin*, captain of the king's guards, as does *Felton* [or *Fenton*] in its neighbourhood that of viſcount to the ſame, who was the firſt that bore the title of viſcount in Scotland. Oppoſite to theſe, out at ſea, not far from the ſhore, lies the iſland *Bas*, a ſingle craggy ſteep rock, inacceſſible on every ſide, rearing itſelf out of the ſea, yet having on it a fort, a ſpring, and paſture grounds, and is ſo hollowed by the waves below, as to be almoſt undermined. Such flights of ſea fowl, eſpecially geeſe called *Scoutes* [f], and *Solan geeſe*, reſort hither in their ſeaſon, that they are ſaid in the brighteſt day to darken the ſun by their numbers. The quantities of fiſh which they bring hither are ſo great, that the garriſon of 100 men here are reported to have lived on nothing elſe but the fiſh ſo conveyed hither. The collection of ſticks which they convey hither to form their neſts, and which furniſh the inhabitants with plenty of firing, and the profit made of their feathers and oil, are ſo extraordinary as ſcarce to appear credible to thoſe who have not ſeen them. *Tantallon c.* *Bodotria.* *Edenborow Frith.* *N. Berwick.* *Dyrlton.* *Felton and viſcount.* *Bas iſland.* *They ſeem to be Pliny's Picarinæ* [g].

On a receſs of the ſhore ſtands *Seton*, which ſeems to have taken its name from its ſituation on the ſea, and to have given it to the moſt noble family of *Seton*, *Seton.* *Earl of Wintoun.*

[a] Mr. Camden by miſtake 973.
[b] P. 376. Matthew ſays, the king of England gave *Laudian* to the king of Scotland, on condition that "on all the principal feſtivals in the year when the king and his ſucceſſors wore their crown, they ſhould come to court and keep the feſtival with joy together with the other princes of the realm."
[c] 1608.
[d] *Baderia, Bætæra, Bedotria, Bedodria*, a river of Liburnia, not in Cellarius. *Bodwatre, Bodwetre, odo, woode.* MS. n. Gale.
[e] *More Weridh* Brit. See the article Britiſh Ocean hereafter.
[f] The ſcout is not a ſpecies of gooſe. It is the Guillemot of Mr. Pennant, the Colymbus Troile of Linnæus.
[g] I find no ſuch word in Pliny. Mr. Gale ſays, Q. if *Pinnarinae*. There is a ſea fowl with a long bill called at this day a *Pictarney*, a ſmall bird: Stern or ſea Swallow of Pennant, Sterna hirundo of Linnæus.

deſcended

descended from an English family and from a sister [h] of king Robert Brus, from which family sprung the marquis of Huntley, Robert earl of Wintoun, Alexander earl of Dumfermling, all advanced to their several honours by king James VI.

Esk r. *Borthwick.* A little beyond this the river Esk empties itself into the frith, after running by *Borthwick*, which has barons of its own name of Hungarian extraction [i], by *Newbottle*, q. d. *New building*, antiently a little monastery, now the barony of Mark Kerr, by *Dalkeith*, lately the pleasant seats of the earls of Morton, and *Musselborow*, below which, A. D. 1547, when Edward Seymour duke of Somerset entered Scotland with a regular army to claim the performance of the treaty by which Mary queen of Scotland was engaged to Edward VI. of England, the day proved fatal to the youth of the most noble families of Scotland who there fell in battle. I cannot here pass over that inscription which the learned J. Napier in his commentary on the Apocalypse mentions to have been dug up here, and of which the eminent sir Peter Young, tutor to king James VI. made this more accurate copy:

Newbottle. *Dalkeith.* *Musselborow.*

APOLLINI
GRANNO
Q. LVSIVS
SABINIA
NVS
PROC
AVG
V. S. S. L. V. M.*

**Votum susceptum solvit lubens merito.*

Who this Apollo Grannus was, and whence he had this name, none of the Society of Antiquaries [k], that I know of, has yet informed us. If I may be allowed to interpose my inferior judgement, I should suppose Apollo called *Grannus* by the Romans was the same whom the Greeks called Απολλων Ακεροσεκομης, or the long haired; for Isidore calls the long locks of the Goths *Granni* [l]. But this by way of digression.

EDINBVRGH. Lower down near the Scotish frith stands EDENBVRGH, called by the Irish-Scots *Dun Eden*, q. d. *the town of Eaden* [m], commonly *Edenburrow*, the same undoubtedly with Ptolemy's Στρα[λ]οπεδον τ[λ]ερω[λ]ον, i. e. CASTRVM ALATVM. For *Edenborrow* signifies the same as *Castrum alatum* [n], or the winged castle: *Adain* in British signifying a wing, and *Edenburrow* (a name composed of two British and Saxon words) means nothing more than the *winged town*. If the etymology of this name be required, we may deduce it either from the troops of horse called *wings*, or from those wings which the Greek architects styled Pteromata, which Vitruvius [o] describes as double walls of such a height as to look like wings. The want of these occasioned a city in Cyprus to be antiently called *Aptera* or the *wingless*, as we read in geographers. If any should incline to suppose the name of Edenburgh derived from *Ebrauc* the Britan or *Heth* the Pict, he has my free consent.

This city stands on a high situation, in a healthy air and fruitful soil, surrounded by many seats of the nobility, and watered by never-failing springs, extending itself a mile in length from east to west, but not more than half a mile in breadth. It is justly accounted the capital of the whole kingdom, and is defended with stout walls, adorned with public and private buildings, populous, and of great resort from its convenient communication with the sea by the neighbouring port of *Leith*. And as it is the residence of kings, so is it the temple of the laws and the seat of justice. Here the parliaments are for the most part held to enact or repeal laws: here also are established the session of justice, the court of the king's justice and the commissariat before-mentioned. On the east side adjoining to Holyrood abbey is the king's palace, built by king David I.; in the park contiguous to which well stocked with deer, rabbits, and hares, overhangs a mountain with two summits called *Arthur's chair*, from Arthur the British prince. On the west rises a high rock very steep, except on the side next the city, on which stands a castle so strongly fortified by a number of towers as to be deemed an impregnable fortress. The Britans called it *Castle Myned Agned*, and the Scots *Maiden* and *Virgins castle*, from the daughters of the Pictish kings who were kept there. This properly seems to have been the CASTRVM ALATVM.

How by the various turns of war Edenburgh came alternately into the hands of the Scots and English, who possessed themselves of this eastern part of Scotland, till it fell altogether under the dominion of the Scots about the year 960, when the English power was in a manner overturned in the Danish wars; how likewise as an antient book concerning the division of Scotland in the late lord treasurer Burghley's library relates, "in the reign of Indulphus the "town of Eden was evacuated and abandoned to the "Scots to this day;" and what revolutions of fortune it has since experienced, may be found in the historians, to whom I refer my readers, presenting them in the mean time with these lines of the celebrated J. Johnston in praise of Edinburgh:

Monte sub acclivi Zephyri procurrit in auras,
Hinc Arx celsa, illinc Regia clara nitet.
Inter utramque patet sublimibus ardua tectis
Urbs armis, animis clara, frequensque viris.
Nobile Scotorum caput, & pars maxima regni,
Pœnè etiam gentis integra regna suæ.
Raræ artes & opes, quod mens optaverit, aut hic
Invenias, aut non Scotia tota dabit.
Compositum hic populum videas, sanctumque senatum,
Sanctaque cum puro lumine jura Dei.
An quisquam Arctoi extremo in limite mundi,
Aut hæc aut paria his cernere posse putet?
Dic, Hospes, posquam externas lustraveris urbes,
Hæc cernens, oculis credis an ipse tuis?

Beneath a western hill's delightful slope
Stand the high castle and the famous court;
'Twixt both the city rears its buildings up,
Renown'd for arms, for genius and resort.
Of Scotland head, the kingdom's noblest part,
Itself the kingdom of the Scottish race,
Arts, wealth, and all the wishes of the heart
Are here, or in the kingdom have no place.

[h] *Daughter.* Dalrymple.
[i] Now extinct. Lord Hailes denies the Hungarian extraction of the Borthwicks. Ann. I. 32.
[k] *Senatus* Antiquariorum.
[l] III. 3.
[m] or *Edin hill*, D.
[n] *Pinnatis*, Raven. MS. n. Gale.
[o] III. 3.

The ſober people, and the ſenate grave,
Th' enlight'ned worſhip and the pureſt faith:
In the laſt borders of the northern world,
Such or ſuch like what nation boaſts it hath?
Stranger, who foreign ſtates view'ſt with delight
In ſeeing this believ'ſt thou thine own ſight?

Leith. A mile from hence is *Leith*, a convenient harbour on the river *Leith*, which being fortified by Deſſe the French general for the defence of Edinburgh, roſe by the great reſort of people from a mean little village to a town. Another time alſo when Francis II. king of France married Mary queen of Scots, the French, who had already in their proſpects overrun Scotland, and had formed pretenſions to England, made great additions to the fortifications A. D. 1560. But queen Elizabeth of England being invited by the Scotch lords who embraced the Reformed religion, by her power and prudence made them retreat to France; and theſe works were razed, and Scotland delivered from her apprehenſions from France for the future.

Caer Guidi. In the midſt of this Frith of Forth, where it begins to narrow, it had a city called *Caer Guidi*, as Bede[p] remarks, which ſeems to be the iſland now called *Inch Keith*. Whether it was the VICTORIA mentioned by Ptolemy I ſhall not diſpute, unleſs any ſhould ſuppoſe the Romans changed *Guith* into *Victoria*, as eaſily as they did our iſland *Guith* or *Wight* into *Victeſis* and *Vectis*. Certain it is that both being ſeparated from the ſhore, the etymology of the name will hold in both languages. For Ninius informs us that *Guith* ſignified in Britiſh *Diviſion* or *Separation*.

Farther in on the ſame frith ſtands *Abercorn*, in Bede's time a famous monaſtery[q], which now by favour of James VI. gives title of earl to James Hamilton. Near it ſtands *Blackneſs* caſtle, and below that to the ſouth the old town of LINDVM mentioned by Ptolemy, which the learned ſtill think *Linlithquo*, commonly called *Lithquo*, famous for the beautiful royal palace, a noble church, and a lake well ſtocked with fiſh; from which laſt it ſeems to have taken its name, we having already obſerved that *Lin* ſignifies a *lake* in Britiſh. It had formerly an hereditary ſheriff of the family of *Hamilton* of *Peyle*, and in our time its firſt earl Alexander *Levingſton* was advanced from the rank of baron, which his anceſtors had long enjoyed, to that of earl by king James VI. as was ſhortly after Mark *Ker* baron of *Newbotle* to the earldom of *Lothian*.

Earl of *Abercorn.*

LINDVM.

Linlithgow.

Earl of *Lothian.*

[p]

[q] Aebercurning. H. E. I. 12. the ſee of Trumwin biſhop of the Picts, Ib. IV. 26.

LOTHIAN

ADDITIONS.

LOTHIAN, divided into eaſt, mid, and weſt, is bounded on the eaſt by Mers; on the ſouth by part of Lammermore, and part of Lauderdale, with the foreſt and Tweedale; to the weſt by part of Clydeſdale and Stirlingſhire; and to the north by the Frith of Forth. It is in length from Cockburn's path eaſt to the ſhire of Clydeſdale about 57 miles, and where broadeſt 16 or 17 miles [1].

East Lothian. Eaſt Lothian, or the conſtabulary or ſhire of Haddington, is about 22 miles long by 12 broad, bounded by the Frith on the north and eaſt; by Lammermoor, a tract of hills, on the ſouth; and by Mid Lothian on the weſt. It may be called the Northamptonſhire of North Britain, a rich tract of corn land [2], having ſome conſiderable woods, as Tynningham, Preſtmennan, Coalſtown, Humbie, and Ormeſtoun, and plenty of coal and limeſtone. It feeds abundance of ſheep on Lammermoor hills, and by weſt Lammerland, and along the ſea from weſt to eaſt great numbers of rabbits. Much white ſalt is made here, but biſhop Gibſon was miſinformed about the conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth at Newmilne. The coaſt is furniſhed with many convenient harbours, and ſeveral fiſhing towns [2].

Mid Lothian. Mid Lothian, or the ſhire of Edinburgh, the principal ſhire in the kingdom, is in length about 20 miles; in breadth from 6 to 16. On the eaſt it is bounded by the ſheriffdom of Haddington, on the ſouth by the bailliary of Lauderdale and Tweedale, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by the ſheriffdom of Lanerk, on the north-weſt by that of Linlithgow, and on the north by the Forth. It produces plenty of good corn, and yields good paſture for cattle. It has much coal and limeſtone, and a ſort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh, near the water of Leith at Malleny, is a copper mine, never brought to any advantage [3].

West Lothian. Weſt Lothian, called the ſhire of Linlithgow from the head burgh, has the Forth on the north, and is divided from Mid Lothian to the ſouth and eaſt by the water of Almond and Brach water [b]: to the north-weſt it has part of Stirlingſhire, and to the weſt part of Clydeſdale; being in length 14 miles, and in breadth about 9; affording plenty of coal, limeſtone, and white ſalt, and in the reign of James VI. a mine was diſcovered, out of which they got a good deal of ſilver [4].

Lauder. *Lauder*, ſituate in a vale, is the ſeat of a bailliary belonging to the family of Lauderdale, a royal burgh [5] and market town, of about 40 houſes and cottages, all, according to the univerſal cuſtom of the country, ſaſhed. It has a tolbooth and ſchool, and a large church, built by the late duke of Lauderdale, with four ailes [c] and an octagon tower. In the church-yard is a large wooden ſhed ſerving as a pulpit for ſome of the many ſermons preached here every Sunday, and in Auguſt at the annual communion, amounting to not leſs than eight. Here was an hoſpital 1296 [d]. Archibald earl of Angus, and the reſt of the nobility, concerted in the old church the death of James III.'s favourite counſellors, whom they hanged here, as ſome ſay on the bridge, 1476.

Thirlſtan caſtle, or *Lauder* fort, which Mr. Camden calls a *beautiful* houſe, and the author of the additions communicated to biſhop Gibſon ſays was by the duke of Lauderdale at the cloſe of the laſt century adorned with avenues, pavilions, outcourts, and other beauties required to the making of a compleat ſeat, is a mean, abſurd, and ill-diſpoſed ſquare building, with two round towers at the front and two at the wings, ſituate among the only trees in this part of the ſhire, and giving no favourable idea of the ſtyle of public building in Scotland. John Maitland, ſon of the chancellor, was created by James VI. viſcount and earl of Lauderdale. His ſon John, ſecretary to Charles II. for whom he ſuffered nine years impriſonment in the tower, was advanced 1672 to the title of duke of Lauderdale, which failing on his death 1682, the title of earl only remained to his brother Charles, and deſcended to his great-grandſon the preſent and 7th earl. Thirlſtan [c].

Of the family of Hume, ſir Patrick, for his eminent ſervices to the Proteſtant cauſe, was advanced by king William and queen Mary, 1690, to the title of lord *Polwarth*, of *Polwarth*, an antient barony in this tract, and 1696 to that of earl Marchmont. His grandſon Hugh is the third earl.

Dunbar conſiſts of one principal ſtreet broad and handſome, the houſes, as moſt in Scotland, built of ſtone. It has a conſiderable herring fiſhery, and a good harbour, but much obſtructed by rocks, which the corporation are endeavouring to remove. Between the harbour and caſtle is a ſtratum of ſtone reſembling the Giant's cauſeway in Ireland. It conſiſts of great columns of red grit ſtone, of different forms, their diameter from one to two feet, their length at low water 30, dipping or inclining to the ſouth. This rock is here called the *Iſle*. Oppoſite are the ruins of the caſtle on a rock above Dunbar.

[1] G. [2] Pennant, 42. [3] G. [4] G. [5] Dalrymple.
[b] rather *Brocburn* or *Brokeſburn*.
[c] Not *tranſepts* as G. who calls it "a well-contrived handſome church." This may be a juſt eulogium for Scotland, but I will undertake, from actual view, to ſay, ſuch a church would make no figure in the meaneſt village in England, except, indeed, in the northern counties.
[d] Keith, 291.

the ſea, and on one ſide below are two natural arches, through which the tide flows. Under one is the fragment of a wall, where ſeems to have been a portal, through which probably Alexander Ramſay in a ſtormy night reinforced the garriſon in ſpite of the fleet which lay before it when it was cloſely beſieged by the Engliſh 1337, and gallantly defended nineteen weeks by that heroine black Agnes the counteſs of March [e], who at laſt obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. The caſtle is now entirely demoliſhed. In the church is the monument of ſir George Hume earl of Dunbar, the worthieſt and beſt Scotch miniſter of James VI. who died January 29, 1610 [f]. Near this town 1296, Edward I.'s troops defeated thoſe of Baliol, and took the caſtle. In 1567 earl Bothwell carried off queen Mary to this caſtle, and hither he retired after he had given her up by the capitulation at Carberry hill. In this town was a convent of Mathurines, founded by Patric earl of Dunbar and March 1218, granted at the Reformation to the family of Hume [g]; and another of Carmelites or White friars, which had the ſame founder 1263 [h].

King James I. conferred the title of viſcount Dunbar on Henry Conſtable, an Engliſh gentleman, but it is now extinct [6].

Coldingham. Mr. Pennant's [i] deſcription of the black joyleſs heathy moor of *Coldingham*, four or five miles over, near which the nunnery of that name was ſituate in Berwickſhire [k], would be ſufficient to guard the fair inhabitants of this houſe were it now ſubſiſting. Much of the moor has, however, been converted into cornfields.

Dunglas. Not far from Dunbar is *Dunglas*, a pleaſant ſeat on the ſea coaſt, formerly belonging to the earls of Hume. In the civil wars a garriſon was kept there for the army by the earl of Haddington, who, with 30 knights and gentlemen of the name of Hamilton, beſides other conſiderable perſons, periſhed in its ruins, being deſignedly blown up 1640 by one Nathaniel Paris, an Engliſh ſervant, while the earl was reading a letter from the army in the court [l] with all the company about him. Only four eſcaped, being, by the force of the exploſion, thrown to a great diſtance from the houſe. It has been ſince repaired and beautified with gardens and avenues by ſir John Hall. Here was a handſome large collegiate church now in ruins, converted into coach-houſes and ſtables by ſir James Hall, whoſe father had been provoſt of Edinburgh 1689. 1692. and bought this eſtate. The north aile is the burial-place of the family of Hane [m]. Great improvements have been made and are ſtill carrying on here in making the poſt road to avoid that dangerous paſſage called the *Paaze*. The coaſt from hence to Dunbar is a tract the moſt fruitful in wheat and barley in the kingdom.

Dunhill. South-eaſt from Dunbar is *Dunhill*, memorable for the defeat of the Scots and Leſley by a handful of ſickly troops under Cromwell, Sept. 3, 1650, a defeat, however, aſcribed by ſome preſent in the army rather to the treachery of ſome great men than to the conduct or bravery of the enemy [7]. There was, however, no treachery in the caſe, but merely ignorance. The committee of parliament and their favourite miniſters over-ruled the general, whoſe conduct triumphant throughout the campaign had been ſo maſterly as to foil Cromwell. Here it deſerves our notice, that the glory of that campaign is aſcribed to Cromwell, whereas it belongs to Leſley earl of Leven, who by ſkill in his encampments and knowledge of the country, had reduced Cromwell to extremities, and loſt all his army under the power of others [n].

Haddington. *Haddington*, which gives name to a ſhire, is one of the three burghs royal, the ſeat of the courts, having the ruins of a nunnery founded by Henry ſon of St. David king of Scotland, and a church with the monuments of the Lauderdale family. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, where William firſt lord Seton was buried. Edward I. defaced this place, the church of which was called for its beauty *lucerna Laudeniæ*. On the feſtival of St. Nicholas 1421 the waters roſe to ſuch a height that many houſes were deſtroyed in the town, and the people went into the church in a great boat, ſo that the ſacriſty with the fine library and ornaments were ſpoiled [o]. Here was alſo a nunnery, founded 1178 by Ada counteſs of Northumberland, mother to king Malcolm IV. and king William [p]. The church was large and handſome: the nave is ſtill uſed for divine ſervice, but the ruined choir and tranſepts occupied for burial-places of various families, among others that of Maitland, in which are buried chancellor Maitland and his lady, with others of that family, and the duke of Lauderdale. Of ſir James Wilford, knt. who defended the caſtle, I have a portrait in armour with forked beard and truncheon, *ætatis ſue* 32, anno Domini 1547. Arms, G a chevron engrailed O between 3 leopards' faces O, quartering A. 3 bugle horns ſtringed S. Creſt on a torſe a lion rampant V. langued, &c. G. Behind him a view of *Haddingtvn tovn*,

taken and defended againſt tow beſeages of the Scotes aſiſted of the French bie the valoure of Engliſhe-men: this knight beinge theyre captayne [r].

Sir Thomas Hamilton, who paſſed through ſeveral great offices in Scotland, and was created earl of Melros by James VI. afterwards obtained leave to exchange that title for this of Haddington. Thomas preſent and 7th earl is ſixth in deſcent from him. His ſeat is at Tyneham in this ſhire [s], north-eaſt from Haddington, with large plantations on the ſide of the Forth, near which place in 1745 the Foy man of war, captain Bever, and all the crew periſhed.

Balnacrief. *Balnacrief* is the ſeat of lord Elibank. Patrick Murray was for his loyalty advanced to the title of baron Elibank 1643 by Charles I [8]. His nameſake is the preſent and 5th of the title.

Tantallon. *Tantallon* caſtle is now a wretched ruin [t]. Archi-

[e] Buchanan, IX. 25. [f] Pennant, ubi ſup. 44—47. [g] Keith, 248.
[h] Ib. 278. [6] Dalrymple. [i] P. 41. [k] Keith, 246. 284.
[l] The tradition is that he was drinking healths in a room with the windows open: a gentleman was blown out of a window and eſcaped alive.
[m] See a pamphlet, "Strange news from Scotland, 1711," 8vo. [7] G. [n] This is the obſervation of lord Hailes.
[o] Keith, 274. [p] Ib. 282. [q] See a beautiful view of it by Hearne and Byrne 1778.
[r] Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scotland, I. 122. 124. 8vo. [s] Dalrymple, 31. [8] G. [t] Pennant, 47.

bald

bald Douglas had married the widow of James IV. and mother of James V. and his party long governed the king, till, weary of their tutelage, he threw himself into the arms of the Hamiltons, obliged the Douglaſſes to quit the kingdom, confiſcated their eſtates, and laid ſiege to Tantallon caſtle, which, after being beleaguered a long time, at laſt ſurrendered to him. The earl quitted the kingdom for 15 years [u].

Patrick Ruthven, general to Charles I. having been firſt created 1639 lord of Eſtrick from a rivulet of that name, had 1641 the title of earl of *Forth* in Scotland, and of *Branford* in England, which ended in him [9].

N. Berwick. *North Berwick* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Malcolm ſon of Duncan earl of Fife 1216 [x]. It was a burgh royal [10].

Belhaven. Upon this coaſt near Dunbar is *Belhaven*, which gave title of viſcount to one of the name of Douglas, and afterwards that of lord to ſir James Hamilton 1647 [11], with whoſe brother John, 4th lord, it became extinct, but is claimed by captain Hamilton of the 44th regiment. The eſtate devolves to the Pencartland branch, if not in Niſbet of Dirleton, who married the heireſs of the late Mr. Hamilton of Pencartland, and has by her two ſons.

Dirlton. *Dirlton*, not far from North Berwick, belonged to the family of Ruthven till forfeited by them. James VI. gave it to ſir Thomas Erſkine, captain of the Engliſh guard, for his happy valour in preſerving him againſt the traiterous attempts of Gowrie, firſt creating him baron of Dirlton, and afterwards 1606 viſcount Fenton; the firſt viſcount that ever was in Scotland [12]. It was antiently the ſeat of the Neſbets, of eminence in the profeſſion of the law, by which they gained an ample fortune.

Sir James Maxwell of the bed chamber, was created by James VI. lord Elbotle and earl of Dirlton, but leaving no iſſue male the title is now extinct [13].

Solan gooſe. Hector Boethius calls the *ſolan* gooſe a ſpecies of eagle. It is the *Anſer Baſſanus* five *Scoticus* of Geſner, the *Sula Baſſana* or *Fou de Baſſan* of Briſſonius, the *Sule* or *Hav-ful* of Norway. Martin tells us that its name of *Solan* is derived from an Iriſh word expreſſive of its quickneſs of ſight. Linnæus calls it *Pelecanus Baſſanus* from the pouch under its chin capable of containing five or ſix herrings, which it carries to its young. Mr. Pennant calls this bird the *Gannet*, by which name it is known in Cornwall, and ſays it is a bird of paſſage, firſt appearing in March, and continuing till September or October. It migrates in queſt of food as far as Liſbon [y].

Sir Robert Sibbald deſcribes the Bas gooſe as ſomewhat leſs than the common gooſe, and much fatter, feeding on herrings, whoſe taſte its fleſh retains. The young birds are aſh-coloured, the old ones white. It has a very ſharp, long, ſtrait bill, a little bending at the tip: the feet black, with broad wrinkled membranes. The bone at bottom of the neck is ſtrongly united to the breaſt. It is unable to riſe from the ground where it cannot ſee the ſea, which our author aſcribes to the ſtupidity for which it is remarkable. It lays but one egg at a time, if that be taken away a ſecond, and if that be removed a third, but no more for that ſeaſon. They come in ſpring, and ſtay till autumn, and are found alſo in the Orkneys and off the coaſts of Kerry [z]. Their young roaſted are a dainty diſh, and ſold at Edinburgh for 20*d.* apiece [a].

Baſs iſle lies in the frith of Forth a mile from Dunbar, a rock of moſt ſtupendous height, on the ſouth ſide almoſt conic, on the other ſide overhanging in a tremendous manner. The ruined caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands at the edge of the precipice facing the little village of *Caſileton*. This place is famed principally for the profit ariſing from the ſale of the young ſolan geeſe and *Kittiwakes*, a ſpecies of gull. Take the following elegant account of it from Dr. Harvey [b]: "There is a ſmall iſland called by the Scots *Baſs* iſland, not more than a mile in circumference. The ſurface is almoſt wholly covered during the months of May and June with neſts, eggs, and young birds, ſo that it is ſcarcely poſſible to walk without treading on them; the flocks of birds in flight are ſo prodigious as to darken the air like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch that you cannot without difficulty hear a perſon ſpeak cloſe to you. If you look down on the ſea from the top of the precipice, you will ſee it covered on every ſide with infinite numbers of birds of different kinds ſwimming and hunting for their prey. If in ſailing round the iſland you ſurvey the hanging cliffs, you may ſee in every point or receſs of the craggy rock innumerable birds of various ſorts and ſizes, exceeding the number of ſtars in a clear night. If you view the flocks flying to and from the iſland, you would imagine them a vaſt ſwarm of bees."

Baſs iſle.

The garriſon in this iſland having long ſtood out againſt William III. 1694, and at laſt ſurrendered, the fortifications were ordered to be ſlighted [14].

Beanſton, the reſidence of the Hepburns; *Lethington*; *New Milne*, the property of Francis Charters, eſq. of Amefield, a neat large houſe. Beanſton.

Further weſtward on the border of the Forth ſtands the village of *Aberlady*, where are numbers of rabbits in the links; and on the beach there are dug out iron ſtones of a flattiſh oblong ſhape: when ſlipped the internal ſubſtance thereof is regularly divided into cubes or ſquares by a ſpar of grey whitiſh colour: this affords a rich ore. Aberlady.

Still weſtward lie the ruins of the once elegant ſeat of the Winton family named *Seton*, unhappily forfeited in the year 1715 [c]. They have a neat chapel contiguous to the houſe, where many of the family were depoſited, and inſcriptions arranged near their graves. A rich tract ſurrounding this houſe to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, including the village of *Tranent*, abounding in coal. In the neighbourhood is *Winton*, another houſe of that family, likewiſe in ruins, both built on the ſame plan of ſquares. Alexander Seton, uncle to George earl of Winton, was by Charles I. created viſcount Kingſton [15]. Hard by Seton is *Port Seton*, a ſmall village, noted for the coal and ſalt trade, at which Seton. Tranent. Winton.

[u] Buchanan, XIV. 33. 37. [9] G. Dalrymple. [x] Keith, 282. [10] Dalrymple. [11] Ib.
[12] Dalrymple. [13] Ib. [y] Brit. Zool. II. 518—523. [z] Prodromus, II. III. 6. p. 20. and tab. IX.
[a] Pennant's Tour, 48. [b] De Generat. animal. Exercit. 11. [14] G. D. [c] Pennant, 49. [15] Dalr.

place the late Mr. William Cadel, who obtained the property of theſe, raiſed a fortune by his induſtrious attention to trade.

About a mile from this to the weſt is *Preſtonpans*.

Ormiſtown. *Ormiſtown*, a delightful village in Eaſt Lothian, formerly the reſidence of the antient family of *Cockburn*. The laſt of that name having induced his tenants to lay out their farms in ſmall cloſes or incloſures with ditch and hedge, planting a few trees around them, this has made the place moſt beautiful and fertile. Having retired to England he contracted with his farmers, allowing them hereditary poſſeſſions of their aſſigned portion of land at a certain rent, every new entrant paying a *graſſam*. This rent was never to be augmented as expreſſed in their leaſes, and was to be paid quarterly, as is the caſe at preſent. Mr. Cockburn ſold this eſtate to the late earl of Hopeton, who propoſed to reduce theſe contracts with the tenants, which he could not obtain by law; ſo they enjoy their farms as firſt agreed on by their old maſter, and their heirs ſucceed to the farm on their demiſe. This humane conduct has produced an opulent, ſocial, and hoſpitable village, flouriſhing in the moſt amiable ſituation in life, agriculture, and manufactures proper there, being in the neighbourhood, though inland, of lime, coal, &c. with every neceſſary of life at reaſonable rates. It is the neateſt village in this part of Scotland. Mr. Cockburn's father was a lord of Seſſion and juſtice clerk.

Fountain *hall*. To the eaſtward of this lies the houſe of Fountainhall. Sir John Lauder of that eſtate was lord of Seſſion, and the moſt eminent remarker in his day of the tranſactions, politics, private connections, &c. of families, as appears from his annotations on the lords' deciſions. This family were of old Lauders of the Baſs. His grandſon enjoys the eſtate.

Brokeſmouth. *Brokeſmouth* near Dunbar, the chief reſidence of the duke of Roxburgh, is one of the moſt conſiderable ſeats in this country [16].

Borthwick. The title of baron *Borthwick*, ſaid by biſhop Gibſon after Dalrymple to be extinct, ſubſiſted a while in the perſon of Henry the ninth lord, who proved his deſcent from William the third lord, but ſince his deceaſe it appears he was deſcended from a baſtard; the title, therefore, is at preſent dormant. The caſtle remains, conſiſting of a vaſt ſquare tower 90 feet high, and ſome very large apartments and a hall 40 feet long. In the vault lies the figure of one of the lords in armour with a little bonet, and his lady by him. This place was once the property of the earl of Bothwell, who took refuge here with the queen a little before the battle of Carberry hill [d].

Crichton *c*. *Crichton* caſtle, eight miles from Edinburgh, was once the habitation of ſir William Crichton, chancellor and joint guardian with the earl of Callendar of James III. The church was made collegiate by him 1449 for a provoſt, nine prebendaries, and two ſinging men [e]. The eſtate was purchaſed by Mr. Pringle, brother to Mr. John Pringle, of Harning, late one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

More inland to the ſouth and eaſt are the ſeats of the lord preſident Dundas of Arniſton, the ſecond of the name in that high ſtation, which he fills with univerſal applauſe. This family has produced many eminent lawyers. The village of *Primroſe*, formerly *Carington*, antiently the property of a viſcount of that name, now in the earl of Roſeberry's family. Primroſe.

Middleton, the inheritance of the Mitchelſons. Middleton.

Clerkington, whoſe old name was *New Ancrum*, formerly belonging to the Lothian houſe, now to Robert Hepburn, eſq. commiſſioner of cuſtoms. On the ceilings of ſome rooms in this houſe are ſome elegant paintings. In its vicinity is the kirk of *Temple*; near to which it is probable the Knights Templars had a religious houſe, now demoliſhed. Temple kirk.

Throughout this ſide of the country are many gentlemen's ſeats, and new ones daily erecting. Immediately on the ſouth above the village of Laſſwade is *Elden*, the capital manſion of the eminent John Clerk, eſq. juſtly celebrated for his proficiency in drawing and etching. Elden.

To the weſtward, on the north ſide of this river, is *Dryden*, the ſeat of general Lockhart, of Cornwall, who has ornamented his houſe with portraits of the moſt noted military commanders with whom he ſerved on the continent. Dryden.

Cranſton caſtle is one of the ſeats of ſir John Dalrymple, a baron of the Exchequer. Not this place, but Cranſton in Teviotdale, was the ſeat of a family ennobled by James VI. 1611, in the perſon of ſir William Cranſton, from whom James ſixth and preſent lord is lineally deſcended. Cranſton.

Dalkeith is one of the pleaſanteſt towns in Scotland, and gives title of earl to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Buccleugh. On the ſite of Dalkeith caſtle, built or poſſeſſed by the earl of Morton, regent during the minority of James VI. and afterwards beheaded, the late dutcheſs of Buccleugh, widow of the duke of Monmouth, erected a noble houſe on the plan of the palace at Loo, though on a ſmaller ſcale, ſituate on a riſing ground among woods overhanging the river, and furniſhed with variety of portraits; two or three by ſir Peter Lely. Her ſon took his title of earl from this houſe, which belongs to the duke of Buccleugh, who has another at *Smeton* a mile off [f]. By the river ſide here they ſhew the houſe where idle tradition ſays David Rizzio lived, and the tree whereon he uſed to lay his lute. Dalkeith. Smeton.

Near Dalkeith is *Sheriff hall*, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the hiſtorian George Buchanan. A room wherein he compoſed his hiſtory of Scotland is ſtill ſhewn. Hard by this place is *Came end* or *Camp end*, where a few veſtiges of a Roman camp may be traced as well as the cultivation of the field will admit. All this part of the county abounds with coal and lime. Sheriff hall.

Near to Dalkeith is the great iron work or ſmithery extenſively managed by Meſſ. Grays, father and ſon, now much improved by that accurate mechanic genius Mr. Hutcheſon. This ſtands on the North Eſk, which joins with South Eſk at a ſhort diſtance from this below Dalkeith palace, within the incloſures thereof above Smeton houſe. Both theſe rivers loſe themſelves in the Forth at Muſſelburgh, part of which town has the name of *Invereſk*.

[16] G. [d] Pennant's Tour, 1772, 260. [e] Ib. 259. 260. Keith, 285. [f] Pennant, 65.

On

Melville caſtle.

On this river North Eſk lies *Melville* caſtle, formerly belonging to lord Roſs, and now the property of Henry Dundas, viſcount Melville. He is now rebuilding it in an elegant manner. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots is ſaid to have reſided ſome time. Contiguous to it on the river is a fine paper-mill which gives employment to ſundry proprietors in that line, all having great demand for their manufacture. Above this is the kirk town of *Laſſwade* abounding in corn-mills. Further on the courſe of this river is the moſt romantic pictureſque ſcenery of woods and rocks to be met with in any county of Britain as Hawthornden, Roſlin, &c.

Laſſwade.

Drum.

At *Drum* is the ſeat of lord Somervile: the road paſſes between his two parks; in one of which was erected the old croſs at Edinburgh taken down 1756.

Muſſelburgh.

Pinkey.

Muſſelburgh is a low place, only a few feet above the level of the ſea. At the entrance ſtands *Pinkey*, a pleaſant ſeat of ſir Archibald Hope; near which at *Pinkey Cleugh*[g] the battle was fought, thence called more truly by the Scots the battle of Pinkey. Muſſelburgh is portioned into three diviſions; Invereſk on the riſing ſummit where the church is built; below is the burgh bearing the name of the whole. Theſe lie on the eaſt ſide of the Eſk river, and Fiſher-row on the weſt ſide, where many new elegant villas are interſperſed through the place. At Muſſelburgh was an old chapel called *Loretto*, to which the pregnant women ſent handſome preſents of money accompanying their child-bed linen; which latter was conſecrated to promote their ſafe and eaſy delivery. This was connected with the nunnery of *Sheens* near Edinburgh, and was entirely demoliſhed at the Reformation[h].

New Hailes.

Near Muſſelburgh is *New Hailes*, the elegant ſeat and reſidence of ſir David Dalrymple, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, to whoſe corrections I am indebted.

In illuſtration of the inſcription ſaid to be found at Muſſelburgh, Ακερσεκομης of the Greeks is an epithet given to Apollo by Homer Iλ. Υ. 39. Hym. in Apol. I. 134. Macrob. I. 17. He had long flowing locks, for which the Latin poets alſo celebrate him. But the *Granni* of the Gauls, which I cannot find in Iſidore, were curls at the end of thoſe locks, ſuch as Salmaſius, Exercit. Plin. 536. 763. ſays the Latins called *crines concinnati*.

Capillos inficitis oculos fuligine relinctis,
Levatis comulas, granulatim fronte depictis[i].

In favour of the derivation from *granum* it may be added, that in Judith X. 3. the old Latin has it *comam diſcriminavit*, i. e. granum *fecit*. Mr. Gale has a conjecture here, that as the *Granii* were a Scythian people, this deity might be derived from them. He refers alſo to Velſer. I do not indeed find them in geographers: Ptolemy has the Grinei in Scythia: but the Granna was a river among the Baſtarnæ and Quadi falling into the Danube from the north[k]. It is remarkable that Pauſanias in Attic. I. 21. deſcribing the Sarmatians and their linen breaſt-plates, ſays, there were many of them in the temples at Athens, but eſpecially in that of Apollo *Grynæus* there. Hermeias wrote two or more books about Apollo under this laſt name[l], which was derived from a little town in Æolia, where was a grove dedicated to him, and where he debauched an Amazon named Gryne[m]. The Amazons were a people of Scythia Sauromatica[n]. Mr. Horſley ſays this inſcription is loſt[o].

Breval[p] gives the following inſcription in the duke of Wirtemberg's cabinet at Stutgard:

In honorem D. D. Apollini Granico *Julius Victorinus præfectus ærarii pro filio ſuo Lepido*
VSLLM.

Invereſk.

On a riſing ground ſouth of the port of Muſſelburgh and in its pariſh is *Inver* or *Invereſk*, ſo named from the inlet or iſſuing of both the rivers South and North Eſk into the Frith of Forth. The village ſtands on an eminence, and is ſo populous and healthy as to be ſtyled the Montpelier of Scotland. A Roman hypocauſt and its uſual accompanyments were diſcovered in digging here about 1783, of which we have the following account in a letter from Mr. James Wedderburne to Mr. Adam Cardonnel, of the Cuſtom-houſe, dated April 2, 1783:

"There is now opened a ſpace 60 feet long and 23 broad, being covered with earth from eight inches to two feet, a fine mould as in the reſt of the adjoining fields with a fine ſand or coarſe gravelly bottom. All the above ſpace is covered with terrace floor and ſtone foundations of walls, incloſing ſeparate buildings, of which two have appeared indiſtinctly, and one tolerably diſtinct. It appears that pains have been taken to ruin them, and cover them with ſo much earth. The laſt building now remaining and moſt diſtinct conſiſts of a baſon 10 feet long and four feet and an half broad, with the foundation of a wall 15 inches broad all round it. There is a paſſage by a hole three inches diameter from this to another floor through the wall cloſe to the floor. The floor of the adjoining room was plainly ſeen to exceed 15 feet ſquare, but being totally deſtroyed by the workmen's pick-axes I cannot tell the exact extent. On the eaſt ſide of this laſt floor were the marks of a fire-place four feet wide. This laſt floor is north from the firſt mentioned. The baſon on two ſides is ſurrounded with ſtrong ſtone work, and ſtrong marks of fire applied underneath it; ſoot, charcoal, duſt, &c. It is ſupported by three rows of pillars of fine ſtone 18 inches high. The terrace floor of the baſon is more hard and ſubſtantial, and the ſtone foundations deeper and ſtronger than many of the other buildings. There were diſcovered at a little diſtance weſtward two parcels of ſtone pillars, conſiſting of three rows each, which ſeem to have ſupported three more ſuch baſons 10 feet long and four feet and an half wide, on the eaſt of the above-mentioned ſpace 60 feet by 23; beſides a floor on the weſt end to be mentioned afterwards. Some of theſe parcels of pillars are ſet upon the gravel; others upon a ſtone pavement, others upon a pavement of ſmall ſtones bound with mortar. The pillars are generally 18 inches high at irregular diſtances: the other larger floors ſupported

[g] D. See before, vol. III. under Cumberland.
[h] Keith, 280.
[i] Commodian. Inſtruct. 60.
[k] Cellar. Geog. I. 389. M. Anton. Medit. 1. fin.
[l] Athen. IV. 13. p. 149.
[m] Steph. Γρυνοι. Serv. in Æn. IV. 345.
[n] Steph. Αμαζωνες.
[o] P. 206.
[p] II. 85.

partly

partly by ſtone pillars, partly by brick pillars of one brick eight inches ſquare in thickneſs, and one for the foundation 11 inches and an half ſquare. The brick pillars about 15 inches high. The foundation for the pillars has not been levelled; and they are, therefore, of unequal heights. Under the floor of the weſtern building, the ground, which is a fine ſand, is covered all over with a coat of clay, uniformly two inches thick, upon which the pillars are ſet.

"The fertile, ſtaple, or common earth, and no more, ſeems to have been removed to find a foundation for the pillars and pavements, and the terrace floors ſet upon the pillars have been equal with the natural ſurface or a few inches higher. The baſon, now entire, has been two feet above the neighbouring ſurface of the ground.

"Stone flags are laid upon the pillars, careleſſly jointed, covered with a terrace nine inches thick, which being examined has two layers, one ſeven inches thick, compoſed of the ſiftings of the lime, being ſmall angular ſtones, coarſe lime, and large bits of lime diſſolved with broken bricks and river pebbles. The ſecond coat two inches thick, of finer materials, the baſis being fine mortar made of good lime and ſine river ſand, intermixed with as much broken tiles and large river pebbles as it could contain. The broken bricks and river pebbles are of different ſizes, from the bigneſs of a man's firſt joint of his thumb to the ſmallneſs of a hazel nut or leſs.

"In this ſpace of ground are marks of ſeveral fireplaces; and in many places the pillars are much burned or deſtroyed by fire.

"A bowling-green weſtward was made ſome years ago, and floors of the ſame kind found on levelling the ground. A tree being dug up juſt now ſtill further weſtward by the ſummer-houſe diſcovered large fragments of earthen ware.

"In the road up the hill to the church I have found bricks, being lately dug up to make new ſteps, and in the church itſelf ſome of the Roman bricks are built in with the ſtone. The vaults found in making the road were like ſubterraneous paſſages only.

"There has been evidently a ſpace of 100 yards long reaching from the wall of the court to the end of the bowling-green, and 23 feet wide, covered with their baths, as appears by theſe water-tight floors, &c. and very probably their buildings 300 yards at leaſt, as appears by their bricks, earthen ware, &c. found from the road to the church.

"I am informed by the ploughmen, that there are pavements all along the whole ridge to Pinkie burn which reſiſt the plough, and corn will not grow on it in dry ſeaſons.

"All theſe buildings appear on the brink of the north ſlope of the hill. The hill is bounded by Pinkie burn on one end, and the river Eſke on the other, and from all circumſtances appears to have been a great ſtation.

"Their bricks are what is called ſtock bricks, being wrought as if for tile, and full of a ſmall river pebble of a cloſe ſubſtance, and as freſh and round as if made laſt year, of a ſmooth ſurface, being caſt out of the mould with water inſtead of ſand or aſhes. Thoſe of them built into the church are equally round, though the church has been built above 200 years at leaſt. The earthen ware, although rendered black in the burning for want of covers to keep it from the ſmoke, is of the ſame red clay, full of very ſmall river pebbles, which have eſcaped through the ſieves. The ware is only in fragments, which ſeems to be of the ſize and figure delineated in ſir R. Sibbald's books.

"A great number of clay pipes have been found about theſe buildings, but the manner they have been applied is not ſeen; moſtly diſcoloured with ſmoke on the inſide. The pipes are 15 inches long, five inches by three inches and an half wide in the channel, being ſquare. On the two narrow ſides is an aperture oppoſite to each other three inches three-quarters long and one and an half wide. There is no clay in this part of the country that reſembles the ſubſtance of theſe bricks, pipes, or earthen ware. The potters at Preſton-pans ſay, they muſt all have certainly been imported.

"There are fragments of larger earthen veſſels of fire clay that ſtands the fire better than any clay at preſent known in England, Stourbridge not excepted. The potters ſay it is equal to the black crucibles. A ſearch ſhould be made for ſuch clay about Colcheſter. If a large vein is found it would be valuable to glaſs-houſes.

"The cement between the bricks of the pillars is not hard, and the cement alſo between the joints of the faceing ſtones of the walls is not in general very hard. But the mortar uſed agreeable to their method in filling up the wall is excellent, and the ſtones break before it can be ſeparated. There are conſiderable vacant ſpaces in the wall among the ſtones uſed in filling up the wall, not penetrated by the mortar, and by that and other appearances the mortar muſt have been ſpread very thick, and no grout uſed to fill up vacancies. There are ſmall particles of lime undiſſolved in the beſt mortar, and large bits ſeven inches thick in the coarſeſt terrace, which clearly ſhews the lime was uſed hot, and ſcarcely allowed time to ſlake.

"The fineſt mortar has very little lime, chiefly conſiſting of a clean river ſand, of a hard kind, and not very large grains. A great many bones of deer and ſome of their horns are found; alſo ſome boars' tuſhes; but no bones or horns of common oxen or black cattle.

"At the confluence of the river Earn and Tay, on a noble and beautiful ſituation, are very conſiderable remains of the ſame kind, with bricks of the ſame kind, pavements, &c. ignorantly miſtaken for the ruins of a palace of the earls of Strathern. They are on the eſtate of Carpon belonging to a near relation of mine, and I ſhall examine them more narrowly this ſummer. By this poſt and the camp at Ardoch the Romans meant, at one time, to have conſidered the river Earn as their boundary, and covered the county of Fife completely: and they muſt have been in peaceable poſſeſſion when they erected ſtone and brick buildings of imported materials. They have gone to a conſiderable diſtance from Carpon to get a good free-ſtone eaſily cut. Beyond and to the northward of their poſts they muſt alſo have extended to a high and ſettled authority.

"*Caer*, the firſt ſyllable of Carpon and Carberry, is, according to Sibbald, a mark of a Roman ſettlement. Inverеſk was part of Carberry eſtate formerly.

"Very

"Very conſiderable ruins of the ſame kind were diſcovered three years ago at Killpatrick near Dunbarton at the weſt end of Hadrian's wall. The bricks in very great quantities, and all imported. Samples are in the college at Glaſgow. I have preſerved large ſpecimens of the cement, terrace, bricks, earthen ware, &c. at my houſe at Invereſk.

"Their chuſing poſts by the ſea or firth ſides, and the importation of ſuch heavy materials, ſhew the Romans found it neceſſary to ſupport their conqueſts by a regular naval armament, and that all Scotland was permanently ſubjected.

"The Pictiſh capital Abernethy is within a mile of Carpon; and the ruins one ſees by the ſide of a harbour in the firth of Tay at the mouth of the river Earn.

"The mortar which has been applied to the outſide of the end wall by way of ſtucco is ſmooth without cracks, and has no appearance of decay, but adheres well to the ſmooth ſurface of the ſtones. The workmen ſay it is equal to the beſt in common uſe, but is by no means comparable to that in the heart of the wall. The only circumſtance remarkable is, that there is not the leaſt mark of decay, though only from ſix to ten inches under the ſurface of the earth a looſe ſandy ſoil, and therefore within reach of froſts, roots of vegetables, &c.

"The circumſtance of conſiderable thickneſs given to the terrace floor and the large pebbles and bits of brick in it ſeems favourable to make it water-tight, for no crack can go farther than the firſt bit of brick or pebble.

"From what is obſerved above of this Roman ſtucco, I ſuſpect that Higgins's ſtucco, or any other lime cement applied to the outſide of any wall, will never acquire a great degree of hardneſs through its whole thickneſs; but may laſt for ever in that ſtate which it may be in juſt at the time it is dry throughout its whole thickneſs. This Roman ſtucco has a hard ſkin, but crumbly on the inſide, is about half an inch thick, and ſeems of the ſame materials as the mortar, which is ſo ſolid on the inſide of the wall. The bricks are two inches thick. Many were found in the rubbiſh 22 inches long and 12 broad, and two inches and an half thick. Two medals were found and a copper ornament.

"To the ſouth-weſt of Invereſk is the Shire haugh, where are evident remains of a ſtrong Roman encampment. It extends directly weſt to a place called Camp end on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith. The old harbour of Muſſelburgh is in the memory of ſeveral people who remember the remains of a Roman road from this harbour to the Shire haugh."

Preſton. *Preſton* on the ſea ſide did not, as is ſaid by ſir John Dalrymple, give title of viſcount 1681 to ſir Richard Graham attainted 1690. That title was taken from a place of that name in England. At *Preſton Pans* the king's troops, under ſir John Cope, met with a repulſe from the rebels 1745.

Dalhouſie c. *Dalhouſie*[p] caſtle belongs to the antient family of the Ramſays, created by James VI. lord Ramſay, and by Charles I. 1633, earl of Dalhouſie, which title is now enjoyed by George the eighth earl.

Marchiſtoun c. *Marchiſtoun* caſtle, near Edinburgh, belonged to the Napiers, of whom ſir Archibald Napier, bart. created lord Napier by Charles I. 1626, was ſon of ſir John hereafter mentioned, inventor of the logarithms, and buried in the high kirk at Edinburgh. The title is now enjoyed by Francis the ſeventh lord, major in the 4th regiment of foot.

Oxenford. *Oxenford* was the reſidence of ſir James M'Gill, created viſcount Oxenford by Charles II. extinct in the third lord. Sir Archibald Primroſe, bart. of *Roſeberry* in Middle Lothian, was created by queen Anne 1700 viſcount, and 1703 earl of Roſeberry. His grandſon Niel is the preſent and third earl.

Broughton. *Broughton* was the ſeat of lord Bellenden, ſo created by Charles II. 1661; which title and eſtate paſſed to John Ker, ſecond ſon of the earl of Roxburgh, who thereupon changed his name. His grandſon John is the preſent and fifth lord. This place has changed both name and owner. The grandfather of the preſent proprietor purchaſed it between 70 and 80 years ago from lord Bellenden, who had not poſſeſſed it for above ſeven or eight years. The old name was *Whitehill*, and it belonged to a family of the name of Preſton.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, an Engliſh gentleman, grandfather to the famous general, had the honour of a baron conferred on him by Charles I. under the title of lord Cameron, as had ſir George Forreſter of *Corſtophin* that of lord Forreſter[17]. But both theſe titles are extinct.

Edinburgh. The ſituation of the city of Edinburgh is as ſingular and in many reſpects as inconvenient as can be figured. It ſtands on the ridge of a hill, along which its high ſtreet extends from weſt to eaſt, the moſt ſpacious of any perhaps in Europe, being in ſome parts 80 feet wide, handſomely paved and preſenting a clear view almoſt to the bottom of what was formerly only a ſuburb, but is by the removal of the Netherbow port 1764 united to the city. From this ſtreet branch out on both ſides above 100 narrow *wynds* or *cloſes*; thoſe on the ſouth ſide almoſt perpendicularly ſteep, paved with flat ſtones and terminating in a ſtreet parallel to the *High* ſtreet, but narrower, called the *Cow gate*. The houſes or *lands*[q] as they are called all over the city, are in height from ſeven to eleven ſtories, including the underground apartments: and in the Parliament cloſe and on the ſouth ſide on the declivity of the hill there are ſome of fourteen ſtories in all[r]. Mr. Arnot juſtly obſerves, theſe are copied from their old allies the French; for the city of Paris ſeems to have been the model of Edinburgh. They are in general built with high gabels and faſhed, aſcended to by winding ſtone ſtairs called turnpikes, each ſtory ſerving for a diſtinct family or ſhop; many of the latter having ſtone ſteps from without. In the time of James I. they were not above 20 feet high, and the roofs were thatched ſo late as the middle of the laſt century[s]. One houſe built about 1430 ſtill remains in the high ſtreet, having a front of hewn

[p] According to the orthography of the name, which I am told is written *Dalwolſie*, it ſhould be pronounced *Dalwoſſy*.
[17] D. G. [q] Each *land* contains ſeveral *houſes*.
[r] Maitland obſerves, that the poſt-office is probably the *higheſt private* building upon *earth*: the north part to the cloſe is ſeven ſtories, the ſouth part to the Cow-gate twelve. The houſe that ſtood here before the fire 1700 is ſaid to have been 15 ſtories. Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 187. [s] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 240.

ſtone with niches for images. All the old houſes are guarded with texts of Scripture, the name of God, or an emblematical repreſentation of the Reſurrection, and even the Roman reliefs aſcribed to Severus and Julia are ſeparated with a text that makes them Adam and Eve [t]. Both ſides of the city were defended by a lake. The ſouth loch occurs only in leaſes of certain houſes in St. Ninian's row, being let with the privilege of a boat: but this has been long drained and built upon. The north loch, an inconſiderable moraſs, when the new town on the north-eaſt ſide was completed, was filled up, and its waters drawn into a canal under the new bridge there. The city was firſt fortified and walled under James II. 1450 [u]. The walls with hexagon towers are pretty entire on the ſouth and eaſt ſides. It had ſix gates, of which the principal or eaſtern one called the Netherbow port, rebuilt 1616 with handſome towers, was entirely taken down 1764. From the ſouth-eaſt foot of the wall a walk ſtrikes off at right angles into the fields called the *Pleaſant*, from the ſite of the nunnery of St. Mary de Placentia, and ſerving as a mall. All within the wall was called the *Royalty*. But after the fatal battle of Floddon the wall was extended round the Cow gate 1513 [x]. The city is ſupplied with water by pipes from Comiſton, four miles diſtant to the weſt, ariſing from five ſprings, and diſtributed through the reſervoir on the caſtle hill, ſupplying near 250 conduits in different parts of the city. While the private buildings aſtoniſh the ſpectator by their uncommon height, and diſguſt him by their mean exterior, the public buildings diſappoint the expectation of finding good Gothic architecture, which has here, as well as in moſt part of this kingdom, either given way to reforming zeal, or degenerated into a mixed ſtyle of Grecian, and ſuch as prevails in Germany and France, heavy round towers with hexagon or octagon roofs, and for ornaments, pilaſters and faſciæ wrought into aukward wreathings with heavy foliage, and charged with emblematical figures. In the middle of the city ſtands St. Giles's church or the cathedral, made collegiate by James III. the four quarters of whoſe croſs were converted into four diſtinct pariſh churches; of which the choir or *New* church makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the *Old* church; the ſouth-weſt quarter the *Tolbooth* church, and the north-weſt *Haddo's hole* church, from ſir John Gordon of Haddo having been confined in it till his execution 1642, for holding out his caſtle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the General Aſſembly and the Convention of royal burghs meet; ſeveral clerks have their offices, and one room is uſed as the city cartulary. In different quarters are monuments to the celebrated lord Napier of Merchiſtoun, inventor of the logarithms, and to James earl of Murray, natural ſon of James V. and regent of Scotland, who were here interred [y]. The tower is oddly terminated by an imperial crown of archwork, and containing certain unmeaning muſical bells, played on by the hand. In the ſouth-weſt ſuburb is Grey Friars church, divided into two, or rather a church called the New Grey friars, built at the weſt end of that of the Old Grey friars 1721; the former being only erected 1612 on the ſite of the old friary [z], retaining little of its antient ſtyle, and the ſurface and walls of the church-yard encumbered with tomb-ſtones: among others of ſir George Mackenzie and William Adam, father of the architects. This cemetery, in which Buchanan was buried without any memorial [a], is crowded with graves, being the principal receptacle for the dead of the whole city [b]. The Trone church was begun 1641, and completed 1663. The collegiate church of Holy Trinity was built 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, James II.'s queen, buried in the north aile. The nave was never completed; and the church, ſince the Reformation called the *College kirk*, was given to the city, who rebuilt the hoſpital originally annexed to it. Lady Yeſter's church was built by a lady bearing that title 1647, and there is another handſome one of later erection 1688 in the Canongate: beſides two others, St. Cuthbert's church with its chapel of eaſe, and the Erſe church, and four chapels, lady Glenorchy's, baron Smith's, and the Engliſh chapel, and another at the foot of the Canongate: St. Magdalen's and St. Mary's were antient ones, now ruined. Theſe are all ſerved by miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church. The church of England and the Seceders or Diſſenters are each allowed their ſeveral places of worſhip here as in the other towns of Scotland [c].

The city was originally comprehended in one pariſh, and the miniſters had manſes in the parliament cloſe, till James VI. divided it into eight pariſhes, with a miniſter to each. The antient royalty, independent of the ſuburbs, was afterwards in 1625 divided into four, and the town into ſix in 1641; but the whole antient royalty is now conſidered as one diſtrict called the pariſh of St. Giles; and, upon the enlargement of the city, the extended royalty was annexed to the ſame pariſh. There is but one pariſh in Edinburgh to this day. Charles I. 1625 beſtowed the right of patronage to all the churches in Edinburgh on the town-council; but they preſent the clergyman choſen by the majority of the general kirk-ſeſſions of Edinburgh. The right of patronage is the grand touchſtone of the two parties among the Preſbyterians; thoſe who encourage it being men of moderate and peaceable principles; thoſe who oppoſe it are bigoted republicans. Since the abolition of epiſcopacy 1639, the preſbyterian worſhip and form of church government have taken place by, 1. kirk-ſeſſions confined to each pariſh: 2. preſbyteries compoſed of miniſters in a certain diſtrict and ruling elders or laymen one from each pariſh: 3. provincial ſynods made up of the ſeveral preſbyteries in the province; and, 4. of the general aſſembly, which is the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical tribunal in Scotland [d].

The monaſtery of Black friars was founded by

[t] Theſe beautiful heads are ſuppoſed parts of a ſarcophagus. The text between them, *In ſudore vultus tui veſcere pane, anno* 1621, refers to the firſt tenant of the houſe where they are fixed having been a *baker*.

[u] Arnot, Ib. 233—241. [x] Ib. 236. [y] Pennant, 48. Arnot, 341—347. [z] Arnot, 267—270.

[a] His ſkull, taken out of his turf grave, is ſhewn in the univerſity library, *rotundum ac tenuius ut lux per id tranſpareat*. Sibbald, p. 62.

[b] Arnot, 273. There were ten cemeteries, ſome of which are now diſuſed. In the burying-ground on the top of the Calton, under a circular monument in form of a Grecian temple, is buried David Hume, who died 1776. Arnot, 328.

[c] Arnot, ib. 273—275. [d] Ib. p. 263, 264.

Alexander

Alexander II. 1230, whoſe palace ſtood there. In its church was held the aſſembly of Scots clergy by cardinal Bagimont the pope's nuncio for aſcertaining the amount of the benefices. This valuation, which is ſtill known by the name of *Bagimont's roll*, was made the ſtandard for taxing them in the court of Rome. The high ſchool occupies the ſite of the houſe, and the college that of the church. The ſite of the provoſt's houſe, then occupied by the lodgings of the principal of the univerſity, has been rendered infamous by the murder of king Henry. Over a gate of a brewhouſe, part of this houſe fronting the college wynd, is this old inſcription, *Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum.* The remains of the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's palace are ſtill to be ſeen in the ſouth-eaſt corner houſe of Black friars wynd [e].

The Grey friars on the ſouth ſide of the graſs market were founded by James I. about 1446. Their large garden is now the public cemetery [f]. An houſe of Ciſtertian nuns ſtood at the head of St. Mary wynd, which retains the name of its patron [g]. Another houſe of nuns of St. Catherine of Sienna, founded by lady Roſlin counteſs of Caithneſs, ſtood in a place now corruptly called the *Sheens* [h]. An houſe of Knights Templars of St. Anthony ſtood near the chapel of South Leith [i]. The Carmelites had a houſe founded at Greenſide by the lord provoſt and town council ſo late as 1526, converted into an hoſpital for lepers 1591 [k]. The Maiſon Dieu was ſucceeded by the chapel and hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen in the 16th century [l]. Another hoſpital remains entire, a private houſe called the *Clam ſhell turnpike*, from an eſcalop ſhell cut in ſtone over the door, whence it ſhould ſeem to have been dedicated to St. James of Compoſtella [m]. Thomas Spens, biſhop of Aberdeen, founded 1479 in Leith wynd the hoſpital of our Lady for twelve poor men, converted 1619 into a workhouſe, now a woollen manufactory [n]. George Creighton, biſhop of Dunkeld t. James V. founded St. Thomas's hoſpital, afterwards by him diſpoſed of to the magiſtrates of Canongate for the uſe of their poor. They ſold it 1634 to the kirk-ſeſſion for the ſame purpoſe. The revenues being afterwards embezzled, the building was converted into coach-houſes 1747, and pulled down 1778 [o]. Oppoſite to the nunnery of Sienna is an eminence called *Mount Hooley*, where the Knights Templars had a chapel. On the eaſt ſide of the road to Dalkeith was a chapel and hoſpital of St. Leonard, granted afterwards to St. Thomas's hoſpital [p]. King James's hoſpital at Leith was founded by the kirk-ſeſſion 1614 [q]. Antient chapels in Edinburgh were, the oratory of Mary of Lorrain queen dowager of Scotland, on the north ſide of the caſtle hill in Blythe's cloſe, with an inſcription and her cypher: St. Mary's, founded by Elizabeth counteſs of Roſs 1505, now the meeting room of the corporation of Wrights and Maſons in Niddry's wynd; St. Ninian's now built upon; and others [r]. St. Cuthbert's pariſh has a chapel of eaſe [s]. Lady Glenorchy founded a preſbyterian chapel 1772 [t]. An Erſe chapel was built 1769. One for the Engliſh epiſcopalians by lord chief baron Smith 1722, a larger 1771; and a popiſh one 1778 [u].

At the head of the high ſtreet ſtands the caſtle on a crag, in ſome places perpendicular, 300 feet high from its baſe, commanding the city, and acceſſible only on the eaſt, but neither impregnable nor ſtrongly fortified. It was demoliſhed by king Robert 1313, repaired by Edward III. about 1340 [x]. It occupies an area of about ſix acres, and was ſurrendered to king William by the duke of Gordon, who wiſely preferred an honourable capitulation to the renown of ſupporting a ruined cauſe. The eaſt ſide of the ſquare above, now the governor's houſe, was antiently royal apartments, built 1556 and 1616; and in one of them, a ſmall mean room, James VI. was born June 19, 1566 [y]. State priſoners are confined here; and here are or were kept the regalia of Scotland, never ſeen ſince 1707 [z].

Near the cathedral is the parliament houſe, finiſhed 1640, with courts adjoining and over it for the ſheriff and commiſſary, the town council and criminal cauſes, the exchequer, and the room for the aſſembly of the royal boroughs [a]. Theſe buildings with the church form three ſides of a ſmall ſquare called the Parliament cloſe, antiently St. Giles's church-yard, in the centre of which is an equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs of Charles II. Under the parliament houſe is the regiſter-office, where they ſhew many original letters and ſignatures of the Scottiſh kings and the original articles of union with the hands and ſeals of the commiſſioners on both ſides. There is alſo the Advocates library, containing above 30,000 volumes, a complete collection of juriſprudence, beſides other ſciences, and the MS. collections of thoſe eminent Scotch antiquaries [b] ſir Robert Gordon of Straloch, ſir Robert Sibbald and ſir James Balfour: a valuable cabinet of medals, and a Roman altar with this inſcription found at Cramond and ſeen by Mr. Horſley at the earl of Rutherglen's [c]:

I. O. M.
COH. V. GALL
CVI PREEST
IMINI HONV
TERTVLLVS
PRAEF. V. S. L.
L. M.

[e] Arnot, 243. Keith, 269. [f] Ib. 244. Ib. 275. [g] Ib. 247. Ib. 283. [h] Ib. 251. Ib. 280. [i] Ib. 255. Ib. 241.
[k] Ib. 257. Ib. 279. [l] Arnot, 245. [m] Ib. 246. [n] Ib. 247. [o] Ib. 249. [p] Arnot, 251. [q] Ib. 255.
[r] Ib. 245, 246. 248. 250. [s] Ib. 278. [t] Ib. 279. [u] Ib. 283. 287. 288. [x] Leland Collect. II. 555. ex Scala Chron.
[y] On the wall under the arms of Scotland are theſe lines painted in black letter:

Lorde Jeſus Chriſt that crownid was with thorne,
Preſerve the birth quhais badgie here is borne.
And ſend his ſonce ſucceſſione to reigne ſtill
Long in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Alſo grant, O Lord, quathever of his proceed
Be to thy glorie, honor, and praiſe obeed.
19 Junii 1566.

[z] Arnot, 290—293. [a] Ib. 293, 294.
[b] Sir George Mackenzie's and all the other printed books were burnt in the old library in a great fire 1700. Maitland's Hiſt. of Edinb. 416. [c] Sc. xxvii. p. 204.

The

The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens 1561 for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of juſtice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of thoſe purpoſes, and has been uſed ever ſince 1640 only for a gaol [d].

The croſs, a room ſurmounted by a ſtone pillar 20 feet by 4, was taken down on new paving the high ſtreet 1756. On the north ſide of the high ſtreet is the Royal Exchange, including the cuſtom-houſe, a handſome modern building, erected about 1754; but the merchants meet in the open ſtreet in all weather. The regiſter-office for the public records, begun 1765, is not yet finiſhed. The bank of Scotland was erected by act of parliament 1695, and the royal bank of Scotland 1727.

On the ſouth ſide of the town is the college founded by James VI. 1580, and endowed with all the privileges of an univerſity, under the patronage and government of the town council. It is divided into three courts meanly built, conſiſting of a hall, library, public ſchools, and houſes for the profeſſors. The ſtudents to the number of near 600 lodge and diet in the town, wear no habit, and after four years attendance upon the profeſſors may proceed maſters of arts. Its chancellor is an officer merely honorary, and its rector has been of late diſcontinued; ſo that its only head is the principal, Dr. William Robertſon, hiſtoriographer to his majeſty, and miniſter of the old Grey friars, well known by his writings. The different profeſſors are claſſed into four faculties, thoſe of theology, law, medicine, and antiquity. The degrees of Doctor are honorary, thoſe of Maſter of Arts are reviving in credit as teſts of academical merit. The buildings are mean and inſufficient for their purpoſes, and the funds for improving them deficient [e]. In the library they ſhew the ſkull as ſuppoſed of Buchanan, taken out of his grave in the Grey friars church-yard, and the original proteſt of the 105 Bohemian and Moravian nobles againſt the council of Conſtance 1417 with their ſeals. Under this library is the king's printing-houſe. Printing was firſt introduced into Scotland 1509.

The obſervatory, after two attempts, is not yet completed, and Mr. Short's optical inſtruments and large reflecting teleſcope, perhaps the fineſt in the world, wants a proper place to keep it in [f]. The botanic garden conſiſts of five acres on the weſt ſide of the footway to Leith, well ſtocked with plants, under the direction of the late Profeſſor Hope [g]. The High ſchool, which originated in the 16th century, has a rector and four maſters. The drawing academy was eſtabliſhed 1772; the royal academy or riding ſchool 1764; an academy for teaching deaf and dumb by Mr. Braidwood 1764 [h].

On the ſouth ſide of the city is a ſtately hoſpital, founded by George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI. who died in London 1624, and left £200,000. Scots for maintaining and educating poor boys. It was begun 1628 by Dr. Balcanqual, dean of Rocheſter, in form of a ſquare with piazzas and towers, and firſt opened 1659, when 30 boys were admitted into it. The number was raiſed 1753 to 130, 1763 to 140; but the preſent number is 110. The preſent revenue is £1800. *per annum*, the apprentice fee £20. and £10. *per annum* apiece to thoſe lads who prefer a courſe of academical learning [i]. Over the inner court is the ſtatue of the founder, and the houſe is ſurrounded with pleaſant walks and gardens. Watſon's hoſpital is for maintaining and apprenticing the children of decayed merchants, of whom 60 are now maintained in it; they receive £20. on apprenticing, and if they go to the college £10. *per annum* for five years, and at 25 years old, if they behave well, and marry with conſent of the governors, a bounty of £25. The preſent revenue is £1700. *per annum* [k]. Trinity hoſpital founded and amply endowed by Mary of Gueldres, conſort of James II. 1461, and applied 1587 to the relief of decayed burgeſſes of Edinburgh, maintains at preſent 40 men and women, and 26 out-penſioners [l]. Here are alſo two hoſpitals for orphan girls [m], three work-houſes, an orphan hoſpital, beſides a bridewell, where vagrants are employed in manufactories. The royal infirmary, erected by contribution and incorporated 1736, is a ſpacious handſome edifice, capable of holding 200 patients, who are attended by two phyſicians, and all the members of the college of ſurgeons, and by one or more of the medical profeſſors of the univerſity. A public diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed 1776 [n].

Charles II. founded a college of phyſicians 1681, with ample juriſdiction within the city and liberties under the great ſeal and the faculty of profeſſing phyſic. They have conferences once a month for the improvement of medicine. They built a handſome college 1775 with a good library. On the north ſide of the city is an excellent phyſic garden. The theſes for degrees in phyſic are always publiſhed, and together with other improvements and the number of eleves in this ſcience here have given eminence to the Scottiſh phyſicians all over Europe.

The amuſements of the ſtage, which had been exhibited in the Taylors' hall (now the kings' printing-houſe) by itinerant players from England and other places, were revived here after 1715, and a playhouſe fitted up by Signora Violante, an Italian rope-dancer, and afterwards teacher of dancing. After much oppoſition, a regular but ſlight theatre was built in the Canongate 1746, under the direction of Ryan of Covent Garden, and a new one on the plan of that at Briſtol 1768 licenſed by act of parliament [o].

In 1763 the magiſtrates of Edinburgh began a new bridge of communication between the old and new town over the North Loch, which was drained to find a foundation. The firſt ſtone was laid Oct. 21, 1763, and the contract for the bridge ſigned between the town council and Mr. William Mylne, architect, who was to complete it before Martinmas 1769, and uphold it for 10 years. It was well nigh completed by the time ſpecified, when Auguſt 3, 1769, the vaults and ſide walls in the ſouth end of the bridge gave way from the overweight of earth laid on it, and the inſufficiency of the foundation. The whole was repaired and made paſſable 1772, and the ſouth-

[d] Arnot, ib. 297.
[e] Ib. 384—414.
[f] Ib. 415. 417.
[g] This able profeſſor died Nov. 14, 1786.
[h] Arnot, 417.
[i] Ib. 423. 425.
[k] Ib. 567. 569.
[l] Ib. 569.
[m] Ib. 564.
[n] Ib. 546—554.
[o] Ib. 364. 374.

weſt

weſt counterfort was building 1778, by which time the whole expence amounted to £17,354. The three great arches are each 72 feet wide, 68 feet high from baſe to parapet, and each of the piers 13 feet and a half thick; the ſmall arches 20 feet each wide: total length of the bridge 1125 feet, breadth in the centre 40 feet. In 1767 the royalty was extended over the fields on the north of the city. A new town was projected, but by a ſtrange colluſion in the town council and overſight in the ground tenants, after many genteel houſes had been built, the reſt of the ground had been covered with mean irregular buildings and workſhops. Theſe objections were ſcarcely got over, when the bridge fell as above ſtated, and the exemption of the ſouth ſide of the city from city taxes drew off many purchaſers. Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements the progreſs of the new town has been rapid. St. Andrew's ſquare, uniformly built, and the handſome ſpacious ſtreets connected with it, are almoſt complete [p].

King Charles I. eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee here in 1633, the biſhop to be ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's and to take place of the biſhop of Dunkeld. This dioceſe comprehended the county of Edinburgh, conſtabulariate of Haddington, ſheriffdoms of Linlithgow, Stirling, and Berwick, and bailliery of Lauderdale. After there had been ſix biſhops the Revolution diſſolved this with the other ſees [q].

The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a dean of guild, and a guild council, and 25 common council compoſed of merchants and tradeſmen [r]. Here are fourteen incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden [s]. A conſtant guard of 75 men in a uniform are kept in the guard-houſe to patrole the ſtreets every night [t].

Without the eaſt gate is a long ſuburb called the *Canongate*, from the Auguſtine canons of Holyrood abbey, which terminates the ſtreet to the eaſt. This abbey was founded by king David I. 1128, whoſe name is to be ſeen at the bottom of a nich in the north-weſt tower of the palace erected here by James V. 1528. It was burnt in the invaſion of the Engliſh 1544, and afterwards repaired, with five courts. It was a ſecond time burnt by Cromwell, and rebuilt by ſir William Bruce for Charles II. and is a ſpacious ſquare ſurrounded with piazzas. The entry is adorned with pillars and a cupola in form of a crown. From the front project two wings with round towers; the northern or oldeſt which eſcaped the fire ſtill retains the name of the abbey, and ſerves for apartments for the duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of the palace. The young Chevalier and the duke of Cumberland lodged here in the ſame apartments and beds ſucceſſively. In one of queen Mary's apartments remains her own bed of crimſon damaſk bordered with green ſilk. Cloſe to the floor of this room a piece of wainſcot, about a yard ſquare, hangs on hinges, and opens to a trap ſtair, which communicates with the apartments beneath. Through this paſſage lord Darnley and the other conſpirators ruſhed to murder Rizzio, who was waiting in a cloſet, but was dragged through the bed chamber into the preſence chamber, and there pierced with many wounds, the blood of which is ſtill ſhewn on the floor towards the outer door of this apartment. In the inner court are the rooms where they chooſe the ſixteen peers and the long gallery adorned with wretched pictures of all the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. This palace, beſides the park now ſtripped of trees and game and ſerving only as a ſhelter for debtors, has a good phyſic and other gardens. On the north ſide ſtands the beautiful Gothic chapel, in which Charles I. and II. were crowned, and which James VI. fitted up for the order of the Thiſtle. All this furniture was deſtroyed at the Revolution, as the choir and tranſepts had been by the Engliſh about the middle of the 16th century [u]; and in 1758, by the aukwardneſs of an ignorant architect, the fine carved roof of ſtone was beat in by another ſtone roof laid upon it on pretence of repairing it [x]. The fall of this vaſt weight beat down ſo much of the inſide that little remains except a ſhell. The royal vaults thus laid open were plundered by the rabble, and the bones of James II. and III. [y] with his fair queen Margaret de Valois and lord Darnley thrown about by boys. In this ruinous ſtate this fine ſtructure continues to the diſgrace of government, a monument of the want of taſte in the Scotch nobility, to which it was at firſt ſacrificed at the expence of £1000 [z]. John Bothwell, one of the noble perſons that attended James VI. into England, had the title of lord of Holyrood-houſe conferred upon him; but it is now extinct.

Arthur's ſeat, terminating in a rocky point, 700 feet high from the baſe, abounding with ſpars, ore, and rocky plants, is ſuppoſed to take its name from Arthur the Britiſh prince, who defeated the Saxons in this neighbourhood, and *Saliſbury craigs* adjoining from the earl of Saliſbury, who was here with Edward III. [a]

Edinburgh caſtle, by the name of *Caſtelh Mynnyd Agned*, or *the caſtle of the hill of Agned*, occurs in the Britiſh hiſtory at the end of the 5th century, when Arthur fought a battle on its ſite [b]. The firſt mention of the city is in the charter of David I. 1128, to Holyrood abbey, wherein it is ſtiled *Edwineſburg*, and was no inconſiderable place [c]. It was ſurrendered to our Henry II. on the captivity of William the Lion, but reſtored on his marriage with Henry's couſin. A provincial ſynod was held here 1215.

Mr. Arnot obſerves that by the ſhameful inattention of the officers appointed to keep the regiſters of births and deaths, the true ſtate of population in this metropolis can never be aſcertained [d]. But for this, as well as other juſt reflections on his fellow-

[p] Arnot, 313—320. [q] Keith, 28—45. [r] Arnot, 507, 508. [s] Ib. 510. [t] Ib. 506. [u] Maitland, p. 148.
[x] I know it will be ſaid, that the *original ſtone roof* had been removed formerly, becauſe the walls were too weak to carry it, and that it had only a *decayed roof*, *ſlated*. It was propoſed to put on a ſtone roof *in taſte*, not *Gothic* taſte certainly. This was done at a great expence, the walls gave way, and then the reaſon for removing the original ſtone roof was recollected. This ſtory related either way redounds not to the credit of the workmen or the managers.
[y] It is preſumed, that James III. was buried here, though Pettiſcottie ſays, "nae man know where they yeardid him."
[z] Arnot, 252—307. [a] Ib. 309, 310. *Ard na ſaet* is the *point of arrows* (ſee Gordon's Itinerary), and *Seriſbirg*, the *bare* or *withered hill*.
[b] Boetius I. t. 12. Leſlie de reb. geſt. Scot. II. I. 84. Arnot, p. 3. [c] Arnot, p. 4, 5. [d] P. 332, 333.

citizens, we muſt refer to his well-written, though ſeverely impartial, Hiſtory of Edinburgh [e]. The common complaint of the ſtreets is now taken away by the vigilance of the magiſtrates [f].

Leith. *Leith*, ſo called from the river Leith which divides the town, is become a moſt convenient port to Edinburgh by its noble pier and quay, to which merchant ſhips come cloſe up. The town was fortified by the queen regent at the Reformation. For a deſcription of the citadel, ſee Ray's Remains, p. 195. There is now not a veſtige of it remaining, but a ſmall part of the barracks. It has a number of ſtreets and good houſes, and in the north part, which is joined to the ſouth by a ſtone bridge, a fort, built by Cromwell and demoliſhed by Charles II. On the ſands here are horſe-races.

Newhaven. Near this place is *Newhaven*, which gave title of viſcount to the *Cheynes* an Engliſh family 1681, t. Charles II. [18] extinct 1728. The firth is navigable 20 miles above Leith, and has ſeveral trading towns upon it. It is here ſeven miles over, but narrows above Cramond, and at Queen's ferry is not above two miles. The proſpect on each ſide the firth is very beautiful rich country, diverſified with towns, villages, caſtles, and ſeats [g].

Craigmillar. *Craigmillar* caſtle, ſeated on a rocky eminence about two miles ſouth of Edinburgh, is ſquare, and has two towers at each corner. Some few apartments are yet inhabited, but the reſt of the great pile is in ruins [h]. The name *Craig moil Ard*, ſignifies the *rocky bare point* or *promontory*.

Newbottle. *Newbottle*, the ſeat of the marquis of Lothian, is pleaſantly ſituated a few miles from the capital, in a warm bottom on the river South Eſk, rebuilt after having being burnt 17 , and having a valuable collection of curious portraits and other pictures; among the reſt many inſide views of churches that belonged to the monaſtery [i]. It was a Ciſtertian abbey founded by David I. 1140, and peopled with monks from Melroſs. The laſt abbot was Mark Ker, ſon of ſir Walter Ker, of Ceſsford, whoſe ſon of the ſame name got it erected into a barony 1591 [k], and was created earl of Lothian 1606. His grand-daughter marrying ſir William Ker, ſon and heir of Robert firſt earl of Ancrum, Charles I. conferred theſe titles on him, and William III. 1701, that of marquis on his ſon Robert, and they are enjoyed by his great-grandſon William, fifth and preſent marquis. A few paces to the north of the old abbey was a large tumulus of a conic figure 30 feet high, 90 in diameter at the baſe, ſurrounded by a circle of ſtones, and on the top grew a fir-tree. On removing it when Newbottle houſe was rebuilt, there was found in it a ſtone coffin near ſeven feet long and proportionably deep and wide, in which was a human ſkull, which has ſince been preſented to the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh.

In the woods adjacent are ſeveral ſubterraneous apartments and paſſages hewn in the rock, probably the retreats of the antient inhabitants [l]. Such are in the rock on which ſtands *Hawthornden*, the ſeat of the celebrated poet and hiſtorian Drummond, about ſeven miles ſouth of Edinburgh. 27 ſteps cut in the front of the rock lead to the caves, which have a deſcent of eight more into the great chamber. On firſt entering are two rooms on either hand; that on the river conſiſts of a gallery 15 feet long, with a room at the end 12 feet by 7, in whoſe ſides are cut rows of ſquare holes each 9 inches deep. On the left hand is another gallery, and through its front an hole facing the bridge, which interrupts the great ſtair, through which the boards of this bridge might have been occaſionally drawn, and in this gallery is cut a little hole like a holy water baſon. The grand apartment facing the door is 91 feet long, 12 feet wide at the beginning, then only five feet eight; the height ſix feet. In a receſs of the broader part is a well ſome fathoms deep. Above is cut a funnel which pierces the roof, and lets in light. Near the end of this gallery a ſhort turning leads to another gallery, 23 feet by five [m]. The brave Alexander Ramſay, 1341, made theſe caves his reſidence for a conſiderable time, and thence made his excurſions to the Engliſh borders [n].

Hawthornden.

Ravennas mentions VICTORIA hereabouts. Mr. Ward in Horſley [o] fixes it at *Abernethy*. Buchanan, I. 21. ſtrangely confounds it with *Penvael*, where Severus's wall ended.

Roſlin. About eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Edinburgh, on the other ſide the river, is *Roſlin*, famous for its beautiful chapel, built 1446 by William Sinclair, earl of Orkney, for a provoſt and ſix canons, and two ſinging boys. Only the eaſt end was finiſhed, and is extremely well preſerved in a heavily rich ſtyle of architecture. In it are the monuments of the founder and his great-grandſon and ſucceſſor George earl of Caithneſs, who died 1582. The ſite of the weſt end is now a garden to the inn, and foundations have been dug up. A little below to the ſouth is the north gabel and window of an older chapel. On a high rock above under a ſteep woody hill are the ruins of Roſlin caſtle, the ſeat of the Sinclairs, near which the Engliſh under John de Segrave 1302, received three defeats in one day from the Scots under John Cumin and Simon Frazer in Laſſwade pariſh [p]. The ſhell of the hall remains. The hills on every ſide covered with wood or corn form with the caſtle hill an amphitheatre incloſing a delicious little valley with a river running through it turning mills and ſerving for linen manufacturers.

Cramond. At *Cramond*, four miles from Edinburgh, are traces of a great Roman ſtation, from which a way points to Edinburgh. The altar already given in the Advocates' library was dug up here: alſo the following [q]:

MATRIB ALA
TERVIS ET
MATRIB CAM
PESTRIB CoHI
TVNGR INS
VERS CARM
OI[s] SXX VV

[e] Of the wretched accommodation of travellers in inns and taverns, ſee p. 352. 354. and the miſerable ſtate of the labourers and low mechanics, p. 353.
[f] Pennant, 50.
[18] G.
[g] Pennant, 51.
[h] Ib. p. 60.
[i] Ib. 61. 63.
[k] Keith, 255.
[l] Pennant, 63.
[m] Pennant, 1772. 253, 254.
[n] Major de geſt. Scotor. V. c. 16. p. 236.
[o] P. 363. 378.
[p] Pen. 1772. 255, 256.
[q] Horſley, Scotl. XXIX.

expoſed

exposed to weather in sir John Inglis's garden here[r], and many curious coins in the valuable collection of that eminent antiquary baron Clerk, whose son, the late sir James Clerk, inherited his father's taste for these pursuits. Dr. Stukeley[s] read the last lines

VIP. COMIM
Q. LEG. XXV.

They are not easily made out. The Tungri erected altars to various strange deities[t].

Cramond gave the title of baron to —— Richardson, an English gentleman[19].

Inglistown. The following inscription on two pieces of a pillar found at *Inglistown*, one of the stones having a securis on each side, the other a laurel crown, is published by bishop Gibson as from sir R. Sibbald's garden;

AVG. COS. IV.
GERMANICVS
PONTIFEX MAX.

It is now probably lost, for it is impossible to persuade one's self with Mr. Horsley[u], that that which he gives for it[x] is really the same. It has been supposed by the name of the emperor being wanting to belong to Domitian, whose inscriptions were designedly defaced. It is at least as likely to relate to Antoninus Caracalla, the only emperor who occurs COS IV. in Great Britain, and had these titles.

The banks of the river Almon from Middle Calder, antiently called *Calder Comitis*, to Kirkleston, are filled with human skeletons and remains of warlike weapons; and some years ago a very numerous collection of silver medals were found in the common belonging to the town of Linlithgow[y].

On the right hand, at a small distance from the road to Cramond, are some rude stones. On one opposite to Carlowrie near the margin of the river, called by the common people *Catt Stane*, this inscription:

In hoc tum. jac. Vetta f. Victi.[z]

or as transcribed by Mr. Wilkie, minister of Uphall:

In hoc tum. jac. Constantie Vict.

but not now legible[a]. Many battles were fought on the banks of this river between Constantine IV. and Malcolm the general of the lawful heir, and decided towards its confluence with the sea near Kirkliston.

Corstorphin. At *Corstorphin* is a church once made collegiate 1429 by sir John Forester of Corstorphin, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and ancestor of the lords Forester, who have monuments in it[b].

Two miles south of Edinburgh is a noted spring called St. Catharine's[c] or the Oily Well, from the oil or balsam floating on its surface, useful in cutaneous disorders, against weakness, fatigue, and pains proceeding from cold. A little further to the left is a noted camp of an oval form.

Hopeton house near Queen's ferry begun by sir William Bruce and finished by Mr. Adams, is the handsomest in North Britain, a fine situation, extensive prospect with extensive improvements round it[d]. Charles Hope was created earl of Hopeton by queen Anne, and was one of the sixteen peers from 1722 to 1741-2, when he was succeeded by his eldest son John, and he 1781 by his eldest son James, third and present earl. Hopeton *house*.

No traces of the monastery of *Abercorn* are remaining. The earl of Douglas built a castle here on the site of a Roman tower, on whose site stands a handsome house of the earl of Hopeton, built by sir Edward Bruce. James Hamilton was created baron Abercorn 1603 and earl 1606. The earl of Hopeton inherits the barony of Abercorn, and was hereditary sheriff of Linlithgow. The present earl is the 8th of this title[e]. He was this year (1786) created an English earl. Abercorn.

Mr. Ward removes LINDUM to KIRKINTILOCH[f]. LINDVM.

Linlithgow is a royal burgh, to which *Blackness* served as a harbour, but now *Burrowstoness*. The town is tolerably well built, consisting of one long street with a gate at each end. The palace, built as Sibbald supposed on the site of a Roman station, forms a square with towers at the corners, and stands on a gentle eminence with a beautiful loch behind it to the west. James V. and VI. put the finishing hand to it. The north side, built 1620, and containing the earl of Linlithgow's apartments before his attainder 1715, was burnt by the king's troops 1745 making fires on the hearths, which set the joists on fire. The loss was, however, very small, some rooms being hardly furnished: at the same time was destroyed a stone ornamented fountain in the middle of the court. On the east side was a handsome hall. In another room Mary queen of Scots was born[g]. On the north side of the high street on an eminence east of the palace stands St. Michael's church, a handsome structure, where James V. intended to have erected a throne and twelve stalls for the sovereign and knights of the order of St. Andrew. In the market-place is another fountain of two stories with eight spouts, and surmounted like the former with an imperial crown. In one of the streets is shewn the gallery whence the regent Murray was shot[h]. Here was a house of Carmelites, founded by the towns-people 1290, destroyed by the reformers 1559[i]. The family of Livingston, who take the title of earl from this place, are hereditary keepers of this palace, as also bailiffs of the king's bailifry and constables of Blackness castle; but, by their concern in the rebellion of 1715, all these honors with their estate were forfeited to the crown. Sir James Livingston, son of the first earl by marriage with a daughter of Callendar, was created earl of Callendar by Charles I. 1641, which title sunk into the other. Linlithgow.

Not far hence is the *Peele of Livingston*, a moated house, situated on an eminence, supposed by Sibbald[k] and others a Roman camp with fosses, now much defaced with the improvements made by the Peele of Livingston.

[r] Gord. 116. Horsl. 204. [s] Graham's dyke, N° VIII.
[t] See Horsley's North. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. See our Pl. XXX. fig. 9, 10. XXXI. fig. 2, 3. 5. in vol. III.
[19] D. [u] P. 203. [x] Sc. XXV. [y] Brit. Top. II. 705. [z] G. Pennant, 1772. 235.
[a] Lord Buchan's speech to the Antiq. Soc. of Scotland. [b] Keith, 285. Pennant, 236. [c] Scot. Illust. c. x. p. 4. Penn. 256.
[d] Penn. 244. [e] Sibbald, 20, 21. [f] Horsl. p. 371; see also p. 168, and Gordon's It. Sept. p. 54.
[g] I have been told, that in some of the ornaments of this court was to be seen the sprig of *rue* which with another of *thyme* was made a collar for the order of St. Andrew by James V. But these escaped me when I visited this place 1771.
[h] Penn. 231. 235. [i] Keith, p. 278. [k] P. 21. Horsl. 168.

late

late baron Patrick Murray, to whom it came from the Livingſtons, and who planted a curious garden within the Peel, where alſo his brother John Murray built a neat houſe, afterwards the ſeat of ſir James, now of ſir William Auguſtus Cunningham, who has another not far off on Almond water called *Davieſton*[l]. The firſt of theſe houſes was burnt by Cromwell, but ſince rebuilt.

Emanuel nunnery. About a mile further ſtand the ruins of the nunnery of *Manuel* or *Emanuel*; formerly the reſidence of the Crawfords, whoſe laſt proprietor was married to a daughter of general Dalzeil, famous in Charles II.'s time for his battles.

Calder c. Near it is *Calder* caſtle, antiently belonging to the family of Sandilands, of whom ſir James, preceptor of Torpichen, where Malcolm IV. ſettled the knights hoſpitallers in the middle of the 12th century[m], was created lord St. John of Jeruſalem (or grand prior of that order) in Scotland, and at the Reformation reſigning that title was created lord Torpichen by queen Mary 1563, which title ſtill remains in his family, Walter being eighth and preſent lord. *Torpichen* is a town of regality ſouth of Linlithgow. *Bathgate* a ſheriffdom.

Torpichen. Bathgate.

Burrowſtouneſs. North from the laſt on the ſea coaſt is *Burrowſtounneſs*, a regality of the dukes of Hamilton, and a place of great trade[n], particularly in ſalt and coals. The town houſe is built in form of a caſtle[o].

Queen'sferry. *Queen's ferry*, a royal burgh, ſuppoſed to take its name from St. Margaret queen to Malcolm Canmore, as it is the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt paſſage over Forth to Dumfermling, where ſhe reſided, and founded a monaſtery[p]. *Barnbugle* is the ſeat of the earl of Roſeberry[q].

Barnbugle.

Niddrie. *Niddrie* caſtle ſtands ſouth-weſt from Linlithgow, the poſſeſſor of which manor is hereditary bailiff of the regality of Kirkliſton, and by the barony of Abercorn was hereditary ſheriff of this ſhire. North from that *Dundaſs*, an antient caſtle, which with its lands has belonged for 800 years to a family of its name. *Bins*, the retreat of general Dalziell, who embelliſhed it with gardens and plantations. *Meidhope*, a houſe with towers and gardens belonging to the earl of Hopeton[20].

Dundaſs. Bins. Meidhope.

Kinneal. At the extremity of the county is *Kinneal*, a noble ſeat of the duke of Hamilton[r].

Kipps houſe. In the incloſure of *Kipps* houſe, ſouth of the road to Falkirk, among the hills, is a large cromlech, and near it a circle of ſtones with one or two in the centre, and on a neighbouring little eminence a conical ſtone ſet on its end. On theſe hills remain traces of camps and cairns, and ſtone coffins with bones have been found[s].

Carridden. At *Carridden* was found a gold coin of Veſpaſian, and a ſtone with an eagle's head in relief[t]. Antoninus Pius' wall may be traced hither, and probably ended at *Waltoun* the *Penwahl* of Bede[u].

In *Mid-Lothian* about five miles from Edinburgh, there are inexhauſtible quarries of a ſpecies of feltſpar, which, when the uſe of it is generally known, may one day transfer the pottery and porcelain manufacture to Scotland. Along the eaſtern range of Pentland hills, and for three or four miles ſouthward, there is one continued rock of this ſtone. It is the *Cyamia* of the learned profeſſor Dr. Walker, belonging to the order of *Ophiticæ* and claſs of *Petræ*. Dr. William Thomſon, profeſſor of anatomy at Oxford, in the foſſil collection which he made here, and preſented to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, calls it feltſpath. It is found of ſeveral colours, as red, white, blue, &c. Some of the reddiſh kind greatly reſembles the petro-ſilex, and exactly anſwers the deſcription of that kind of it uſed in the Count de Lauragai's porcelain manufactory, and there called a feltſpar, from which Mr. Kirwan tells us[x] he extracted 72 per cent. of ſilex, 22 of argilla, and about 6 of mild calcarious earth. He alſo tells us, it ſhews no ſigns of iron notwithſtanding its red colour. This too is the caſe with the kind at Pentland, which ſoon loſes its red colour in the fire, and becomes perfectly white; the iron (if it contains any) being exceedingly volatile. Mr. Kirwan alſo obſerves[y], that "that feltſpar is undoubtedly the ſtone which the Saxons uſe as petunſe in their porcelain manufactories[z]." Indeed, ſome years ago, this ſtone was uſed with great advantage in a porcelain manufactory near Preſton pans. And Mr. Jamieſon has lately uſed it in his pottery at Brickfield, about two miles weſt of Muſſelburgh on the poſt road to London, and finds it anſwer his purpoſe infinitely better than the Engliſh flint. More than 40 years ago, Alexander Lind, eſq. ſheriff of this county, after ſeveral experiments for his own amuſement, made at his houſe of Gorgic about two miles weſt of Edinburgh tea-cups, plates, &c. of this very article.

The Pentland hills terminate in the pariſh of *Libberton*. About three meaſured miles ſouth of Edinburgh at the ſouth end of this range are the old houſes of Tower of Libberton, the property of William Charles Little, eſq. whoſe progenitor was one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh, and firſt founder of the univerſity library in that city. To the ſouth-weſt of that is *Morton hall*, the reſidence of Mr. Trotter. Adjacent thereto is the ſeat of Mr. Home Rigg of Merton. To the north is the camp on part of Braid's hill[a]. Further weſt lies the Kirk town of *Glencorſs*, in the neighbourhood of which is the modern houſe of *Wood houſlie*, not long ſince purchaſed by William Tytler, eſq. To the ſouth of this village is the manſion-houſe of the Bothwells, lords Holyrood-houſe, now extinct, whoſe predeceſſor was biſhop of Orkney[b], who married queen Mary to Hepburn earl of Bothwell, and exchanged his ſee for the abbacy of Holyrood-houſe. Further weſt in this pariſh on the brow of the hill near the houſe of *Muir* is *Rullem green*, where was fought the battle commonly called the Battle of Pentland hill, where general Dalziel in Charles II.'s reign defeated the Cameronians, who, being oppreſſed, and not permitted the exerciſe of their religion, took up arms in rebellion againſt the government. Amongſt the hills to the north ſtands *Logan houſe*, an old ruined ſquare tower that belonged to a branch of the Sinclairs of Roſlin. Below this runs the ſmall rivulet called *Logan burn*, ſo

Libberton. Glencorſs.

[l] Sibbald, 21. Bp. Gibſon diſtinguiſhes Livingſton *houſe* from the *Peel* of Livingſton.
[m] Sibb. 22. Keith, 268. [n] Ib. 17.
[o] Penn. 243. [p] Dalrymple, 45. [q] Sibb. 12. [r] Sibb. 18.
[s] Ib. 26. [t] Ib. 19. [u] I. 12.
[x] Elements of Mineralogy, p. 110.
[y] P. 125. [z] 3 Berlin Beſchaftig, p. 471.
[a] See Maitland's Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 9.
[b] Keith's Liſt of Biſhops, p. 135.
[20] G.

named

named from this houſe, but having different names till it joins North Eſk. On the banks thereof are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine. Here were ſome years ago ſome old tombſtones, chiefly in memory of the *Glendonnings*, who probably reſided there. To the ſouth of this is the caſtle and chapel of Roſlin. On the ſame ſide of North Eſk river are to be ſeen the ruins of the old houſe of *Woodhouſlie*, which was burnt by the earl of Moray's adherents in queen Mary's reign: it was then poſſeſſed by Hamilton of Bothwell haugh, whoſe wife was cruelly uſed by ſome of the earl of Murray's emiſſaries [c]; which Hamilton revenged in Linlithgow by ſhooting the regent as he was paſſing through that town: the gun is ſtill to be ſeen in the family of Mr. Hamilton of Dalzeil. Further up the ſame river ſtands the houſe of ſir John Clerk of Pennycuik, lately built by his uncle ſir James, wherein are preſerved many articles of antiquity and various Roman reliques collected at different times and places by baron Clerk of that family. Weſt of this is *Newhall*, which has paſſed through different proprietors ſince ſir Walter Pringle, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, eminent for his integrity, lived there. Near this bordering on *Peebles* ſhire is *Carleps*, which belonged to Mr. Burnet, who was executed in 1715.

On the north ſide of Pentland hills weſtward from Edinburgh, along the banks of the water of Leith are a great number of gentlemen's ſeats: as *Dalry*, that has often changed its proprietors ſince the unhappy Cheefelie enjoyed it. The antient ſquare tower of *Ridhall*. The kirk town and caſtle of *Collington*, the poſſeſſion of the learned ſir James Foulis: this is an antient family. Near it is *Woodhall* of the ſame ſurname. *Currie* and its kirk town. More to the north is ſituated *Riccarton*, the houſe and eſtate of the great lawyer Craig, whoſe ſucceſſors inherit it ſtill. At no great diſtance from this is *Hatton*, the family houſe of the earls Lauderdale, who were heretable ſheriffs of Mid-Lothian. *Ratho*, another branch of the Foulis name. Weſt of theſe is *Dalmahoy*, pertaining to the earl of Morton: this was built by the late baron Dalrymple, brother to John earl of Stair, the great general.

From Leith weſtward on the ſhore nigh the Forth are lately erected new barracks, fortified with cannon for the protection of that port; beſide it is the ſmall fiſhertown of *Newhaven*, wherein was an old chapel for the inhabitants, dedicated to St. Thomas, with a ſmall ſpot of ground, where many of them are buried: it is now annexed to North Leith pariſh. At no great diſtance is *Caroline* park, belonging to the counteſs of Dalkeith, a daughter of the late John duke of Argyle, ſo named from her ladyſhip after his grace purchaſed this from ſir James Mackenzie, of Royſtoun, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, ſtyled lord Royſtoun as this place was then called. Further up the river is *Cramond*, a ſea-port of old when the Roman army was in this country: here they brought in their grain for the ſupport of their troops. Here are the remains of a bath or ſudatory: and about this place many medals and altars, &c. have been dug up. Moſt of the former make part of the Pennycuik cabinet. Gordon in his Itinerarium Septentrionale with other later writers properly pronounced this a Roman ſtation, and the military way from the ſouth led to this village. Near it are ſundry gentlemen's ſeats; as *Cramond* belonging to ſir John Inglis, *King's Cramond*, *Craigie hall* to Charles Hope Weir, eſq. *Todſhaugh* at Kirkliſton to Mr. Wiſhart. *Barnbugle* to earl Roſeberry. *Queen's ferry*, *Dundas* caſtle, to the laird of Dundas, chief of that name. *Hopeton* houſe to earl Hopeton. Further weſt *Blackneſs* caſtle; then *Burrowſtouneſs*, *Kinneil*, &c. Newhaven. Cramond.

The ſhire of Linlithgow produces coal, lime, and free-ſtone, lead and ſilver mines, beſides ſeveral figured ſtones and curious plants, which may be ſeen in Sibbald's hiſtory of it [d].

Anne, counteſs of Lothian, grand-daughter of Matthew Ker earl of Lothian, marrying ſir William Ker eldeſt ſon of Ancram of Ferneherſt, he had the title of earl of Lothian from Charles I. and his ſon Robert that of marquis from William III. From him William the fifth and preſent marquis is fourth in lineal deſcent. *Earl of* Lothian.

[c] See D. Crawford of Drumſouſie's Memoirs, Lond. edit. 1706, p. 140.

[d] c. 8.

SELGOVÆ.

BELOW the GADENI to the ſouth and weſt, where now are the ſmall diſtricts of *Lideſdale*, *Euſdale*, *Eſkdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nideſdale*, ſo called from the little rivers that run through them and empty themſelves into *Solway frith*, dwelt antiently the SELGOVÆ, the traces of whoſe name appear to me, I know not whether they do to others, to remain in that of Solway. *Lideſdale.*

Armitage. IN LIDESDALE riſes *Armitage*, ſo called from having been formerly dedicated to a ſolitary life, but now a very ſtrong caſtle, which belonged to the *Hepburn* earls of *Bothwell.* *Hepburns*, who derive their deſcent from a certain Engliſh priſoner, whom the earl of March greatly enriched for having reſcued him from imminent danger. They were earls of Bothwell [1], and for a long time hereditary admirals of Scotland. By a ſiſter of James, earl of Bothwell, laſt of the Hepburns, married to John, prior of *Coldingham*, natural ſon of king James V. (who left a numerous illegitimate iſſue), the eſtate and title came to his ſon. Near this is *Brakenſey* [2], the ſeat of the warlike family of *Bucleugh*, *Brakenſay.* Lords *Bucleugh.* ſurnamed *Scot*; and many little towers belonging to military men are ſcattered up and down the country.

From the affinity of the name I ſhould imagine the antient VZELLVM mentioned by Ptolemy was in *Euſdale* upon the river *Euſe*. *Euſdale.* UZELLVM.

In *Eſkdale* lived, as ſome think, the HORESTI, into whoſe territories Agricola, after reducing the Britans ſettled in this tract, led the Roman army. This will be put out of doubt, if for *Horeſti* we read *Horeſci: Ar Eſc* in Britiſh ſignifying a place on the river *Eſc*. Of *Æſica* in *Eſkedale* I have already ſpoken in England [3], and need not here repeat what I have ſaid.

[1] In Clydeſdale. D. [2] *Brankſholm* in the ſhire of Roxburgh. D. [3] See vol. III. in Cumberland.

ADDITIONS.

LIDDESDALE is part of the county of Dumfries; a moſt fertile and well cultivated tract of low arable and paſture land [a].

In biſhop Gibſon's additions Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is confounded with Stuart earl Bothwell, who for his treaſonable deſign of ſeizing the king in Holyrood palace, forfeited his eſtate and ſpent the remainder of his days beyond ſea.

Canonby. At *Canonby* on the Eſk, in Eſkdale and Roxburghſhire, was a houſe of canons regular, founded before 1296, frequently deſtroyed during the wars with the Engliſh [b].

A little attention to the circumſtances of Agricola's expedition into the country of the *Horeſti* will ſhew the great improbability of Mr. Camden's conjecture. It was undertaken at the cloſe of Agricola's command, whereas we find that in his fourth year all ſouth of that neck of land between the two forths was added to the Roman province, ſo that we muſt look for the Horeſti further north. Tacitus in effect forbids our ſeeking him here when he calls the people againſt whom Agricola was then fighting, *populi Caledoniam incolentes & novæ gentes* [c], namely, thoſe beyond the frith, who, by the fortifying of that neck of land, were *ſemoti velut in aliam inſulam*. So that if there be any relation between the *Horeſti* and *Eſk* it will better ſuit the people of Angus between South and North Eſk. But this name ſeems to imply no more than Ορεσται, mountaineers or highlanders, the proper Caledonians. Tacitus adds [d] that Agricola having defeated Galgacus near the Grampian hills, brought back the army to the borders of the Horeſti, and after taking hoſtages of them, ordered the fleet to ſail round the iſland, which can never agree with Eſkdale, an inconſiderable tract ſurrounded by others, and not bordering on the ſea, but is very applicable to the mouth and frith of Tay, and to Angus and Mernis lying thereon, where the Roman navy landed the troops, and waited for them. There are ſtill evident traces of a Roman road from this port through the large country of Strathmore, for communication with the ſhips: but no ſuch thing occurs between the Grampian hills and Eſkdale, nor could an army with heavy carriages march between theſe two places [e].

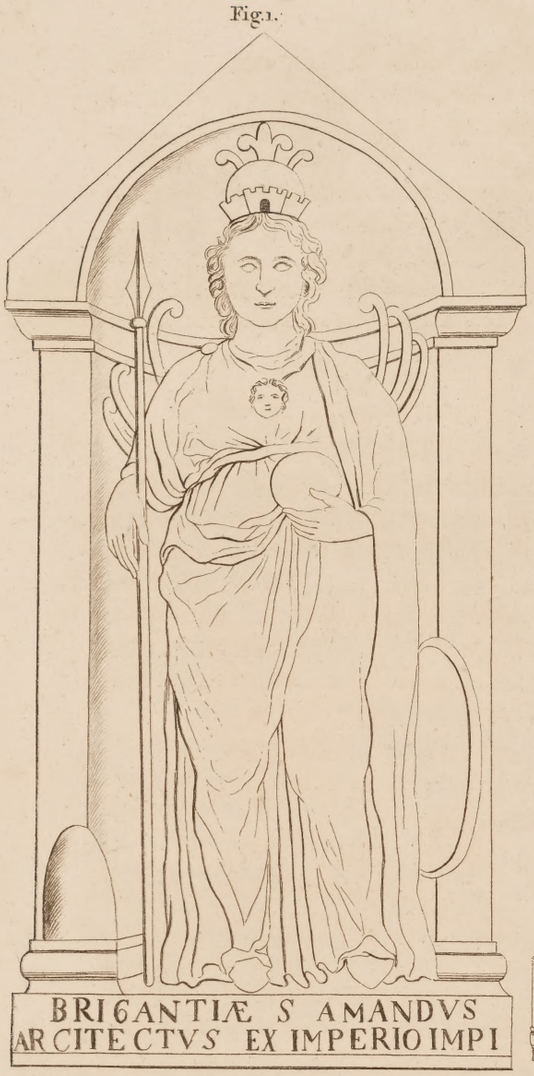
Mr. Horſley [f] places the *Horeſti* in Angus. Upon their coaſt, or in the river Tay, Agricola's fleet probably lay, and from thence, or ſome part of Angus, ſailed north about to the *portus Trutulenſis*, which is generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Rhutupenſis*.

The ſame learned antiquary inclines to fix *Uzelum*, or *Uxelum*, at Caerlaveroc.

The *Horeſti* are the people in the midland diſtrict of Scotland, ſouth of Tay, where the forts were placed at the entrance of the Highlands, and where Agricola received hoſtages for their conduct during the abſence of the army [g].

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 77. [b] Keith, 240. [c] Vit. Agric. c. 25.
[d] Ib. c. 38. [e] P. 44, 45. [f] Biblioth. Top. Brit. N° XXXVI. p. 5. n.
[g] G.

Fig. 1.



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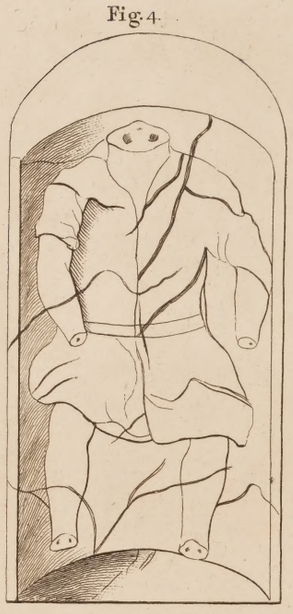

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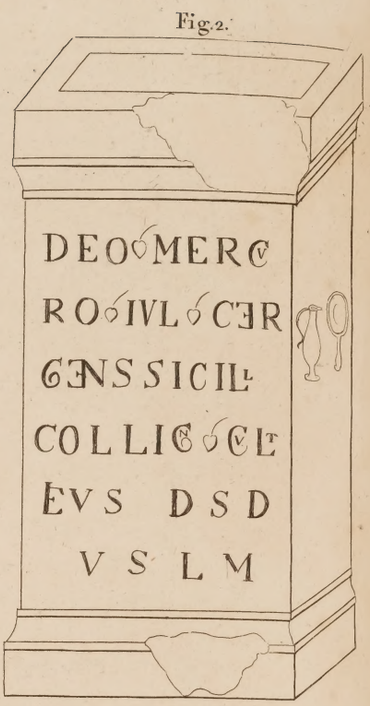

Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

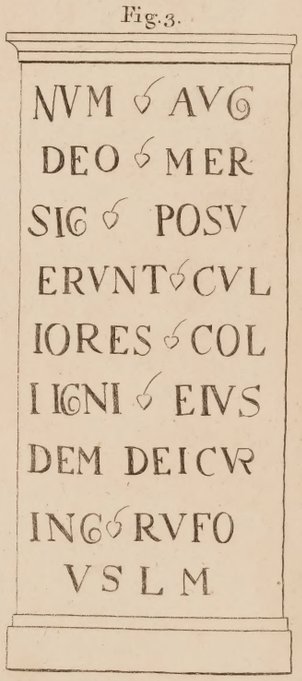

Fig. 8. p. 99

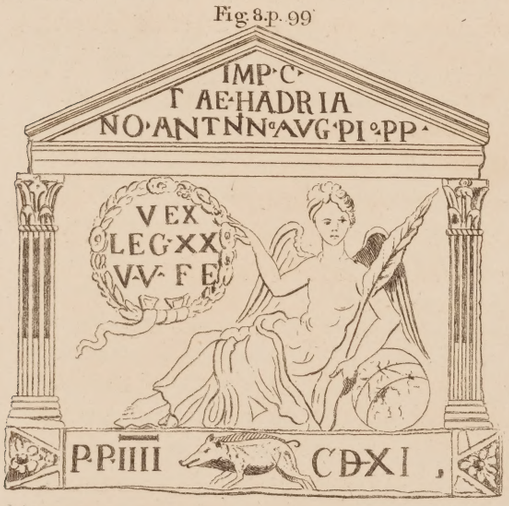

Fig. 6.

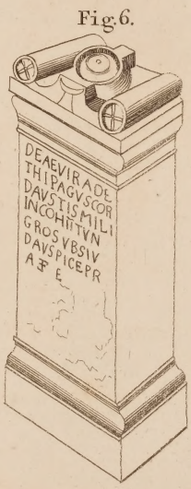

Fig. 10. p. 98.

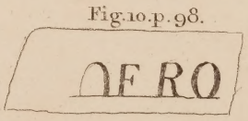

Fig. 9. p. 99

Fig. 11. p. 99

F. Cary sculp.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in SCOTLAND.

and over a figure with a nimbus and book converſing with another: in the diviſion over them LAPITIS ZVI TERSEBA, i. e.

attulit alabaſtrum unguenti
et ſtans retro ſecus
. . . . . *pedes*
ejus lacrimis coepit rigare
pedes ejus et capillis et
capitis ſui tergebat [h].
præterjus [præteriens] *vidi.*

The laſt line by the croſs prefixed began a new ſentence. The Runic characters are ranged differently from the Saxon. This variety of characters and carving led Mr. Gordon [i] to ſuppoſe that the monument was the work of two different people, the Danes firſt and then the Saxons. He has engraved the four ſides in his Pl. LVII. and LVIII. Mr. Pennant [k] adds, the pedeſtal lies buried under the floor of the church. He found ſome fragments of the capital, with letters nearly ſimilar to the other, and on each oppoſite ſide an eagle neatly cut in relief. There was a piece of another with Saxon letters round the lower part of a human figure in long veſtments, with his foot on a pair of ſmall globes: this too ſeemed to have been the top of a croſs. The ſalmon hunting is ſo little practiſed that Mr. Pennant could find only one man that underſtood it. This pariſh extends along the Solway frith, which gains continually on the land. Salt is made from the ſands here, which, perhaps from the nitre mixed with it, has a bitteriſh taſte [l]. James VI. viſiting the place granted the ſaltmakers here an exemption from duty, which was ſpecified in all accounts till the Union. A road through a moraſs made of ſplit oak planks, eight feet long, faſtened down by piles driven through them, was diſcovered in digging peat pointing to the ſea [l].

Bell c. Near *Springhell*, the ſeat of ſir William Maxwell, is the ſite of *Bell caſtle*, where the duke of Albany, brother to James III. and the earl of Douglas lodged the night before their defeat at *Kirkconnal*, a place almoſt contiguous. They had been exiled in England, and invaded their own country in a plundering ſcheme. Albany eſcaped, Douglas was taken, and ended his life in Lindores abbey [m].

Kirkconnal. In Kirkconnal church-yard is a tomb-ſtone with this inſcription, *Hic jacet Adam Fleming*. A ſword and croſs are engraved on it [n]. Mr. Pennant miſtakes the idle ſtory told about it.

The country is very naked, having been cleared of its wood by act of parliament in the reign of James VI. in order to extirpate the moſs troops who infeſted the borders [o].

Middleby. Burrens. In *Middleby* pariſh is a Roman ſtation called *Burrens*, or *Birrens*, ſeated on a flat, bounded on one ſide by the ſmall water of *Mün*, and on another by a ſmall burn; well defended by four ditches and five dikes, but much of both has been eraſed by winter floods. A hypocauſt, illegible inſcribed ſtones, and a gold coin of Conſtantius Chlorus, and coins of the lower empire have been found here; a place formed of ſquare ſtones, which contained wheat, and a large vault arched with ſtone. Mr. Horſley [p] imagines this the BLATUM BULGIUM of Antoninus, being on the north ſide of the wall with a military road between it and Netherby, and that it was the place where Agricola concluded his ſecond year's expedition [q]. An inſcription built up in one of the houſes at Middleby:

AXAN
CONIS

is Horſley's Scotland xxxi [r].

In the ruins of a temple, 36 feet by 12, without the wall, was found 1732 a winged ſtatue in a nich armed like Pallas with a helmet crowned with olive incircled by a mural crown; in the right hand a ſpear with a pileus on its top, and a ſhield; in her left hand a globe, and on her breaſt a buſt like a fibula to faſten the garment. At her feet this inſcription: Pl. I. fig. 1.

BRIGANTIAE S. AMANDVS
ARCITECTVS EX IMPERIO IMP. I.

which Mr. Roger Gale read:

Brigantiæ ſacrum Amandus
Architectus ex imperio imperatoris Juliani

and ſuppoſed the figure to repreſent Victory, or a Panthea adorned with the ſymbols of Victory and Pallas. The name of *Brigantia* as a goddeſs of the province, he thinks, occurs before on an inſcription in Yorkſhire, in vol. III. [s] Mr. Pennant ſaw here part of a Victory with her foot on a globe.

Another inſcription found here is Horſley's Scotl. xxxv. thus read: Pl. I. fig. 2.

Deo Mercurio Julius Cerealis [t] *cenſor ſigillorum collegii ligniferorum cultorum ejus de ſuo dedit votum ſolvens libens merito.*

Another to Mercury; Horſley's xxxvi. thus read: fig. 3.

Numini Auguſti Deo Mercurio ſignum poſuerunt cultores collegium ligniferorum ejuſdem Dei curante Ingenuo Rufo votum ſolverunt libentes merito.

Mr. Gale underſtood *cenſor ſigillorum* to be an officer appointed to examine ſuch images as were erected by the college of *ligniferi*, the ſame as the *dendrophori* of other inſcriptions, whoſe buſineſs was either to carry boughs at feſtivals, or wood for ſacrifice. Mr. Ward takes CENSOR for another name of the perſon, as *Cenſorinus* and *Sagillarius* for a founder of images [u]. Mr. Gale finds from Amm. Marcellinus xvi. 5. that Mercury was a favourite of Julian, to whom *occultè ſupplicabat*. He hoped his ſtatue would be found; and baron Clerk, ſearching the ground 1733, found the remains of a ſtatue 26 feet and a half high, miſerably defaced, the head, hands, and feet broken off and loſt, ſo that nothing was left to determine to whom it referred, except the place Pl. I. fig. 4.

[h] Luke vii. 37, 38. [i] Itin. Sept. p. 161.
[k] Tour, p. 85. He has not copied the inſcriptions faithfully, nor given a new print of it, or of its unpubliſhed ſide.
[l] G. [l] Pennant, Ib. p. 87, 88. [m] Ib. ex Hume's Hiſt. of Douglas, 206. [n] Pennant, Ib. 89.
[o] Ib. [p] P. 409. [q] Pen. Ib. 90. [r] P. 207. Baron Clerk's letter to Mr. Gale, p. 253 *.
[s] Horſley, 341. [353.] Additions to Gordon's Itin. Sept. p. 27. Pennant Appendix to Tour, Part II. 1772, 409. It is pity Mr. P. did not procure a correct drawing of this curious figure. He ſays Minerva has the name of *Brigantia*, from her *delight in war*, and that ſhe was the favourite deity of Julian, who continually paid her his devotion in ſecret before his apoſtacy. But he miſtakes her for *Mercury*.
[t] or by baron Clerk in a letter to R. Gale, *Juliani Cæſaris* cenſores or *cenſuales* Sigill*anorum* collegi*ati lignatores* or *collegam lignatorem*.
[u] Horſl. p. 354.

where it was found, which being ſo near the inſcription, made it probable that it was Mercury: the holes for the head and left hand ſeem to indicate that they were fixed in, and perhaps were of a different material. The breadth of the baſe proves it to have belonged to the pedeſtal inſcribed to Mercury, and both were fixed againſt the wall [x]. The baron publiſhed a Latin diſſertation on the three inſcriptions with draughts, and a more particular account of the figure, intituled, "Diſſertatio de monu- "mentis quibuſdam Romanis in boreali M. Brit. "parte detectis A. 1731. Edinb. 1750," 4to. Mr. Pennant takes no notice of this image, but gives [y] a number of other inſcriptions and antiquities found here, and preſerved at Hoddam caſtle in the neighbourhood.

An altar inſcribed,

Pl. I. fig. 5.

DEAE HARIMEL
LAE SACGA
MIDIAHVS
ARCXVSLL[M]. [z]

Another,

Pl. I. fig. 6.

DEAE VIRADES
THI. PAGVS CON
DRVS TIS MILI
IN COH. II. TVN
GR. SVB SIVO
AVSPICE PR
AEFE.

The lower half of a ſmall ſtatue of Fortune on a pedeſtal inſcribed,

Pl. I. fig. 7.

FORTVNAE Reduci pro
SALVTE P. CAMmii
ITALICI PRAEFect. Coh
TVNgrorum CELER LIBERtus
LL M

A ſepulchral ſtone with a rude head on it. Part of a figure of Victory, with one foot on a globe: only her veſt and part of her wings to be ſeen. A ſepulchral ſtone inſcribed,

D. M.
AFVTIANO BASSI ORDINATO
Tribuno COH. II. TVNGrorum FLAVIA BAETICA
CONIVNX FAC. CVRAVIT.

A very plain altar addreſſed to Fortune:

FORTVNAE COH. I NER
M. GER. EQVI.

Fragment of an earthen veſſel with a naked female leaning againſt a column. Another with part of a boar under a tree, and over him II. TVN.

An inſcription,

C. L
BED. BR. P.

which, from the inſcription to Mercury by the college or company of woodmongers under Ingenuus Rufus, given by Mr. Horſley, Scotland xxxvi. is read *Collegium ligniferorum peditatus Brigantiæ poſuit*, but q. the ſenſe.

A piece of ornamental ſtone inſcribed:

LEG. XX. VICT.

An inſcription

IMP. CAES. TRAIANO HADRIAN
LEG. II. AVG.

A fragment of a veſſel inſcribed Sac EROR.

An inſcription

IMP.CAES.FLAVIOVALERIO CONSTANTINO.
PVBLII FILIO INVICTO AVGVSTO.

found on the Roman road in the pariſh of Heſket between Carliſle and Penrith.

An inſcription in memory of Pervica by her mother Julia:

D. M. S.
IVLIA PERVICAE F.

like Horſley's Northumberland LXIV, and our Pl. XXX. of vol. III. fig. 2.

The ſtatue of Brigantia and the two altars to Mercury were purchaſed by the late ſir John Clerk of Pennycuick near Edinburgh. Among other coins of ſilver and copper found near the camp was a large braſs of Germanicus: on one ſide his figure with his right hand extended, in the left the legionary ſtandard; GERMANICVS CAESAR, rev. a quadriga and Germanicus in it; GERMANIA DEVICTA: alſo a ſeal ſet in gold with the impreſſion of a woman dancing to the right, her left hand elevated, in her right a ſerpent. In a moſs by the ſide of the Roman road between Netherby and Middleby was found ſeven feet under ground an antient iron ploughſhare, about 14 inches long, ſticking in a very fertile ſoil under the moſs, which appeared to have been once ploughed. From the ſame neighbourhood came a braſs ſacrificing inſtrument or weapon [a].

On the ſides of *Burnſwork* hill, two miles from Burrens, are two beautiful camps, or two diviſions of one united to each other by a rampart that winds along the ſide of the hill, one camp being on the ſouth-eaſt, the other on the north-weſt: that on the ſouth-eaſt has a ſingle agger of ſtone and earth which ſurrounds a huge ditch, with another agger riſing within it. It is 834 feet by 492. It has the prætorium, and the agger is yet viſible; and on the north ſide are three round hillocks, each joined to it by a dike projecting to ſome diſtance from the ramparts, as if to protect the gate on that quarter; for each of theſe mounts had its little fort: the other camp had two of theſe mounts on one ſide and one on each end, but the veſtiges of theſe are very faint. From this camp runs a huge rampart of ſtone and earth round by the end of the hill which joins it with the other ſquare to the north-weſt, which is ſurrounded by a deep ditch between ſtrong ramparts, and has four round hillocks projecting from each ſide of the area. This camp is 922 feet by 395, and on the very ſummit of the hill is a ſmall irregular intrenchment intended as exploratory, the view being uninterrupted on every part. Theſe camps are very accurately planned by Mr. Gordon Pl. I. p. 16. Mr. Horſley, with great probability, eſteems them Agricola's work, and ſummer camps to that at Burrens [b].

[x] MS. letter to R. Gale, 1733.
[y] Append. to Tour 1772, p. 409.
[z] Are we are at liberty to read this, *Deæ Harimellæ Sanctæ Amandhus Arcitectus* votum ſolvit libentiſſime?
[a] Baron Clerk's letter to R. Gale, ubi ſup.
[b] Gordon, p. 16, 17. Pennant, 91.

Agricola's

Agricola's march to Glota and Bodotria is ſuppoſed to have been through the valley of Locher moſs by Dumfries and Drumlanrig, by all which a noble military way has paſſed, and is ſtill plain in ſeveral other tracts of that road, particularly a little to the eaſt of *Durriſdeir kirk*, where the family of Queensbury bury. Thence it runs over a great tract of high mountains, two miles eaſt of Entriken paſſage going through Crawford town, keeping two miles eaſt of the Lead hills: thence runs by the Elvin foot, by the ſide of Clyde, to Biggar moſs, where it is very diſtinct; then by Carnwath and Kinkigyla, viſible the whole way, not far from Lanerk: then comes upon the iſthmus which Agricola fortified with garriſons and caſtles. Several forts are to be ſeen along this tract, one near *Locherbe*, three miles north of Burnſwork; three other ſmall intrenchments are called Caſtleſteeds, a name common to many forts on Severus' wall; the others *Caſtle hills*, though their roundiſh form makes it doubtful if they be Roman. 14 miles north of Burnſwork is another ſquare fort like that at Midleby. Near Drumlanrig is another ſquare fort called *Tibber*'s caſtle, originally Roman, but uſed in Edward I.'s wars[c].

Ecclefechan. *Ecclefechan* is noted for its great monthly markets for cattle. On Mr. Irvine's eſtate at *Cove* here was found a piece of pure gold, ſoft and pliable, in form of a handle, ſeven inches and an half long, weight two ounces and an half and 15 grains, round and ſlender in the middle, but thicker at the ends, terminating with a flat circular plate: on the ſide of one end is ſtamped HELENVS FECIT, on the other is dotted M B. Several of the ſame ſort have been occaſionally found in Scotland[d].

Hoddam. *Hoddam* or *Hodholme* caſtle was built by John lord Herries, a ſtrenuous ſupporter of Mary Stuart. He conveyed her ſafe from the battle of Langſide to his houſe at Terrigles in Galloway, thence to Dundranen abbey, and then accompanied her in a ſmall veſſel into England. This caſtle was ſoon after ſurrendered to the regent Murray, and before the acceſſion of James VI. was one of the places of defence on the borders "to be keped with ane wiſe ſtout man, and to have with him four well-horſed men, and ther to have two ſtark footmen ſervants to keep their horſes, and the principal to have ane ſtout footman[e]." In the walls about it are preſerved the altars and inſcriptions found at Burrens before mentioned. Near it on an eminence is a ſquare building called *The Tower of Repentance*, built by a lord Harries as an atonement for putting to death ſome priſoners to whom he had promiſed quarter. On it is carved the word *Repentance* between a ſerpent and a dove, emblems of prudence and meekneſs[f], and probably the word is the family motto.

Camlongam. *Camlongam* caſtle on Solway frith was built by one of the anceſtors of the Murrays earls of Annandale, and its great ſquare tower with walls 13 feet thick, now in ruins, is ſtill the property of David Murray viſcount Stormont[g]. At the family ſeat here was born his uncle William, who having been educated at Weſtminſter and Oxford, and called to the bar from Lincoln's inn, was appointed ſolicitor-general 1742, attorney-general 1754, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and created baron of Manſfield c. Nottingham 1756, and in 1776 an earl of Great Britain by the title of Earl Mansfield with remainder to the male iſſue of his father.

Lockermoſs. *Lockermoſs* is a moraſs ten miles by three, with the little water of *Locker* running through it. Near it at *Kilblain* was found an antient canoe of one piece of wood eight feet eight inches long, hollowed by fire for ſix feet ſeven inches, two feet broad and near one deep. Another ſuch with its paddle ſeven feet long was found here 1736.

Kilblain.

Wardlaw. *Wardlaw*, a ſmall hill, has on the top a round Britiſh camp, double ditched, and on the ſouth ſide the veſtiges of a Roman camp, now almoſt ploughed up[h], which Mr. Pennant chooſes to ſuppoſe the *Uxelum* of Ptolemy rather than *Caerlaveroc* where Mr. Horſley has placed it[i]. This caſtle gave title of baron from the 13th century to the family of Maxwell, and was long one of their chief ſeats[k]. It underwent a long and celebrated ſiege by Edward I. in perſon 1300, when he invaded Scotland by the weſtern marches. All the nobility who held of him by military tenure were ſummoned to attend at Carliſle on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt. A catalogue of them amounting to 103 may be ſeen copied from an old French poem on this expedition in the Cottonian library in the appendix to Mr. Pennant's Tour 1772, N° IX. and in the Antiquarian Repertory, N° 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. 24. II. 107. 135. 153. 169. 205. 227. 281. The following deſcription is there given of the caſtle:

Caerlaveroc *caſtle.*

Karlaverek caſteaus eſtoit
Si fort ke ſiege ne doutoit;
Ainz ke le roi ilucc veniſt,
Car rendre ne le conveniſt,
James mes k'il fuſt a ſon droit
Garniz quant beſoigns en vendroit
Des gens, des engins, & de vitaille.
Come uns eſcuz eſtoit de taile;
Car ne ot ke trois coſtez entour,
Et en cheſcune angle une tour.
Mes ke le une eſtoit jumele[l]
Tant haute, tant longue, & tant lee
Ke pardeſouz eſtoit la porte
A pont tournis bien faite & forte,
Et autres defenſes aſſes,
Les auſſi bons murs & bons foſſez
Tre tous pleins de eawe rez a rez;
Et croi ke james vie veirez
Chaſtel plus bel de luce feoir:
Car al vules puet on veoir
Devers le weſt la mere d'Irlande,
Et vers le north la bele lande
De un bras de mere environnee;
Si k'il ne eſt creature nee
Ki de deus par puiſt a priſmer
Sans ſoi mettre en peril de mer;
Devers le ſu legier n'eſt pas
De bois de more et de trenchus
Si com la mere les a cerclies
Ou ſoult la riviere encontre,
Et par ce convint l'oſt entrer:
Ver le eſt on pendans eſt li mons.

[c] Gord. p. 19. [d] Pen. 91. Archæol. II. Pl. III. f. 4. p. 41. [e] Border Laws, App. 197.
[f] Not as Mr. Pennant, p. 93. of *remorſe* and *grace*. I take the tradition he mentions to be founded on a miſunderſtanding of the carving and motto. [g] Pennant, p. 93. [h] Ib.
[i] P. 366. 494. Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. p. 138. [k] Douglas' Peer. p. 515. [l] *gemelled* or double.

It

It was battered by a variety of engines before it ſurrendered, though garriſoned only by 60 men, who ſurrendered at diſcretion and were pardoned by the conqueror, who ſet up his ſtandard on the keep, and left the lord Clifford in command of the caſtle. It is a miſtake to ſuppoſe that all Edward's preparation was againſt this caſtle. It was againſt the rebellious Scots; and Peter Langtoft[m] ſpeaking of this ſiege ſays, he

A povere hamlite toke, the caſtelle Karelaverok.

The Scots retook it ſome time after[n]. The gallant owner ſir. Euſtace Maxwell ſupported a long ſiege, and obliged the enemy to retire: he then diſmantled it, and in return the pecuniary acknowledgement of £10. *per ann.* due from him and his heirs to the crown for this caſtle and eſtate were remitted for ever[o] by Robert Bruce, who alſo beſtowed on him certain lands. It was again re-fortified, but 1355 was taken by Roger Kirkpatric, and razed[p]. It was ruined by the earl of Suſſex 1570[q], and it remained when Mr. Camden wrote his Britannia, 1607, a weak houſe of the barons Maxwell. Robert firſt earl of Nithiſdale, reinſtated it 1638. In Cromwell's time it was ſurrendered on terms; and among the furniture, for which a receipt was given by one Finch, are mentioned 80 beds. The form of the preſent caſtle is triangular, anſwering to the ſhield form in the French poet; at two of the corners has been a round tower, but one is demoliſhed, and on each ſide the gateway which forms the third angle are two round towers. Over the arch is the creſt of the Maxwells with the date of the laſt repairs and this motto, "I bid ye fair[r]." The caſtle-yard is triangular. One ſide which ſeems to have been the reſidence of the family is 123 feet long within, very elegantly built, and has three ſtories with very handſome window-caſes. On the pediment of the lower are coats of arms, over the ſecond legendary tales, over the third Ovidian fables, all neatly cut in ſtone. In front is a handſome door-caſe leading to the great hall, which is 91 feet by 26[s]. It was the ſeat of the Maxwells ſo early as 1296, when ſir Hubert, its lord, ſwore fealty to Edward I.

Mr. Horſley[t] transfers *Carbantorigum*, the *Carbantium* of Ravennas, further north to *Bardanna* or *Keir*.

In a bottom near the mouth of the *Nith* lies *Newby* or *New* abbey, founded 1200 by Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol lord of Caſtle Bernard and founder of Baliol college, Oxford, who died 1269, and was buried here. His lady embalmed his heart, and incloſed it in a caſe of ivory bound with ſilver and enamelled in the wall of the church near the high altar, whence the abbey is oftener called *Sweet heart*, *Suavicordium*, and *Doux quer*. The laſt abbot died 1612 at Paris. Sir Robert Spotiſwood, preſident of ſeſſion and ſecretary of ſtate to Charles I. was deſigned lord New abbey, being then in poſſeſſion of this diſſolved abbey[u]. Newby *abbey.*

At *Port Kepel* Solway frith gradually contracts itſelf, and to this place veſſels of 200 tons may come. The country on both ſides the river is extremely beautiful, richly cultivated and well incloſed[x]. Port Kepel.

Mr. Horſley agrees with Mr. Camden in making Ptolemy's Novius or Nodius the river *Nid* or *Nith*[y]. Corda is alſo in Scotland, and, according to Ptolemy, north, *i. e.* weſt of *Colania*. If we are guided by affinity of name only, we ſhould rather ſeek for *Curia* near *Lough Cure*. But the ſituation is in favour of *Corda*, and *Cumnoch* ſeems to be neareſt[z]. Nid *r.*

[m] P. 310. He is the only one of our antient hiſtorians who mentions this ſiege. Archbiſhop Winchelſey in a letter to the Pope, dated 8 Oct. 1300, informs him, that having received his bull directed to Edward I. he proceeded to the king "verſus caſtrum de *Carlandrok quod prius ceperat.*" (Leibn. cod. jur. gent. II. 280.) The account of John de Drokensford, comptroller of the houſhold for the 28th year of Edward's reign, printed by the Society of Antiquaries, gives a full account of the campaign in which this caſtle was taken.

[n] Mr. Pennant ſays, "*the following year*, and that it was very ſoon after re-poſſeſſed by the Engliſh." But in this he miſtakes his author, Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. II. 460.

[o] This fact we have from the charter in the Haddington collections in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh. Douglas' Peer. 516. Crawford's Peer. 370.

[p] Major de geſt. Scot. 248. This probably relates only to the fortifications. [q] Camden, Ann. 217.

[r] Probably a tranſlation of the family motto, *Revireſco*, and not as Mr. Pennant thinks, meaning Wardlaw the hill where the gallows ſtood.

[s] Pennant, p. 99, 100. [t] P. 366. 494. Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. p. 138. [u] Keith, 259, 260. Pennant, 100.

[x] Pennant, 100, 101. [y] P. 373. [z] Ib. 367.

NIDISDALE.

TO Annandale on the weſt adjoins NIDISDALE, by no means ill furniſhed with corn and paſture land. It takes its name from the river *Nid*, improperly called by Ptolemy NOBIVS[a] inſtead of NODIVS or NIDIVS, a name given to their rivers in Britain like this muddy and full of ſhoals. It riſes from *Logh Cure* (on which ſtood CORDA *Selgovarum)*, and runs firſt by *Sanqhuer*, a caſtle of the *Creictons*, long diſtinguiſhed by the title of barons *Sanqhuer*, and the office of hereditary ſheriffs of *Nidiſdale:* and then by *Morton*, which gave title of earl to ſome of the family of Douglas, of which others alſo have their ſeat at *Drumlanrig* on the ſame river: near whoſe mouth ſtands between two hills *Dunfreys*, the moſt flouriſhing town in theſe parts, and having an antient caſtle. It is famous for woollen manufacture, and for the murder of John *Commin* a lord of the greateſt intereſt among the Scots[b], and killed by Robert Brus in the church to prevent his obſtructing him in his way to the crown, for which murder committed in ſuch a place he eaſily purchaſed his pardon of the Pope. Nearer the mouth of the river *Solway*, a ſmall village, retains ſome traces of the antient name of the SELGOVÆ. At the mouth ſtands *Caerlaverock*, Ptolemy's CARBANTORIGVM, accounted an impregnable fortreſs till king Edward I. with the flower of the Engliſh nobility beſieged and took it. It is now the weak manſion of the barons *Maxwell* of antient nobility, long wardens of theſe weſtern Marches, and lately advanced by marriage with a daughter and coheireſs of the earl of *Morton*, whence John lord *Maxwell* was declared earl of *Morton*, and alſo with the daughter and heireſs of *Hereis* lord *Toricles*[c], married to John the ſecond ſon, who thence took the title of baron *Hereis*. In this valley on a lake ſtands *Glencarn* alſo, whence the *Cuninghams*, of whom in their place, long enjoyed the title of earl.

Nid r.

Logh Cure. CORDA. *Sanqhuer.* The *Creictons*, barons *Sanqhuer. Morton.*

Drumlanrig. *Dunfries.*

Solway.

Caerlaveroc. CARBANTORIGVM.

Baron *Hereis.* *Glencarn.*

This *Nidiſdale*, together with Anandale, produces a warlike race of men, but infamous on account of their depredations. They live on the fordable frith of *Solway*, which they frequently croſs to ravage England, and in which the inhabitants on both ſides hunt or rather fiſh for ſalmon, wherewith it abounds, on horſeback with ſpears, an entertaining fight and pleaſant ſport.

Salmon.

The manners of the marauders in theſe vallies on the borders are thus deſcribed by John *Leſley*, a Scotchman and biſhop of Roſs: "They come out "of their own borders in the night by troops over "inacceſſible places and infinite windings. In the "day-time they refreſh their horſes in proper hiding-"places, and conceal themſelves till they arrive by "favour of darkneſs at the places of their deſtina-"tion. When they have got their booty they return "home again by long circuits and pathleſs ways. "The more capable any of them is to guide through "theſe waſtes, windings, and precipices in midnight "darkneſs, the greater honour is he held in for his "ſkill: and ſo cunning are they that they ſeldom "ſuffer their booty to be taken from them, unleſs "they are ſometimes ſeized by their enemies, who "follow cloſe at their heels, and track them by the "ſcent of dogs[d]. And, if they happen to be taken, "they uſe ſuch flattering fluency of ſpeech as to en-"gage both judges and plaintiffs, however ſevere, if "not to ſhew them mercy, at leaſt to admire and "greatly commiſerate them."

Manners of the Scots borderers.

[a] *Panovius.* Ravenn. MS. n. Gale.
[b] The mightieſt man for *manred* and retinue in all Scotland. D.
[c] *Taregles.* D.
[d] *odoriſequorum canum;* Quick ſcenting Slough dogs. D.

NIDISDALE

ADDITIONS.

Nidiſdale or the ſhire of Dumfries.

NIDISDALE is encompaſſed with hills, at whoſe bottom grows plenty of corn. It is divided into the *Over-ward*, containing the pariſhes in the preſbytery of *Penpoint*, and the *Nether-ward*, containing the pariſhes in the *Dumfries* preſbytery [f].

William Creighton was by James VI. 1622, created viſcount Ayr, and by Charles I. 1633, earl of Dumfries; his great grand-daughter Penelope marrying the ſon of John earl of Stair, the titles were united in 1761 in the perſon of William 4th earl of Dumfries, as well as of Stair.

The lordſhip of Sanquhar and ſheriffſhip of Dumfries was purchaſed by the earl of Queenſberry from the earl of Dumfries, whoſe reſidence has ſince been at *Leiſnoris* near *Cumnoch*, a regality belonging to them in Kingſhyle in the ſhire of Air [g].

James I. 1458, advanced James Douglas lord Dalkeith to the title of earl of Morton, which his grandſon forfeiting, it was revived 1588 in ſir William Douglas of Lochleven, of which family James is the 9th earl.

Drumlanrig.

Drumlanrig gave title of viſcount to its laird by favour of Charles I. 1628, advanced 1633 to the earldom of Queenſberry. William 3d earl was created 1682 marquis and 1684 duke of Queenſberry, ſince which the title of earl of Drumlanrig belongs to his eldeſt ſon. James Douglas of Scraling, ſecond ſon of James ſecond earl of Queenſberry, being an expert captain and lieutenant-general, was joined with the duke of Schomberg in the firſt expedition into Ireland 1689, where he continued that year and the next until he went with the army into the Highlands 1691, where he died [h]. Duke William built here a noble ſeat 1689 [i]; a ſquare building, with a ſquare tower at each corner, and three ſmall turrets on each, incloſing a court, having at every angle a round tower containing a ſtaircaſe. The Douglas hearts are ſprinkled over the whole: every window from the bottom to the third ſtory is guarded with iron bars: nor was the dungeon forgotten. The gallery is 100 feet long, adorned with much of Gibbons' carving, and ſome good portraits. The gardens are expenſively cut out of the rock, the walks formed in the woods by the ſides of the Nith. The country about is peopled with manufacturers of woollen ſtuffs and ſtockings encouraged by the late duke. In the park is the original breed of wild white cattle: the cows are fine horned, the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noſes are black; but the bulls have loſt the manes attributed to them by Boetius [a].

In the Nith is an eddy called *Hell Cawdron*. On the oppoſite ſide is the appearance of a Britiſh entrenchment, and near *Duriſdeer* is ſaid to be a ſmall Roman one. The Roman road runs by it, and is continued from thence to the *Well path* through Crawford moor to *Elven foot*. It has been lately repaired, and is much preferable to the other through the mountains, which would never have been thought of but for the mines in the Lead hill [b].

Morton caſtle, four miles from Drumlanrig, on a high ſituation, the ſeat of Dunenald, predeceſſor of Thomas Randolph, created earl of Murray by Robert Bruce, when that caſtle and that of *Auchencaſs* near Moffat was diſpoſed of to Douglas of Morton, predeceſſor of the earls of Morton; but when that title was conferred, this eſtate being ſettled on a ſon of a ſecond marriage parliament declared that the beſtowing that title ſhould not prejudice his right to that caſtle and lands, but that it was taken from *Morton* in Weſt Lothian. Only one front of the caſtle remains, with a number of ſmall windows, each aſcended to on the inſide by a flight of ſteps. It was among the caſtles demoliſhed by David II. on his return from England [b]. Morton c.

Two miles from Morton ſtood the caſtle of *Duriſdeir*, demoliſhed at the ſame time with it. In the church of Duriſdeir is the mauſoleum of the family of Drumlanrig, and a monument of James duke of Queenſberry, who died 1711, with his effigy and that of his counteſs [c]. Duriſdeir.

About a mile below Drumlanrig are the foundations of *Tibber* caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of a Roman fort [d]. Tibber c.

On an eminence is the houſe of *Elioch*, once the property of the father of the admirable Crichton, and at ſome diſtance before it is the town of *Sanquhar*, with the ruins of the caſtle, the antient ſeat of the lords Crichton, afterwards earls of Dumfries and Stair. The pariſh is remarkable for the manufacture of woollen ſtockings and the abundance of its coal [e]. Elioch. Sanquhar.

Lincluden was founded for Benedictine nuns in the reign of Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Rolland lord of Galloway, on the water of Cluden, a boundary of Galloway. Theſe nuns were expelled by Archibald the black or grim earl of Douglas, who ſubſtituted a provoſt with twelve beadſmen, and made the houſe collegiate. Part of the houſe and the chancel, and the ſouth wall of the church remain. In the chancel is the tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald earl of Douglas, who died 1424, firſt duke of Terouane, and ſon of Archibald the grim. Her figure, which lay on it, is mutilated, and her bones were diſturbed by a poor viſionary, who dreamed of treaſure in the tomb, Lincluden.

[f] G. [g] D. [h] D. [i] G. [a] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebr. 107. 112. [b] Ib. 112.
[c] Ib. 110. [d] Ib. Gordon, It. Sept. p. 19. [e] Pennant, Ib. 113.

and

and broke it open [f]. They have ſince been carefully replaced.

Dumfries. *Dumfries* has a bridge of nine arches over the Nith, connecting this county and that of Galloway, and originally built by Devorgilla, who gave the tolls of it to the convent of Franciſcan friars, which ſhe had founded here. In this convent Robert Bruce of Carrick having an interview with John Comyn, and reproaching him with betraying his confidence to king Edward I. which the other denied, he ſtabbed him, and haſtening out of the ſanctuary called to horſe. His attendants Lindſay and Kirkpatrick perceiving him pale and agitated, anxiouſly inquired how it was with him. "Ill," replied Bruce; "I doubt I have ſlain Comyn!"—"You doubt," cried Kirkpatrick, and, ruſhing into the church, fixed his dagger in Comyn's heart. Sir Robert Comyn generouſly attempted to defend his kinſman, and ſhared the ſame fate [g]. The church thus defiled with blood was pulled down, and another built in a different place, and dedicated to St. Michael. Bruce alſo when poſſeſſed of the crown built a chapel, where maſs was ſaid for the ſoul of ſir Chriſtopher Seton, who had married a ſiſter of Bruce, aſſiſted at the death of Comyn, and was afterwards 1306 executed by order of Edward I. [h] The town, a royal burgh, is neat, well built with wide ſtreets, two neat churches, a caſtle, an exchange, and harbour, the tide flowing up to the town [3]. It has now little commerce, but the great weekly markets for black cattle are of great uſe to it [i]. The title of earl of Dumfries was conferred by Charles I. 1623 on William Crichton of Rayhill. His grandſon Charles married Sarah, daughter of James Dalrymple, viſcount Stair, and dying before him, his ſurviving daughter Penelope became counteſs of Dumfries, and by William Dalrymple, ſon of John, and brother of the late earl of Stair, had William earl of Dumfries and Stair, who dying 1768 without iſſue male, the title of Stair deſcended to John Dalrymple, eſq. grandſon of John firſt earl of Stair, and that of Dumfries to his nephew Patrick fifth and preſent earl.

In blowing up ſome rocks on the eſtate of *Mains* of *Southwick* near Dumfries, was found in a ſort of cavity a poliſhed granite ſtone, nine inches long, four and a quarter broad at one end tapering towards the other, 6-8ths of an inch thick in the middle, and ſharp at the edges all round. There are ſeveral Druidical temples in this part of the country. In deſtroying one were found three or four coarſe clay urns with the mouths cloſe and containing aſhes [k].

A natural ſon of the regent Morton was by James VI. created lord Tothorwald between 1585 and 1592, whoſe honours are now extinct; but many conſiderable perſons are deſcended from him, his lands being purchaſed by the family of Queenſberry, and giving one of the titles of the preſent duke [3].

Robert lord Maxwell married the daughter of James earl of Morton, regent, on whoſe attainder, 1581, his ſon John ſucceeded to the title, but laid it aſide ſeven years after, when ſir William Douglas of Lochleven ſucceeded to it 1588 [a].

Alexander Cunningham lord of Kilmaures was by James III. 1488, created earl of Glencairn. James the preſent earl is the fourteenth in lineal deſcent.

James VI. 1581, created Robert, ninth lord Maxwell, earl of Nithiſdale 1620; but the heirs of his eldeſt ſon Robert failing 1667, lord Herries, of the ſecond branch, ſucceeded to this title, which was forfeited by his grandſon William fifth earl 1715.

[f] Keith, 281. 287. Pennant, 104. 106. Print by Hearne and Byrne.
[g] Dalrymple's Annals, I. 291. [h] Pen. 103. Dalrymple's Ann. II. 14. [3] G.
[i] Pen. 101. [k] Archæol. VII. p. 414—416. [3] D.
[a] Dugd. Peer. 493—5. Sir James Dalrymple ſays, "John lord Maxwell, declared earl of Morton on the forfeiture of the regent, is ſo deſigned in the parliament 1581, and the Dowglaſſes being reſtored to the dignity of earl of Morton in the parliament 1585, the earl of Angus, nephew to the regent, was firſt veſted with that earldom. Thereafter it came to the laird of Lochleven, of which family was William earl of Morton, treaſurer to Charles I. and grandfather of James earl of Morton. Lord Maxwell was created by James VI. earl of Nithiſdale with the ſame precedence he would have had when created earl of Morton; which dignity his ſucceſſor William earl of Nithiſdale enjoyed 1695."

NOVANTES. GALLOWAY.

NEXT to Nidiſdale the NOVANTES inhabited that tract of country in the vallies which reaches a conſiderable way weſtward [a], but is ſo full of creeks as to be frequently contracted, and toward the very extremity it again extends itſelf; whence ſome called it the CHERSONESVS of theNOVANTES. Their country contains at preſent, *Galloway*, *Carich*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

Galloway. *Galloway*, called by Latin writers of the middle age *Gallwallia*, and *Gallovidia*, from the Iriſh, who formerly occupied it, and call themſelves by contraction in their own language *Gael*, is interſperſed with hills better adapted for feeding cattle than for producing corn. The inhabitants follow fiſhing both in the ſea that ſurrounds them, and in the rivulets and lakes ſtagnated under almoſt every hill. In theſe about Michaelmas they take in weels an incredible quantity of the niceſt eels, of which they make great advantage, as well as of the boney hobbies or Galloways, with ſtrong limbs fit for work, exported from hence in great numbers. Among theſe people firſt preſents itſelf on the river DEA mentioned by Ptolomy, and ſtill retaining the name of *Dee*, *Kircoubright*, the moſt commodious harbour on this coaſt, the ſecond ſtewartry of Scotland, which alſo belongs to the *Maxwells*; then *Cardines*, a fortification on the little river *Fleet*, ſtanding on a high craggy rock, and furniſhed with ſtrong walls. Near it the river *Ken*, called by Ptolomy corruptly IENA, glides into the ſea: then *Wigton*, a narrower harbour between the rivers *Blaidnoo* and *Crea*, which is reckoned a ſheriffdom governed by *Agnew of the iſle* [b]. It once had for its earl Archibald *Douglas*, diſtinguiſhed in the French wars, and now has by favour of king James VI. John *Fleming* deſcended from the antient earls of Wigton.

Galloway nags. *Dee r.* *Kircudbright.* *Cardines.* *Fleet r.* *Ken r.* *Wigton.* Earls of *Wigton.*

LEVCOPIBIA. Near this place Ptolomy fixes the city of LEVCOPIBIA [c], which I confeſs myſelf totally at a loſs where to ſeek. Its ſituation, however, requires that it ſhould be that epiſcopal ſee of Ninianus, which Bede [d] calls *Candida Caſa*, and the Engliſh and Scots by a ſimilar name *Whit-herne* [e]. What if we therefore ſuppoſe that Ptolomy, according to cuſtom, rendered what the Britans called Candida Caſa, by the Greek words Λευκ' οικιδια, or the *White houſe*, for which the copyiſts have put upon us *Leucopibia*. In this place Ninia, or Ninian, a holy man among the Britans, who firſt converted the Southern Picts to the Chriſtian faith in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, had his reſidence, and built a church dedicated to St. Martin in a ſtyle unknown to the Britans, as we are informed by Bede, who adds, that in his time the Saxons [f] held this province, and, as the number of converts increaſed, an epiſcopal ſee was eſtabliſhed at this *Candida Caſa*. A little higher up the peninſula narrowing is ſurrounded by the ſea on both ſides, and is that properly called NOVANTVM CHERSONESVS & PROMONTORIVM, commonly *The Mull or* Beak *of Galway*.

Whitherne. *St. Ninian.*

NOVANTVM PROMONTORIUM.

Below this to the north extends a ſpacious bay full of iſlands into which many rivers diſcharge themſelves on every ſide. Firſt, at the very point of the promontory, the ABRAVANVS, which, having ſomewhat changed its place, is ſo called by Ptolomy, inſtead of *Aber-Ruanus*, q. d. *the Mouth of the Ruan*. The river is at preſent called *Rian*, and the lake out of which it riſes *Logh Rian*, abounding with herrings and a ſort of gudgeons [g].

ABRAVANUS.

Lords of *Galloway.* *Galway* had formerly princes and lords of its own, of whom the firſt recorded in hiſtory was Fergus in the reign of Henry I. of England, who bore for his arms a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or in a field Az. After the many diſturbances he had occaſioned, he was by king Malcolm compelled to give up his ſon Uchtred as an hoſtage, and, being weary of the world, took the habit of a canon at *Holy-rood houſe* in Edinburgh. *Uchtred* was taken in battle by his younger brother Gilbert, who, cutting out his tongue, and putting out his eyes, moſt cruelly deprived him of his life and eſtate. But a few years after, on the death of Gilbert, *Roland*, ſon of Uchtred, recovered his patrimony, and, by a ſiſter of William *de Morvill*, conſtable of Scotland, had *Alan*, lord of Galway and conſtable of Scotland. Alan by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, had Dervolgilda, wife of John *Balliol*, and mother of John Balliol, king of Scotland, competitor for the crown of Scotland with Robert *Brus*, and by his firſt wife, as ſeems, he had Helena, married to Roger de Quincey, an Engliſhman, earl of Wincheſter, who thereby became conſtable of Scotland, as was alſo William *Ferrars of Groby*, grandſon of the ſaid Roger by a daughter and coheireſs. But the Engliſh ſoon loſt their poſſeſſions in Scotland, together with the office of conſtable, which the *Comins*, earls of Buchan, deſcended alſo from a daughter of Roger Quincey, held, till it was transferred to the earls of *Errol*. The title of lord of Galway came afterwards to the family of *Douglas*.

Conſtables of *Scotland.*

[a] Between the ſea and Dunbritain frith or Clydes forth. D.
[b] Agnew of *Lochnaw*, bart. D.
[c] Λευκοπιβια and Λευκοπιαβια. MS. *Leucotion.* Raven. MS. n. Gale.
[d] See Selden præf. ad X Script.
[e] The *Engliſh*. D.
[f] *Piſces ſaxatiles*, ſtone fiſhes.

GALLOWAY

ADDITIONS.

GALLOWAY has on the ſouth the Iriſh ſea; on the weſt the frith of Clyde; on the north Carric and Kyle; and on the north-eaſt the river Nith. It is in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt about 70 miles: in breadth from north to ſouth from 16 to 24. The higher part of the country forming the ſheriffdom lies between the water of Cree and the Mull of Galloway. The lower compoſes the reſt, or the ſtewarty of Kircudbright on the water of Cree. The plenty of paſtures induces them to keep large flocks of ſheep and herds of cattle [a], of which great numbers are ſent into England [1].

The Maxwells were earls of Nithiſdale beforementioned. The antient family of Maclellan was dignified by Charles I. 1633, with the title of lord Kircudbright, of which the preſent William is the 6th.

Kircudbright. At *Kircudbright* was a Franciſcan friary, but when or by whom founded does not appear [b].

Mr. Horſley [c] agrees with Mr. Camden in making Ptolemy's *Deva* the river *Dee* in this ſhire, and *Iena æſtuarium* the bay or gulf near Wigtown in Galloway. *Leucopibia* is rightly ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in Galloway. *Wigtown* ſeems to anſwer for ſituation; but others with Mr. Camden, from a fancied etymology, place it at *Whithorn*, which is ſomewhat nearer the ſea than Wigtown. Mr. Horſley finds *Broughton* near Whithern, which name may ſeem to carry antiquity in it [d]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the latter part of the Saxon name ƿpiτ-ejne ſignifies any ſort of veſſel, and that the word *Inkhorn* is called in the North *Ink-erne*, i. e. a veſſel for ink. But this ſeems nothing to the purpoſe.

Novantum Cherſoneſus is *the mul of Galloway*; *Novantum Promontorium* is near *Dunſkey*, not far from Port Patrick in the mul of Galloway [e]. *Abravennus* muſt be the river that runs into the bay of *Glenluce* near the mul of Galloway, but Mr. Horſley ſaw no name for it in the maps of Scotland. The former part of the Latin name is no doubt the *Britiſh Aber*, ſignifying the mouth of a river [f].

Kenmure. On the river *Ken* ſtands *Kenmure*, whence the Gordons had the title of viſcount conferred on them by Charles I. before 1633, but it was forfeited by William 7th viſcount engaging in the rebellion 1715. His ſons ſucceſſively inherited the eſtate by royal clemency.

Near it is *New Galloway*, a burgh royal. New Galloway.

The title of earl of Wigton ended in Charles the 7th earl 1747. It was claimed by Dr. Fleming, phyſician at Dublin 1748, but not allowed.

The *Mul of Galway* is formed by two bays; *Loch Rian* on the north, and Ptolemy's ABARAVANIS, on which ſtands *Stanrawer*, a burgh royal, on the point of Corſehill ſtretching towards Cantire; and on the other ſide is *Port Patric*, a noted ſea port, oppoſite to Donaghadee in Ireland, and thence the land runs ſouthward to the Mull. The land between theſe two points of *Corſehill* and the *Mule*, which are 24 miles diſtant, is called the *Rinnes of Galloway*, perhaps from their running out narrow a great way into the ſea. To the ſouth of Loch Rian is the loch or bay of *Luce*, running between the Mull and Whithern oppoſite to the Iſle of Man. The iſthmus between the lochs joining the Rinnes to the main land is ſix miles broad, and near the centre ſtands on an eminence the caſtle of the *Inch* among the lakes. On this bay is the vale or glen of *Luce*, where was an abbey founded 1190 by Roland lord of Galloway, father of Allan, and the monks brought from Melroſs. Laurence de Glenluce, ſon to Alexander, biſhop of Galloway, was abbot here, and in his favour James VI. created Glenluce into a temporality, confirmed by the king with a regality, whereof the family of Stair is hereditary baillie [g]. After Laurence's death John de Glenluce, dean of Saliſbury, ſon to the ſaid Laurence, became lord Glenluce, and diſpoſed of the lordſhip to ſir Robert de Glenluce his ſon-in-law. It was united to the biſhoprick of Glaſgow by act of parliament, and at length ſir John Dalrymple of Carrict was created lord Glenluce. His ſon John, king's advocate, juſtice clerk, and ſecretary of ſtate, was lord Glenluce and earl of Stair. William earl of Dumfries was created 1690 lord Glenluce and Stranrawer. James Dalrymple ſucceeded his uncle the renowned John earl of Stair 1747, and was ſucceeded 1761 by his brother John, and he 1768 by his couſin John, preſent and 5th earl of Stair.

Stranrawer. Port Patrick. Inch *c*. Glenluce *abbey*.

The title of lord Galloway came ſince Mr. Camden's time to the *Stewarts* of Gairlies, of whom ſir *Alexander* was by James VI. in 1609 created lord Gairlies, and 1623 earl of Galloway, whoſe lineal deſcendant John is the preſent and 8th earl.

[a] The biſhop pleaſantly enough has been impoſed upon by the Scotch word *kues* to call all horned cattle *cows*.
[1] G. [b] Keith, 175. [c] P. 370.
[d] P. 371. [e] P. 373. [f] P. 364. [g] G. D.

CARRICT.

NEXT follows *Carrict* with its fruitful paſtures, abundantly ſupplied with conveniencies both by land and ſea. In it Ptolemy places RERIGONIVS ſinus, the *bay*, and the town of RERIGONIVM, for which the oldeſt edition printed at Rome 1480 gives BERIGONIVM, ſo as to incline one to ſuppoſe it was the preſent *Bargeny*, which has a lord of its own of the family of *Kennedy*, which came from Ireland in the reign of Robert Brus, and became noble, numerous, and powerful, in theſe parts. The head of it is earl of *Caſſils*, which is the name of the caſtle, his reſidence, on the river *Dun*, on whoſe banks is alſo another caſtle named *Dunner*. He is alſo hereditary bailiff of this province, which with *Kyle* and *Cunningham*, makes the three *bailliaries* of Scotland, thoſe who preſide over them with ordinary power and juriſdiction being called *baillifs*, a word which took its riſe in the middle age, ſignifying in Greece, Sicily, and France, *conſervator*. But in former ages *Carrict* had its earls. For to ſay nothing of the ſon of Gilbert de *Galway*, to whom king William gave "all Carric in poſſeſſion for ever *," we read that Adam de *Kilconath* about the year 1270 was earl of *Carrict*, and died in the Holy War, whoſe only daughter Martha [a], ſeeing Robert Brus, a handſome young man, as he was hunting, became deſperately enamoured of him, took him for her huſband, conferred on him the title and eſtate of earl of Carrict, and had by him Robert Brus the renowned king of Scots, from whom the royal family is deſcended. But the title of earl of Carrict was for ſome time left to the younger ſons of the houſe of Brus, and afterwards became an additional title to the princes of Scotland.

RERIGONIUM. *Bargeny.*

Caſſils c.

Dunner c.

* Lib. Mailros.

[a] Margaret. Douglas, Peer. 126. Martha. D.

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhire of Carrict lies on Dumbritain frith on the eaſt ſide of Loch Rian oppoſite to the Corſe hill in the ſhire of Aire [1].

Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes BERIGONIUS SINUS the *bay of Glenluce*. Mr. Horſley [a] *Loch Rain* formed by the mull of Galloway. *Rerigonium* is among the *Novantæ*, and ſo muſt be ſomewhere in Galloway. Mr. Horſley likes not the conjecture of Mr. Camden concerning *Bargeny*, which is quite out of the way. *Bartun* or *Strathaven* ſeems to anſwer beſt as to ſituation.

The Bargeny eſtate being purchaſed by ſir John Hamilton, natural ſon of John marquis of Hamilton, his ſon was created lord Bargeny by Charles I. 1639, which title ended in his grandſon fourth lord, for want of heirs male.

James IV. created David, third lord Kennedy, ſon of James Kennedy by Mary Stuart, daughter of Robert III. [2] firſt earl of Caſſils 1509; which title ended with the eighth earl John 1759, who was ſucceeded by his own deſtination in his eſtate by ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean his undoubted male heir, now ninth earl of Caſſils, after a conteſt with the earl of March, which was decided in his favour. The Scotch antiquaries will not allow this family to be of Iriſh origin [b].

Charles I. 1633 conferred the title of earl of Carrict on John lord Kincleven, in Perthſhire, ſo created by James VI. in right of whoſe heireſs, married to George Verney lord Willoughby de Broke, it is now claimed by that family [c].

[1] D. [a] P. 375. [2] D. [b] Douglas' Peer. 133.

[c] Ib. 132. Dalrymple ſays, the title of the lord Kincleven in Perthſhire was conferred by James VI. 1607, on John Stuart, brother to Patrick Stuart, laſt earl of Orkney, deſcended of king James I. by a natural ſon, which is now extinct.

K Y L E.

MORE inland on this bay follows *Kyle*, abounding in all conveniencies, and full of inhabit-
A. D. 750. ants. In the additions to Bede it is called *Campus Cyel* and *Coil*, where it is related that "Eadbert, "king of Northumberland, added this with other "countries to his dominions." In Ptolomy's time the moſt remarkable place here was VIPOGARA,
Aire. probably *Aire*[a], which is a ſheriffdom, and a ſmall ſea-port and well-known harbour on a rivulet of the ſame name: of which I have nothing better to write than theſe lines ſent me by J. Jonſton:

Parva urbs, aſt ingens animus in fortibus hæret
Inferior nulli nobilitate virûm.
Aëris e campis haurit puriſſima cœlum,
Incubat & miti mollior aura ſolo.
Aëria *hinc, non* Æra *prius, credo, illa vocata eſt,*
Cum duris quid enim mollia juris habent?
Infera cum ſuperis quod ſi componere fas eſt,
Aurea *fors dici debuit illa prius.*

ÆRA, or AERIA.

This little town a mighty ſpirit boaſts,
Second to none for ſons of noble race,
Heaven ſends its pureſt influence on its coaſts,
And mildeſt ſeaſons fertilize the place.
From hence *Aëria* firſt, not *Æra*, called;
For what has mildeſt air with braſs to do?
If things below with things above compare,
The name of *Aurea* were its juſter due.

Beſides the river *Aire* two other ſmall rivers water *Aire* r.
this tract, having a number of little villages on their
banks. The *Lougar*, on which live the *Crawfords*, *Lougar* r.
as on the *Ceſnoch* do the *Cambells*, eminent families *Ceſnoch* r.
in theſe parts. On the bank of the latter alſo is
Uchiltre caſtle, the ſeat of the *Stewarts* of the blood *Uchiltre* c.
royal, as deſcended from the dukes of Albany, and
hence ſtiled barons of *Uchiltrey*, of whom was that
Robert Stewart the inſeparable companion of the
prince of Condé, and ſlain with him in battle in France.
Cambell of *Louden* is hereditary bailiff here.

[a] Perhaps *Loch Rian*. Gibſon, who reads VIDOGARA.

KYLE

ADDITIONS.

THE country of Kyle lies between the rivers Dune and Irwine, the former ſeparating it from Carrick, the latter from Cunningham. It is divided into *King's Kyle*, under the juriſdiction of the ſheriff, lying between the Dune on the ſouth and weſt and the Aire and Lougar running into Aire on the north and eaſt, including alſo the pariſh of *Auchinlech* on the other ſide of Lougar; and *Kyle Stewart*, containing the reſt of the county northward to the river Irwine, which belonged antiently to the *Stewarts*, and ſince to the king's eldeſt ſon as prince [1].

The Wallaces, lords of Craigie, were hereditable ſtewarts, but ſince both ſheriffdom and ſtewartry are in the king, and granted to one perſon [2].

Horſley [3] ſays *Vidotara* or *Vidogara*, appears by the ſituation to be the bay near the mouth of the river which runs by *Aire* or perhaps near *Irwyn*.

AIRE is reckoned the ſecond diviſion of the *Novantes*, though this north part of it ſeems rather to have belonged to the Damnii. This ſheriffdom is bounded on the north by Renfrewſhire, on the ſouth by Galloway, on the eaſt by Clydeſdale, and on the weſt by the frith of Clyde. It produces in general plenty of corn and graſs, and is very populous, and the inhabitants of it exceeding induſtrious. Caric, Kyle, and Cunningham, are three bailliaries in it.

Loch Dun. The moſt conſiderable lake in it is *Loch Dun*, ſix miles long, and two broad, having an iſland with a ruin called Caſtle Dun. Upon the water of *Dun* is a bridge of one arch, 90 feet wide.

Aire. The town of *Aire*, antiently called St. John's town, is now the chief market in the weſt of Scotland, ſituate in a ſandy plain among fruitful fields; the church is ſtately enough, and a bridge of four arches joins the old town to the new. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by William biſhop of St. Andrew's or king Alexander II. 1230, the firſt in the kingdom [b]. Another of Obſervantines, founded by the inhabitants 1472 [c]. By the king's patent Aire is the ſheriff's ſeat, having a juriſdiction about thirty-two miles. A mile north of the town, near the ſea ſhore, is a lazar houſe called the *King's Chapel*, founded by king Robert Bruce for lepers [3].

Feale. *Feale*, a cell or priory, dependant on Paiſley [d].

Croſraguel. *Croſraguel* in *Kirkoſwold* pariſh in Carrick, a priory of Cluniacs, founded by Duncan ſon of Gilbert earl of Carick 1244. George Buchanan had a penſion out of the revenues. It was annexed by James VI. 1617 to the biſhopric of Dumblain [e].

The title of baron Uchiltree expired on the death of the ſeventh lord under age 1675. Charles II. 1651, created Robert lord Colville, baron of Ochiltree, which title ended in his great nephew third lord, but is claimed by Robert Colville, a wright in Edinburgh, couſin-german to the laſt lord.

Stair. Near Ochiltree to the weſt in King's Kyle is *Stair*, which, 1690, gave title of viſcount to James Dalrymple lord Glenluce and Stranraer, and of earl to his ſon John 1705, whoſe ſon John eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf both in the field and cabinet; but, dying 1747 without iſſue, the title became united with that of Dumfries in the perſon of his younger brother's ſon, whoſe eldeſt ſon at preſent enjoys both.

Dundonald. The chief meſſuage in the ſtewarty of Kyle was *Dundonald*, purchaſed by ſir William Cochran, who was created lord Cochran by Charles I. 1647, and by Charles II. 1669, earl of Dundonald; which titles are now held by Alexander, ninth earl.

Loudon. *Loudon*, on the other ſide of the river Irwin and near its ſource in Cunningham, the antient ſeat of the Crawfords, coming by marriage to the Campbels, was raiſed to the dignity of a barony by James VI. in the perſon of ſir Hugh Campbel, 1604, and by Charles I. 1633, to the higher honour of an earldom in ſir John Campbel on his marriage with the grand-daughter of ſir Hugh. His great-great-grandſon John is the preſent and fifth earl. Charles I. redeemed the ſheriffdom from John earl Loudon, which, together with the ſtewarty, was conferred by William III. on ſir George Campbel of Ceſnoch [4].

[1] D. G. [2] D. [3] P. 378. [b] Keith, 270. [c] Ib. 271. [3] G. [d] Keith, 253. [e] Ib. [4] D.

CUNNINGHAM.

TO Kyle on the east and north adjoins *Cunningham*, situate on the same frith, and confining its spreading extent this way. The name imports *the king's habitation*, from whence an idea may be formed of its pleasantness. It is watered by the *Irwin*, which divides it from Kyle, almost at whose source is *Kilmarnock*, the seat of the barons *Boid*, of whom in the reign of James III. a gale of court favour advanced Thomas [a] to the rank of regent, and his son Robert [b] to the title of earl of Arran, and a marriage with the king's sister. But the same gale turning contrary, they were declared traitors to their country. Robert's [b] wife was taken from him and given to James *Hamilton*, their estates confiscated, every thing being torn from them by the sport of fortune, they ended their days in banishment. Their posterity at last recovered the honours of their ancestors, which they still enjoy. At the mouth of the river Irwin stands *Irwin*, a town with a port, so choaked up and rendered shallow with sand-banks as to admit only small vessels. *Ardrossan*, a castle of the *Montgomeries*, commands the bay above. This is an antient and considerable family, which, in proof of their military prowess, shew *Poununy* castle, built with the ransom of Henry *Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, whom J. Montgomery took prisoner and carried off at the battle of *Otterburne*. Not far from *Ardrossan* is *Largis*, stained with the blood of the Norwegians by Alexander III. On a bend of the shore one sees *Eglington* castle, the property of lords of that name, from whom it came [c] to the Montgomeries, who took this title of earls of *Eglington*. Whence they had this surname is not easy to say. I know it came from Normandy into England, and that there were several families of the name: but that in Essex, of which Thomas Montgomery, knight of the garter in the reign of Edward IV. descended, bore arms somewhat different from these. This most noble family has, however, greatly extended itself, and of those at *Gevan* was that James [d] Lorge, styled earl of Montgomery, captain of the Scotch guards (instituted by Charles V. king of France to guard his own and his successors' person in token of their fidelity and his favour), who in a tournament accidentally killed Henry II. king of France; a piece of the spear entering his beaver, which happened to be up, pierced through his eye into his brain, and afterwards in the civil war which raged in France siding with the Huguenots he was taken and beheaded. The family of *Cunningham* is however accounted most numerous in these parts, the head of which is the earl of *Glencairn* who lives at *Kilmauris*, and derives his origin from England from an Englishman, who, with others, slew Thomas archbishop of Canterbury. It is at least a probable if not a just conjecture, that they borrowed the pale in their arms from the archbishop's pall.

Irwin r.
Kilmarnoc. Barons *Boid.*
Irwin.
Ardrossan c.
Poununy c.
Largis.
Eglinton c.
Montgomeries earls of *Eglinton.*
Scotch guards in France.
1574.
Cunninghams earls of *Glencairn.* *Kilmauris.*

[a] *Robert.* D. [b] *Thomas.* D. [c] by marriage. D. [d] *Gabriel.* D. G.

CUNNINGHAM

ADDITIONS.

THIS diviſion of Ayrſhire is the moſt populous and beſt cultivated. In point of cultivation the chief part of the ground in it is inferior to no country in Scotland either in produce or appearance. It is all incloſed, and has a great quantity of wood on it both in hedge-rows and plantations. There Kilmarnoch. are ſeveral towns or large villages in it. *Kilmarnoch* is the largeſt and moſt populous of them all, and carries on manufactories of carpets, ſtockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other branches of the woollen manufacture to a very conſiderable extent both for home conſumption and exportation. There is plenty of coal in moſt parts of Cunningham, and iron-ſtone in many parts.

Irvine. *Irvine*, a royal burgh, is the next largeſt town, containing a very conſiderable number of inhabitants both ſeamen and manufacturers. It has ſome foreign trade, but its chief trade and ſupport is in carrying coal round in its own neighbourhood to Ireland, particularly to Dublin. In the neighbourhood of Irvine at Saltcoats ſalt is manufactured from ſea water to a large extent, which is another advantage derived from the coal-pits.

Sir Robert Boyd lord Kilmarnock (whom Mr. Camden miſcalls *Thomas*, as he does his ſon Thomas *Robert*,) having taken the minor king out of the hands of the Kennedys, was ruined by their influence in his and his ſon's abſence, and obliged to retire to Alnwic, where he died 1470, as did his eldeſt ſon (the youngeſt having been executed for treaſon 1469) the year after at Antwerp. His widow returning to Scotland was kindly received by the king her brother, who gave her in marriage to James lord Hamilton, ſo that Camden miſtakes in ſaying ſhe was taken from the earl of Arran in his lifetime[a]. His ſon was reſtored to the title of Boyd, and the ninth lord was created by Charles II. 1661 earl of Kilmarnock; which title his great-grandſon forfeited with his life 1745. His eldeſt ſon James earl of Errol died 1778, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George Hay earl of Errol, lord Hay heretable high-conſtable of Scotland; he alſo repreſents the three attainted earldoms of Linlithgow, Callendar, and Kilmarnock.

Charles I. 1642 advanced James Campbel, brother to the eighth earl of Argyle, to the title of earl of Irwine, which ending with him, the title of viſcount Irwine was revived in the perſon of Henry Ingram of Temple-Newſon in Yorkſhire, by Charles II. 1661. His great-grandſon Charles, ſeventh viſcount, dying 1778 without iſſue male, the title became extinct.

Hugh, fifth lord Montgomery, was created earl of Eglinton by James IV. 1503. Alexander, tenth earl, being unfortunately ſhot 1766, by one Campbel a poacher, was ſucceeded by his brother Archibald the 11th and preſent earl.

Robert Cunningham was created earl of Glencairn 1488 by James III. with whom he was ſlain the ſame year at Bannocburn. His lineal deſcendant James is the fourteenth earl. What Mr. Camden calls a *pall* is by heralds termed a *ſhake-fork*, and ſaid to have become the arms of this family, when one of the firſt Thanes of Cunningham concealed Malcolm Canmore from Macbeth in a barn under ſtraw or hay. The motto is ſuitable to it: *Over fork over.* Sir George Mackenzie derives it from the family antiently holding the office of maſter of the horſe. It is not eaſy to ſay how Mr. Camden ſhould ſo miſtake a blazon. Nor is it true that a Cunningham was among Becket's murderers.

The church of *Kilmaures* was by ſir William Cun- Kilmaures. ningham made collegiate 1403 for a provoſt, eight prebendaries, and two ſinging boys[b].

[a] S. Stewart's Hiſt. of the Royal Family, p. 69. Dougl. Peer. 330. 375. Dalrymple ſays this is the received hiſtory, but the family of Hamilton doth controvert many of the circumſtances thereof. Bellenden in his tranſlation of Boetius XII. c. 5. ſays, James III. married his ſiſter to Hamilton *after the death of Boyd.*

[b] Keith, 286.

ISLE OF GLOTA, OR ARRAN.

IN ſight of *Cunningham*, among many other iſlands, appears that of GLOTA, mentioned by Antoninus in the frith of *Glota*, or *Cluid*, now called *Arran*, from a caſtle of that name. More inland riſes a ridge of mountains, at whoſe foot the ſhore is cultivated. The firſt earl of this place that I have met with, was Robert * Boid, whoſe wife, and with her his earldom upon his outlawry, was given to James Hamilton, as I before obſerved †, and their poſterity enjoyed the latter, except that the late James *Stewart* being appointed guardian to James *Hamilton*, earl of Arran, who was diſordered in his mind, had this title in right of his guardianſhip.

Earls of *Arran.*

Iſle of *Buthe.*

Near this is *Buthe* [*Bute*], ſo called from a cell (as the name imports in the Scotiſh language), founded by Brendanus, of which one of the *Stewarts* is ſheriff. In this iſland is *Rotheſay* [town and] caſtle, which gives title of duke to the eldeſt ſon of the king of Scotland, who is by birth prince of Scotland, duke of Rotheſay, and high ſteward of Scotland ever ſince king Robert III. created his eldeſt ſon David ‡ by inveſtiture duke of Rotheſay, who was the firſt duke in Scotland. This title was formerly conferred by queen Mary on Henry lord *Darnley* previous to her marriage with him. Next to this is *Hellan*, antiently called *Hellan Leneow*, which John Fordun [a] renders *Iſland of Saints*; and *Hellan Tinoc*, or *Hog iſland*, in the ſame bay, with many other iſlands of leſs note.

Rotheſay caſtle and dukedom.

Hellan.

* Thomas, eldeſt ſon to ——. D.

† See p. 73.

‡ *Robert.* D.

[a] II. 10.

ARRAN

ADDITIONS.

ALL the iſlands in the frith of Cluid form one ſheriffdom, of which the Stewarts of Bute, deſcended of a ſon of king Robert II. were heretable ſheriffs.

The iſle of *Arran* is 23 miles from north to ſouth, and the number of inhabitants about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coaſts, the greater part of the country being uninhabited by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains of marle or ſtone[a]. The ridge mentioned by Mr. Camden may be *Goatfield*, which is a hill of ſtupendous height, almoſt inacceſſible at the ſummit to any creature but goats, yet the inhabitants attempt to aſcend it. Here are often found topazes, but of a muddy colour, yet when poliſhed they anſwer for rings, ſeals, and other jewellery work; alſo pebbles of various colours, and often prettily interſperſed as cryſtals, of which eye-glaſſes may be poliſhed. Theſe topazes are inferior to thoſe got from Caringorum in Roſsſhire, ſome of which are equal to the Oriental, now very rare. It has ſeveral lochs and rivers where ſalmon are caught. The climate is very ſevere. The inhabitants all ſpeak Erſe, and are greatly diſtreſſed by rack rents. This iſland forms part of the county of Bute, and is ſubject to the ſame ſort of government. Mr. Pennant noticed ſeveral ſtone circles, ſingle ſtones, cairns, and other druidical remains in it[b]. One of the many caverns on the coaſt is called the *Cave of Fingal*, carved in rude figures of men and beaſts[c]. Here are the ruined caſtles of *Ranza* and *Brodic*, and two pariſhes, all now the property of the Hamilton family, except what belongs to the Fullertons, and a Stewart deſcended from a ſon of Robert Bruce, who gave him a ſettlement here. Robert Bruce, afterwards king Robert I. retired hither 1306, after the failure of his attempts to recover his crown[d]. He quitted it on a falſe ſignal from the mainland; but after defeating the Engliſh near *Turnbery* caſtle in Carnot, was obliged to take refuge in the mountainous parts of that country. His brothers Thomas and Alexander, who had landed with troops at Loch Rian in Galloway, were defeated, taken, and executed. This iſland was part of the eſtate of Robert Stewart, great ſteward of Scotland, afterwards Robert II. and 1456 was ravaged by Donald, earl of Roſs, lord of the Iſles, being ſtill the property of the crown, till James III. gave it with his ſiſter to Thomas lord Boyd, whom he created earl of Kilmarnoc, and afterwards deprived him of both, and gave them to ſir James Hamilton. Anne, ducheſs of Hamilton, was a great benefactreſs to this iſland, the property of which belongs in ſuperiority to the duke of Hamilton, who ſpends ſeveral weeks in the iſland in the ſhooting ſeaſon, all manner of game being plentiful here.

Lamlaſh iſland is ſeparated from Arran by a very ſafe harbour of its own name, having a fine circular pier, now in ruins, the work of the good ducheſs of Hamilton. It is a vaſt mountain, feeding a few milch cows and ſheep. Buchanan calls it *Molas* from having been the retreat of a ſaint called Maol jos or the ſervant of Jeſus, whoſe tomb and figure pontifically habited with a coif and croſier is ſhewn in the church-yard at *Seaſgain* in Arran, and his cave and other memorials in this iſland. The dean of the Iſles ſays that John lord of the Iſles founded a monaſtery in this iſland[e]. The Crag of Ailſa in this frith has a ruined chapel and caſtle. Lamlaſh.

The iſle of *Bute* is about twenty miles long, the breadth unequal, perhaps five at moſt. It contains about 2000 acres and 4000 inhabitants; produces plenty of good corn, and is divided into two pariſhes of *Kingarth* and *Rotheſay*. In the laſt church were buried two biſhops of the iſles. The higheſt land is at the ſouth end. Much of the eaſt ſide is well cultivated and the hedges well grown. The earl of Bute poſſeſſes much the greater ſhare, and two or three private gentlemen the reſt. This iſle with that of Arran, the greater and leſſer Cumbray and Inch marnoc, form a county under the name of Bute. This ſhire and that of Cathneſs ſend a repreſentative to parliament alternately. The earl is admiral of the county by commiſſion from the king independent of the lord high admiral of Scotland. Near old Kingarth church is a circular ſtone incloſure called the *Devil's Cauldron*, of excellent maſonry, but without mortar, having the inſide faced in the moſt ſmooth and regular manner, the walls ſeven feet and an half high and ten thick: the entrance grows narrower as it approaches the area, which is 30 feet diameter. Mr. Gordon has engraved in his third plate a building like this near the Wall, and calls it a *caſtellum*. Mr. Pennant thinks this a ſanctuary. Q. if not a remain of one of the round towers to be hereafter mentioned? In this iſland are druidical remains. Bute iſle.

Rotheſay, the capital town, is ſmall, but well-built, ſituate at the bottom of a fine bay, having a good Rotheſay.

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 174.

[b] Ib. 178. 181. 185. Hector Boetius, II. 15. pretends that *Mainus* ſon of Fergus I. reſtored religion after the *Egyptian* manner, and cauſed great ſtones to be placed in form of a circle, the largeſt towards the ſouth ſerving as an altar. Boetius founds this fiction on the miſapprehenſion of the word *mâen* a *ſtone*, and by Egyptian manner perhaps refers to obeliſks and ſingle ſtones.

[c] Pennant, 181.

[d] See Dalrymple's Annals of Scot. II. 1—19.

[e] Pennant, 188, 189.

pier.

pier. The caſtle was built at ſeveral times, the preſent entrance by Robert III. who lived there a conſiderable time, the reſt circular with round towers. It was burnt by the marquis of Argyle in the beginning of the laſt century [f]. Rotheſay, ſince the Union, gives title of duke to the Prince of Wales.

Bute is ſaid to derive its name from *Bothe* a *cell*; St. Brandan having once made it the place of his retreat, and hence its natives and thoſe of Arran have been called *Brandani*. It was from very early times part of the patrimony of the Stewarts; large poſſeſſions in it were granted to ſir John Stewart, ſon of Robert II. by his beloved wife [g] Elizabeth More; and it has continued in that line to the preſent time [h]. The title of baron Mount Stewart and earl of Bute was conferred by queen Anne 1703 on ſir James Stuart, who was a great oppoſer of the Union, and was ſucceeded 1710 by his ſon James, and he 1722-3 by his ſon John one of the ſixteen peers and third and preſent earl. *Mount Stewart* his manſion-houſe here is a modern building with a handſome front and wings in a fine well-wooded ſituation [i].

[f] Pennant, 158—164.

[g] Her marriage is clearly proved by Mr. Hay of Drumbute, in the collection of charters in his "Vindication of Elizabeth More from the imputation of being a Concubine." Edinb. 1723, 4to.

[h] Penn. Ib. 158—164.

[i] Penn. 158. See a view of it in Antiq. Repert. II. 116.

DAMNII.

DAMNII. NEXT to the Novantes, but more inland on the river *Glotta* or *Cluid*, and further on towards the eaſtern ocean, lived antiently the DAMNII[a]. If I am right in my conjectures (for in points ſo far remote from our times, and involved in ſuch deep obſcurity, who can pronounce with certainty?) I ſhould place them in *Cluydſdale*, *Renfraw* barony, *Lenox*, *Sterling*, *Menteth*, and *Fife* ſhires.

[a] *Dannoni.* Raven. MS. n. Gale.

CLUYDSDALE.

Crawford moor. NEAR the ſource of the Cluyd in *Crawford moor*, grains of gold found by the country-people after heavy rains, gave, for a long while, hope of great wealth, but eſpecially in our time ever
Gold mines. ſince *Bevis Bulmer* undertook to diſcover a gold mine here. Certain it is that *lapis lazuli* is dug here daily
Lindſays, earls of *Crawford.* with little trouble[a]. The caſtle and title of earl of *Crawford* was conferred by Robert II. king of Scotland on *James Lindeſay*, who gained great applauſe for his valour in ſingle combat with lord *Welles* of England. The Lindſeys have deſerved highly of their country, and are of antient nobility ever ſince William Lindeſay married one of the heireſſes of William de *Lancaſter*, lord of Kendal in England, whoſe great-grand-daughter was married into the *Coucy* family, by far the moſt antient in France.

Cluyd making its way from its ſource northward
Baron *Somervill.* by[b] the houſe of baron *Somervill*, receives from the weſt the river *Duglas* or *Douglas*, ſo called from the blackiſh and greeniſh colour of its water, which gives the valley, through which it runs, the name of
Douglas or *Duglas.* *Duglaſsdale*, and that of *Douglas* to the caſtle in it,
The *Douglaſſes.* and this alſo gives the ſame name to the family of *Douglas*. This family, which is certainly very antient, became conſiderable ever ſince James Douglas by his ſingular courage and prudence faithfully ſupported king Robert Brus in his diſtreſſes when he claimed the crown, and to him the ſaid Robert bequeathed his heart to be carried to Jeruſalem in performance of his vow. In memory hereof the Douglaſes inſerted a human heart into their ſhield. From that time the family acquired ſuch influence and increaſe, eſpecially after David II. created William earl of Douglas, as to become formidable even to their ſovereigns: for almoſt at one and the ſame time there were of this family ſix earls, viz. of *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtown*, *Murray*, and *Morton*; of whom the earl of *Wigtown* by his valour obtained of Charles VII. king of France the title of duke of Touraine, which he left to two earls of Douglas his heirs. Dukes of *Tourain.*

Above the confluence of the *Douglas* and *Cluyd* *Laneric.*
is *Lanric*, the hereditary ſheriffdom of the *Hamil-* Sheriffdom of *Lanric.*
tons, who owe their name to *Hamilton* caſtle, ſtand- The *Hamil-*
ing higher up[c] on the bank of the Cluyd in a fruit- *tons.*
ful and very pleaſant ſpot, but their origin as them- *Hamilton.*
ſelves ſay from England to a certain Engliſhman ſurnamed *Hampton*, who following the fortunes of Robert Brus, obtained of him large poſſeſſions in theſe parts. A great addition was made to their revenues by the munificence of James III. who took away his eldeſt ſiſter from *Boyd*, with the earldom of Arran, and gave her to James Hamilton to wife. Their honours were augmented by the ſtates of the kingdom, who appointed his grandſon James Hamilton, regent of Scotland, on the death of James V. and Henry II. king of France created him duke of *Chatel* Duke of *Chaſteau Herald.*
Heraut in Poitou. A further addition was made by Marquis of
James VI. who conferred on his ſon *John* the new, *Hamilton.*
and, till then, unuſual title in Scotland, of marquis of Hamilton.

Hence the *Glotta* or *Cluyd* runs by *Bothwell*, *Bothwell.*
which boaſts for its earls John *Ramſey*, who, under Earl of
James III. enjoyed an exceſs of power fatal to him- *Bothwell.*
ſelf and his ſovereign; alſo the *Hepburnes*, of whom before. Preſently after it haſtes away to *Glaſgow*, GLASGOW.
antiently the ſee of a biſhop, but long neglected, till king William reſtored it: now of an archbiſhop, and conſiderable for the univerſity, founded on pious principles A. D. 1454 by biſhop *Turnbull*, who built the college. This is the moſt conſiderable market town in theſe parts, pleaſantly ſituated, and celebrated for its apple trees[d], and a handſome bridge of eight arches. Of it J. Johnſton ſings thus:

[a] Inſtead of this paſſage Dalrymple has "Near to which place are the lead mines belonging to the laird of Hoptoun."
[b] *Carnwath.* D. [c] Eight miles below that. D. [d] *Pomiferis arboribus:* apple trees and other like fruit trees. D.

Non

Non te pontificum luxus, non infula tantum
Ornavit, diri quæ tibi cauſa mali,
Glottiadæ *quantum decorant te*, Glaſcua, *muſæ;*
Quæ celſum attollunt clara ſub aſtra caput:
Glotta *decus rerum piſcoſis nobilis undis*
Finitimi recreat jugera læta ſoli:
At Glottæ *decus & vicinis gloria terris*
Glaſcua *fœcundat flumine cuncta ſuo.*

Not prieſtly luxury, not prieſtly ſtate,
On thee, fair Glaſcow, ſo much fame confer;
Rather to them is due thy wretched fate;
Thy brighteſt boaſt the Glottan Muſes are:
Theſe raiſe thy lofty head above the ſkies,
While Cluyd fair river with his fiſhy ſtream
Serves the fair bordering meads to fertilize:
Yet greater glories on thy Glotta beam:
And noble luſtre to the world ſhall riſe,
Since Glaſcow's river ſo much wealth ſupplies.

Renfrew. Barony of *Renfrew.* RANDVARA.

On the higher bank of the Cluid lies the *barony of Reinfraw*, which takes its name from the chief town, which ſeems the RANDVARA of Ptolemy, and lies on the river *Cathcart*[a], and had antiently an inhabitant of its own name of antient nobility baron *Cathcart*. Near this (for this ſhire abounds with nobility) ſtands *Cruikſton*, antiently the ſeat of the lords *Darnley*, from whom it came by marriage to the earls of *Lenox*, whence Henry, father of James VI. was called lord Darnley. Then *Halkead*, the ſeat of the barons *Roos*, of Engliſh extraction, deſcended from that Robert *Roos of Wark*, who formerly left England, and followed the intereſts of the kings of Scotland.

Baron *Cathcart.* *Crichſton.* *Halkead.* Barons *Roos.*

Paſley was once a famous monaſtery founded by Alexander *, the ſecond of that name, high ſteward of Scotland, inferior to few for the beauty and furniture of its church. At preſent it gives ſeat and title of baron by favour of king James VI. to Claud *Hamilton*, younger ſon of the duke of Chateau l'Heraut; and *Sempill*, whoſe lord baron *Sempill* is by antient right ſheriff of this barony. But the title of *baron Renfraw* I find belongs in an eſpecial manner to the prince of Scotland.

Paſley. *Sempill.*

[a] *Cart.* D.

* Walter.

CLYDESDALE

ADDITIONS.

CLYDESDALE, called alſo the *Sheriffdom* of LANERK, from the town of Lanerk, where the ſheriff keeps his courts, is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſtewartry of Annandale, on the ſouth by the ſheriffdom of Dumfries, on the ſouth-weſt by that of Aire, on the north-weſt by that of Renfrew, on the north by that of Dumbarton, on the north-eaſt by that of Sterling, and on the eaſt by that of Linlithgow. It is in length about 40 miles, and in breadth from 24 to 16, and is divided into the Over and Nether Ward. The former hilly, heathy, and fit for paſture: the latter level and proper for corn. It is watered by the pleaſant and gentle river Clyde, which gives name to it, and riſing at Errick hill, runs quite through the county by many pleaſant ſeats of nobility and gentry, and ſeveral conſiderable towns, till it falls into the firth called after it at Dumbarton[r]. The boundaries are fixed by the ſources of the river and its ramifications on both ſides from the one end of the Sheriffdom to the other. They ariſe from a circular range of the higheſt and moſt inland mountains of Scotland, being nearly equidiſtant from the Atlantic and German oceans. Clyde denominates the general courſe of the river or dale in which it runs through the ſhire, until it takes the name of the *Firth* of Clyde when it enters Dumbartonſhire, and its branches give their names to the reſpective dales through which they run till they fall into Clyde, as Douglaſdale, Evorndale, &c.

The courſe of the river Clyde is over a tract of land of various productions and admitting of particular deſcriptions. In general towards its ſource and thoſe of its branches it is mountainous. On the ſurface it is chiefly covered with heath and only fit for paſture, which is much uſed in ſheep-walks, and the mountains abound with game of various kinds. They alſo contain a variety of minerals, as lead, iron, and coal; ſome of which have been worked to the immenſe emolument of the proprietors, eſpecially the lead at Leadhills. A conſiderable iron-work has lately been erected at Wilſontown or Cleugh near Carnwath, and another is erecting near Glaſgow. From the ſource till near Biggar the banks of the river produce corn, but the mountains ſoon riſe on both ſides. From Biggar to Lanark the country is more open and level, moderately peopled and cultivated, and the general produce is grain and cattle. From Lanark to Dumbartonſhire it is populous, well cultivated, and fertile. There is plenty of pit-coal every where, which proves a great aid and inducement to manufacture, and excellent roads are made every where through the ſhire by the landed intereſt.

It was in contemplation ſo long ago as 1726 to join the frith of Forth and Clyde by a navigable canal 25 miles in length. The two paſſages propoſed for it were either from the river Carron by way of the water of Bonnie through the bog of Dolater into the Kelvin, and thence into the Clyde by way of the Yocker Burn, or by following the river Forth ſome miles above Stirling, and then croſſing over through the bog of Bollat into the water of Enrich down to Loch Lomond, and from thence by the river Leven into the Clyde at Dumbarton. This laſt, on a ſurvey by Mr. Smeaton 1764, was found to be fartheſt about and moſt incumbered with difficulties. The expence being eſtimated at near £80,000. and not encouraged by government, ſome merchants of Glaſgow and Carron ſet on foot a ſubſcription for a ſmaller canal.

Crawford moor and caſtle, and the eſtate of the earl of Selkirk, was purchaſed 1771 by ſir George Colebrook, bart. for £74,000[a]. The greateſt part of it conſiſts of heath and paſture ground. Many hundred acres of it are not worth 2*s.* 6*d. per* acre. Crawford.

Crawford is inhabited by miners, of whom 500 are employed in the lead-works of this barren tract. Native gold has frequently been found in it in the gravel under the peat waſhed out by rains, but of late years the ſearchers for it have hardly gained a livelihood[b].

Crawford, jointly with Lindale, gave title of earl to George, eighteenth earl, and third viſcount Garrioch, deſcended from ſir William Lindſay of Crawford, created earl of Crawford by Robert III. of Scotland 1399.

The town of *Lead hills* is reckoned the higheſt inhabited ground in Scotland, being 1564 feet above the level of the ſea. It conſiſts of about 300 miners and their families, which ſubſiſt entirely by the working of the lead-mines there. Theſe mines, which belong to the earl of Hopeton, have for many years paſt been worked by a mining company called the Scotch mining company, and have produced, and are now producing immenſe wealth both to the earl and the company. About a mile ſouth of Lead hills is another village of nearly as many miners called *Wauloch head* belonging to the duke of Queenſberry, where lead-mines are alſo working by another company to great advantage. Fire-engines and other machinery for drawing water have been erected on theſe mines, and are maintained at a great expence. Lead hills. Wauloch head.

[r] G.

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 115.

[b] Ib. 113, 114. Mr. Cant had a coin of James II. with his head of this gold dug out of the garden belonging to St. Anne's chapel at Perth. Gall's Gabions, p. 55.

Biggar,

Biggar. *Biggar*, the moſt ſoutherly market town in the upper ward of Clydeſdale, is remarkable only for its weekly market, where the grain of the adjacent country is bought and ſold. It derives conſiderable benefit from the lead of Lead hills and Wauloch head as being the only ſtage in drawing it to market.

Carnwarth. *Carnwarth* is the eſtate of the Somervilles, of whom ſir John being ſlain at Floddon, 1517, the ſucceſſion paſſed to thoſe of Corhouſe [c]. It was purchaſed by the Dalziels, of whom ſir Robert was created earl of Carnwarth by Charles I. 1639. Robert, ſixth earl, was attainted 1715, and died 1737, leaving a ſon of his own name. This eſtate has for near a century paſt been by purchaſe in the poſſeſſion of the Lockharts of Carnwarth. The preſent poſſeſſor is general James Lockhart, count of the Holy Roman empire.

Douglas. Upon the forfeiture and death of William earl Douglas, whom James II. ſlew with his own hand in Stirling caſtle 1452, George Douglas earl of Angus obtained both the caſtle and country of Douglas. One of his ſucceſſors William earl of Angus was created marquis of Douglas by Charles I. 1633, and his great-great-grandſon Archibald duke of Douglas by Anne 1703. His grace dying without iſſue 1761, the title became extinct; but Archibald, ſon of his ſiſter and lady Jane Stuart, was, after a long conteſt, upon appeal to the parliament of Great Britain, finally confirmed in the greater part of his uncle's eſtates, though ſeveral of them devolved to the family of Hamilton, who are paternally allied to the houſe of Douglas. Douglas caſtle, long the principal ſeat of this family, was deſtroyed by an accidental fire 1758, with great part of the furniture, paintings, and evidences. The late duke began to rebuild it, but left it imperfect. In the front are three round towers. In the church are monuments of good ſir James Douglas, the favourite of Robert Bruce, who appointed him to carry his heart to the Holy Land, but, ſtopping in Spain, was ſlain aſſiſting the king of Spain againſt the Moors 1329; Archibald, firſt earl of Douglas, and ſecond duke of Terouane, who died 1438; James the fat, ſeventh earl 1443, and his lady [d].

Douglas dale is of great fertility, but deficient in natural wood [e]; but as planted timber of all kinds grows very well there, that defect is in a great degree remedied by the improvements of Mr. Douglas, the preſent proprietor and repreſentative of that antient family. That gentleman, with the ſame ſpirit of improvement that his anceſtors exerciſed, is now executing a plan of planting ſome thouſand acres round the caſtle, covering the hills with clumps, and by very broad verges including the mountains for miles on both ſides of the valley. The valley land, which is very fertile in corn, is interſected by the windings of Douglas water with the caſtle in the centre and the village of Douglas half a mile diſtant from it, all ſurrounded by ſuch ſhades of planting as will in a few years give a moſt magnificent retreat to the family of Douglas.

Avondale. *Avondale* takes its name from the rivulet of that name, which runs from the confines of Airſhire down a fertile dale by the town of *Strathaven*, and then through a deep rocky channel, affording many natural beauties and covered with wood, and paſſing Barncluth empties itſelf into the Clyde about a mile above Hamilton. The town of *Strathaven* is populous, and chiefly ſupported by the ſpinning of yarn for the Glaſgow linen manufacture. It is remarkable for the remains of a very antient Gothic building or tower, wherein Anne ducheſs of Hamilton or ſome of her predeceſſors is ſaid to have reſided as a place of ſtrength and ſecurity. The country round it is populous, in a high ſtate of improvement, and remarkable for the quality of its cheeſe and the ſuperiority of its fatted calves, of which great numbers are annually ſold in Edenborough market. Strathaven.

In Clydeſdale is *Carmichael*, the ſeat of the lairds of that name, of whom ſir James was created by Charles I. 1647 lord Carmichael; and his ſon John earl of Hyndford by William III. 1703. His grandſon John, third earl, died 1767, and was ſucceeded by his couſin-german and nameſake fourth and preſent earl, who having no iſſue will be ſucceeded by Carmichael of Mauldſley, which eſtate lies on the banks of the Clyde. Carmichael.

Hamilton was antiently called *Cadzow* till Robert Bruce gave it to ſir Gilbert de Hamilton, or Hampton, who fled to him from England. Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, 1451, made the church collegiate for a provoſt and prebendaries [f]. Cadzow.

James, grandſon of the firſt marquis of Hamilton, was advanced to the title of duke by Charles I. 1643, and his younger brother William, ſecretary to the ſaid king, created earl of Lanerk, from the head burgh of the ſhire, and on the death of his brother, who was beheaded by the Engliſh parliament 1649, he ſucceeded to the dukedom. Both theſe dying without iſſue male, the honour deſcended to lady Anne, eldeſt daughter of duke James, married to William of Selkirk, created duke of Hamilton 1660 [g]. His eldeſt ſon *James*, earl of Arran, was created an Engliſh peer by the title of duke of Brandon; and his great-grandſon *Douglas* now inherits all his honours, being eighth duke of Hamilton. The palace of Hamilton, built after the deſtruction of Cadzow caſtle the family ſeat in the civil wars, is a heavy modern building, ſet off by no late improvements, conſiſting of a body and two very long wings added after, or as ſome by Mary, dowager of William firſt duke, and containing the moſt capital collection of pictures in this kingdom, from Holyroodhouſe, given by king James VI. to John firſt marquis of Hamilton, his favourite and brother-in-law. The gardens are good, and the park ſix or ſeven miles round, famous for its tall oaks. Juſt by the houſe is the church and the family vault, which ſeems to have been part of a Gothic church or chapel. The town is rendered conſiderable by the reſidence of this noble family. Lord John, third ſon of William third duke of Hamilton, was created earl of Ruglen by William III. 1697. Hamilton.

Chatelherault, an elegant banquetting houſe near the dog kennel, built on the plan of a Gothic caſtle by the late duke, who made it the ſcene of his revels and frolics, commands a fine view of the country, is ſo called from the duke's French title, and ſtands Chatelherault.

[c] Crawford's Peer. 445.
[d] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 116. 119.
[e] Ib. 119.
[f] Keith, 286.
[g] Of his ſons and daughters ſee Dalrymple, 79.

about a mile from the houſe on an eminence. The park is now much incloſed, and Mr. Pennant was told there remained in it a few of the wild cattle mentioned by Boetius as peculiar to the Caledonian foreſt, white, with ſhaggy manes like lions [h].

Barncluth. About a mile from Hamilton is *Barncluth*, a ſmall old houſe which belonged to the Pencaitland family of the Hamilton race, once remarkable for its pleaſant garden walks one above another, cut out of the rocks, the flowering ſhrubs, &c. growing out of the fiſſures of the ſtones: but now much neglected.

Falls of Clyde. A little below the confluence of the Douglas and Clyde (not *above* as Mr. Camden has it), and about two miles above Lanark, the Linns or cataracts of

Bonington. Clyde commence. The firſt is called the *Bonington* Linn, where the whole river of Clyde is precipitated over a rock in one continued ſheet of the perpendicular height of ten feet at leaſt [i]. After which the river ſtill continuing to tumble over precipices leſs remarkable, arrives at the *Corhouſe* Linn, about a ſhort mile below, where it falls down a precipice full 40 feet of perpendicular height into a dark and deep den ſurrounded with lofty rocks covered with wood [k]. About half a mile below the river reaches a ſmaller fall called *Dundaff Linn* of about ſix feet of perpendicular height, near which the famous ſir William Wallace is ſaid to have ſometimes reſided: from whence continuing its courſe for about two miles it reaches the greateſt of all the precipices the *Stonebyre* Linn, being no leſs than 60 feet of perpendicular height. This is the laſt cataract of any conſequence upon Clyde; and here the ſalmon and ſea-trout are effectually ſtopped from proceeding any farther up the river. Indeed, from the Upper to the Lower Linn, *i. e.* for the ſpace of about four miles and an half; the river forms almoſt one continued cataract running over rocks and precipices nearly the whole courſe, and bounded on both ſides by rude and lofty precipices fringed with wood. The bird's-eye view of this river and fall of Corhouſe, and the deception and ſudden view from a ruined ſummer-houſe, are unequalled. The cataract is in full view ſeen over the tops of the trees and buſhes, precipitating itſelf for an amazing way from rock to rock with ſhort interruptions forming a rude ſlope of furious foam. The ſides are bounded by vaſt rocks clothed on their tops with trees; on the ſummit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood over-topped by a verdant hill. The walk from the Corhouſe Linn up the river towards Bonington Linn is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both ſides are perfectly mural and equidiſtant, except where they overhang. After walking half a mile on the edge of this great chaſm, on a ſudden appears the great and bold fall of Bonington, in a foaming ſheet projecting far into a great hollow. Beyond or above the Bonington Linn the river widens, grows more tranquil, and is ſeen for a conſiderable way, bounded on one ſide by wooded banks, on the other by the rich fields. The great fall of *Stonebiers* [l], which is about one mile below Lanark, has more of the horrible in it than any of the reſt, conſiſting of three cataracts falling one above another into a vaſt chaſm; and it is remarkable, that a little above this laſt linn the whole river of Clyde is contracted by two rocks to the breadth of about nine feet called the *Fiſher's leap*, which has often been uſed as ſuch, notwithſtanding a ſlip would be fatal, as the violence and rapidity of the water would effectually impede the ſwimmer. *Cartland craigs* on the north ſide of Lanark bridge are two vaſt ranges of rocks on each ſide of the *Mouſe*, a ſmall river that joins the Clyde a little below the bridge. Theſe rocks form a zigzag den of near half a mile in extent, through which the Mouſe meanders. The rocks and high banks on each ſide are moſtly wooded and between 3 and 400 feet of perpendicular height. The den is ſingularly romantic; and new and aſtoniſhing ſcenery is ſeen at every winding.

Lanark or Lanarc. *Lanark*, or *Lanarc* as it is ſpelt in a charter of William the Lyon, is a very antient but ſmall royal burgh, the number of its inhabitants hardly amounting to 2000. Cloſe by the town and on the ſouth-weſt thereof is the caſtle hill, upon which was formerly ſituated the caſtle called in ſome old writings *King David's tower*, and probably built by David I. at leaſt we find that king William the Lyon has dated his charter erecting the town of Air into a royal borough at that place. This caſtle and caſtellany along with thoſe of Air and Ruglen and the rents of Clydeſdale were pledged to Joan princeſs of England at her marriage with Alexander II. to make good her jointure of £1000. yearly in caſe of any deficiency from her jointure lands. This burgh by old ſtatutes was appointed cuſtodier of the ſtandard weights of the kingdom, which privilege was renewed by the 17th article of the Union, and ſtandards accordingly ſent down from the Exchequer at Weſtminſter; but it is believed that little attention has ſince been paid to this branch of police, nor is it certain that ſuch ſtandard weights [m] do now exiſt in the borough. Lanark has one pariſh church and a meeting-houſe for ſectariſts.

Carluke. A beautiful gold Otho was found in a ploughed field in *Carluke* pariſh, within two miles of Lanark *.

It may be noticed, that Dr. Stukeley places the *Corio* of Richard's Itinerary at *Corsford* by Lanark, which place beſides being ſituated in a valley is neither in the line of the Roman road, nor has it the ſmalleſt remains of antiquity near it. In the neighbourhood of *Carſtairs*, however, which is about the ſame diſtance from Lanark (*i. e.* about two miles), are the remains of a Roman camp, a ſquare of ſomething above 200 yards, which appears to have been fortified with double ramparts and ditches. The prætorium can now hardly be traced, the whole having long ago been converted into corn lands. At this place and neighbourhood many Roman bricks and coins have been dug up at different periods. Among the latter, which I have ſeen, are thoſe of Nero, Trajan, the empreſs Fauſtina and Germanicus. The preſent proprietor of Carſtairs, William Fullerton, eſq. in repairing a walk-mill and rivulet for it, got a quantity of Roman medals of braſs of the ſame

Carſtairs.

[h] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 136. Tour 1772, 236.
[i] Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. V.
[k] See Gent. Mag. 1758, p. 179. Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. II. and XVII.
[l] Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. XIX. Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, 119, 120.
[m] Theſe remain in the town-houſe or court-room, but not ſo carefully noticed as they ought to be.
* Gent. Mag. 1786, p. 33.

emperors,

emperors, &c. The military way *a Lugúballo ad vallum* runs through this ſtation, and Carſtairs or Corſtairs ſeems pretty clearly to be the *Corio* of Richard.

Braxfield. A very large and elegant cotton-mill was erected at *Braxfield* in the neighbourhood of Lanark in 1785, at the direction of the celebrated ſir Richard Arkwright, and manufactures are now beginning to flouriſh at Lanark. The water-lead to the mill, which is ſituated in a ſpot truly romantic, is led from the Clyde a little above the Dundaff linn by a mine through a rocky hill covered with wood. In digging out the ground for part of this water-lead, and in a boggy ſituation nigh to the mill, was found the ſkeleton of the Urus mentioned by Cæſar or Bizon Scoticus. One of the horns meaſures 29 inches in length and 15 in circumference at the thickeſt part, though no doubt its ſize in every particular has been greatly impaired by time.

Bothwell. James VI. conferred the title of earl of Bothwell after the forfeiture of the famous James Hepburne, on ſir Francis Stuart, who was outlawed and died 1624, leaving a ſon, of whom we have no further account. The caſtle, ſituate among woods, is one of the moſt pictureſque ruins in this kingdom. Bothwell houſe, a ſeat of the Douglas family, juſt by it, is a modern brick building. At the bridge here of three or four arches over the Clyde, the duke of Monmouth defeated the Covenanters rioting to overthrow epiſcopacy 1679. The inn at the bridge-foot remains, having ſerved as a fort or cover for the rebels. The church was collegiate, founded by Archibald earl of Douglas 1598, and ſaid to be oddly incruſted with a thin coat of ſtone[m]. The houſe of Bothwell was poſſeſſed by the counteſs of Forfar, whoſe ſon the earl of Forfar died of his wounds received from the rebels at the battle of Sheriffmoor 1715, ſince which this title has been extinct.

Blantyre. Near Bothwell is *Blantyre*, where was a houſe of canons regular, founded 1296[n]; from whence Walter Stuart, commendator thereof and lord privy ſeal 1595, and ſhortly after treaſurer, was created lord Blantire 1606, and his lineal deſcendant William is the ninth and preſent lord.

Glaſgow. *Glaſgow* is the moſt elegantly built city of its ſize in Europe; and in this reſpect, and perhaps for trade and wealth, ſuperior to Edinburgh. It ſtands for the moſt part on a plain, and the four principal ſtreets are at right angles to each other, dividing the city nearly into four equal parts. Near the centre is the Tolbooth, a handſome building of hewn ſtone, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. before it, erected by governor Macrae, but it loſes its effect for want of a central ſituation. The Weſt ſtreet is the longeſt and beſt built. At the end of the South ſtreet is a handſome new church, built on the plan of thoſe in England. Behind it in the ſkirt of the town is the New green, a ſpot appropriated for drying linen and a public waſh-houſe. Many of the houſes here, as at Elgin, are built on piazzas too narrow to walk under and diſcontinuous. In the North or High ſtreet is the college incloſed within a high wall; its precincts have been greatly enlarged by late purchaſes. It conſiſts of two ſquares, divided by a handſome library, to which the firſt duke of Chandos was a munificent benefactor, and under which are carefully preſerved in caſes all the Roman inſcriptions found on Graham's dike and elſewhere in Scotland. A third court has been lately added for the maſter of the univerſity to lodge in. The whole pile of buildings is indebted for repair and embelliſhment to the care and prudent management of the late principal the learned Dr. Fall. Here are a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, and 13 profeſſors, ſix of them appointed by the crown, and 500 ſtudents, who attend what courſe of lectures they pleaſe, and, after three years ſtanding in philoſophy, and one in languages, proceed M. A. which degree in phyſic is obtained in two years. Within the college is the printing-houſe of the two brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis, to whom the learned world owes many elegant and convenient editions of the Greek and Roman claſſics, and their native city has no ſmall obligation for the academy by them eſtabliſhed for the arts of deſign and ſculpture, though not attended with all the ſucceſs they expected. At the upper end of this ſtands the cathedral, dedicated to St. Kentigern[o] or Mungo, a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, erected about 1123[p], enlarged and rebuilt 1197, and finiſhed between 1223 and 1260[q], but entirely ſpoilt within by its application to the ſervice of the church of Scotland. It was 284 feet long by 65, height of the choir 90 feet, of the nave 85 feet, of the middle tower and ſpire 220 feet, built by James Beton, who was archbiſhop here and a great benefactor to the church. The ſouth tranſept is ruined, and the adjoining cloiſter windows almoſt filled up by riſe of ground. Under the choir is a ſubterraneous church, now uſed for ſervice, and called the *Barony kirk*, but ſhamefully diſguiſed with pews and galleries; it reſts on 65 pillars 18 feet high and as many in circumference, with beautiful capitals dividing it into four ailes, and is in length 108 feet by 72: at the eaſt end the burying-place of the duke of Montroſe. The upper church is divided between two congregations. Behind the high altar is a croſs aile, which was the burying-place of the biſhops, of whom were here interred, Gavin Douglas 1547, his noble monument now entirely taken away; James Boyd 1581, and James Law 1632. The chapter-houſe is a kind of north tranſept to the choir, an oblong ſquare with a centre pillar. Oppoſite to the church are the ruins of the biſhop's palace or caſtle, incloſed with a wall of hewn ſtone by archbiſhop James Beton; the great tower built by archbiſhop Cameron 1426. This ſee was firſt eſtabliſhed about 1115 in the reign of David for biſhop John Achawn[q], made an archbiſhopric in favour of Robert Blackader 1500, and continued ſo till the Revolution[r]. The chapter conſiſted of 32 prebendaries. Biſhop Muirhead founded vicars choral, whoſe houſes ſtood on the weſt ſide of the church, where are gardens called *Vicars' alley*. The prebendal houſes ſtood in the four ſtreets iſſu-

[m] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 204.
[n] Keith, 239.
[o] Whoſe monument and figure is ſhewn under the choir. (Ib. 136.) miſtaking it for a biſhop in pontificalibus of much later date.
[p] Forbes on Tythes, p. 87. Keith, p. 138.
[q] Probably by John Murdo, whoſe inſcription ſee at Melros, p. 33.
[r] Keith, 150—154.

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ing from the church: the chancellor has a fine houſe in Luinmeers field. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by biſhop Wiſhart 1270[s]; a new church, erected on its ſite 1699; a houſe of Obſervantines by biſhop John Lacy 1476[t], where is now kept an annual fair; an hoſpital for lepers in the Gorbels or ſuburb 1380; one in the Stable-green port 1491; one for twelve old men, in which the city ſtill maintain four poor men and a preceptor, by biſhop Muirhead, and one at Portuadie near Rutherglen for both ſexes[u]; another hoſpital, now a large almſhouſe for 400 poor[x]; Hutchinſon's hoſpital 1620, and the town's 1642[y]. St. Michael's church was made collegiate by the city 1480, repaired and enlarged 1592. Here are ſeven pariſh churches beſides the cathedral, which contains three pariſh churches. The town has beſides as many meetings for ſectariſts of all kinds. The market places with their handſome gates are no ſmall ornament to the city, which has a large ſuburb on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde, joined to it by a bridge of eight arches. The old bridge, built by biſhop Rae between 1335 and 1367, having been repaired, and the ſouth arch which fell down rebuilt 1671, the Clyde is now ſo much deepened that there is always above ſeven feet of water at the quay[z]. Archbiſhop James Beton before mentioned, who was uncle to the cardinal of that name, built or repaired many bridges in the regality, and cauſed his name to be engraved on them[a]. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 43,000[b]. The magiſtrates were elected by the archbiſhop till the Reformation, and ſince by the citizens[c]. The city is governed by a provoſt, three baillies, a dean of gild and common council of thirteen merchants and twelve mechanics[d].

The great imports of Glaſgow are tobacco and ſugars; its manufactories linens (plain and ſtriped), lawns, cambrics, tapes, fuſtians, napkins, and every kind of muſlin, cotton of all kinds, &c. The rapid improvement of this place may be dated from 1751[e]. Before the breach with America Glaſgow, from its convenient ſituation in reſpect to the Atlantic, and from the active and enterprizing ſpirit of its merchants, engaged the chief trade between the coaſt of America and Scotland. Its merchants, by keeping the tobacco planters always in debt to them, monopolized the tobacco trade, which produced much wealth to the city and immenſe fortunes to individuals, and was almoſt entirely confined to this city, which ſtill engages the chief Weſt-India trade to Scotland, in which they employ a great many ſhips, and has a conſiderable ſhare of American and foreign trade. But of late their great object is the manufacture of ſilk, cotton, and linen, in which they have made a very rapid and ſucceſsful progreſs. Their manufacturing houſes, the increaſe of people for carrying on the manufactures and of their wealth has lately and is daily increaſing the extent of the city and elegance of their buildings. Several very handſome ſtreets have been added, and many improved. Beſides their houſes in town, it is a prevailing faſhion for all who can afford it to have a country houſe as elegant and as much decorated with planting and incloſing as their circumſtances can admit. Theſe numerous villas give the country round Glaſgow the moſt beautiful appearance imaginable.

Glaſgow gives title of earl to the Boyles of Kelburn, of whom David was ſo created 1703 by queen Anne, as before lord Boyle by king William 1699. His great-grandſon George is the preſent and fourth earl. The river carries veſſels of ſmall burden up to the town. But *Port Glaſgow*, nineteen meaſured miles below, at the river's mouth, receives ſhips of the largeſt ſize, where the city of Glaſgow have built a new key 1773, and 1782 an excellent dry dock, with a large inn and a cuſtom-houſe for this coaſt, at which the merchants are obliged to load and unload. This is a burgh of barony, erected by Charles II. 1668, and contiguous to it is the caſtle and burgh of barony of *Newark*. A light-houſe has been erected on the iſland of Little Cumray. Port Glaſgow.

Near to Glaſgow is *Rutherglen*, a burgh royal and a head burgh of the nether ward of Clydeſdale, as Lanerk is of the whole ſhire, and ſpecially of the upper ward[f]. Rutherglen.

At *Leſmahagow*, ſixteen miles from Glaſgow, was an abbey of Tyronenſes, cell to Kelſo, founded 1140 by David I. and dedicated to St. Machut. It was burnt by John of Eltham, brother to Edward III. 1336, and again by the Reformers 1560[g]. The church conſiſts of four ailes; the north belongs to Wen of Blackwood, built 1595; the ſouth at the ſame time by the Durhams; the other north aile to the Wens of Stonebyr, rebuilt 1725, and the other to the north to the proprietor of Corhouſe. The ſteeple or weſt tower has the arms of Wiſhart, Cair, and a third coat defaced. Near it in the pariſh of *Draffin* is *Craignethan* caſtle, called by Buchanan *Draffin* caſtle, the ſeat of James earl of Arran, who fell in love with queen Mary; but not ſucceeding in his addreſſes, appeared ever after diſturbed and diſconcerted. It was demoliſhed by order of the king and council 1579, and the earl did not long ſurvive it[h]. Leſmahagow. Draffin. Craignethan *caſtle.*

At the weſt end of a fair bay ſtands *Gouroc* town and caſtle, where is a good road and excellent harbour, lately contrived, and a village built. The caſtle was taken down 1747. Two miles more inward ſtands *Greenock*, a burgh of barony, a good road, and a well-built town of beſt account on all the coaſt: the chief reſort of the herring fiſhery, the royal company whereof have built here a houſe for the convenience of trade, which flouriſhes here, and the town is greatly increaſed. Sir John Shaw of Greenock made this harbour. His anceſtor built the church, and his family was conſiderable in theſe parts, and had a pleaſant caſtle here. Queen Anne a. r. 2. advanced John Crawford to the title of viſcount Mount-Crawford, which he afterwards changed for that of Garrioch. At Eaſt Greenock, a mile weſt from Port Glaſgow, was a ruined caſtle, and near it *Crawford's dike*, a burgh of barony, of Gouroc. Greenock.

[s] Keith, 272. [t] Ib. 275. [u] Ib. 290. [x] Gibſon's Hiſt. of Glaſgow, p. 52.
[y] Short account of the Town's hoſpitals in Glaſgow, Edinb. 1738. 1742. [z] Ib. 119. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 130.
[a] Keith, 121. [b] Gibſon, Ib. 124. [c] Ib. 82. [d] Ib. 127. [e] Ib. 114.
[f] Dalrymple. [g] Keith, 249. [h] Edinb. Weekly Mag. Ap. 1773. 36.

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one ſtreet, where are ſome good houſes, and a convenient harbour, capable of containing ſhips of conſiderable burden.

Renfrew *barony.*

The barony of *Renfrew*, antiently from one of its rivers called *Strath Greef*, is ſeparated from Dunbartonſhire on the weſt by the river Clyde, which carries up ſhips of great burden for ten miles. It was antiently in the ſhire of Lanerk, but was by king Robert III. erected into a ſhire. The earl of Eglington was heretable ſheriff. On the eaſt it joins to Lanerkſhire, and on the weſt and ſouth to the ſheriffdom of Aire. That part which lies near Clyde is pleaſant and fertile, interſperſed with a few riſing grounds, but the reſt is more barren, hilly, and mooriſh. Great improvements have been made in its agriculture within the preſent century. Cotton and linen manufactures are carried on with great ſucceſs. The nobility and gentry here keep up a continual relation by intermarriages. The convenience of the frith of Clyde, on whoſe coaſt is every where ſafe riding for ſhips, has occaſioned great improvement in theſe parts [z].

Renfrew.

Renfrew, the principal town of the county, made a burgh royal by Robert III. had a caſtle of the Lord High-Stewart of Scotland, whoſe ſite on the Clyde ſtill retains the name of Caſtlehill. The town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet about half a mile long, having a ſpacious market-place and handſome town-houſe, and is governed by a provoſt and two town-bailiffs. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, and carries on a fine thread manufacture. The pariſh church is large and old: the ſouth aile is the burial-place of the Roſſes of Halkhead; of whom ſir Joſiah Roſs and his lady have a monument with their effigies. The town had once ſome foreign trade, but now chiefly to Ireland. It has a very convenient harbour called *Puddock*, formed by the tract of the antient channel of the Clyde, into which the tide flows, and carries veſſels of conſiderable burden up to the bridge. At this burgh Sumerled thane of Argyle rebelling againſt Malcolm IV. was defeated and hanged 1164 [i]. Near

Inch *c.*

the town on the Clyde ſtood *Inch* caſtle, the ſeat of the Roſſes of Halkhead, ſince of lord Roſs [k]. The eſtate being purchaſed by Mr. Spiers of Elderſlie, he took down the old caſtle and built a handſome houſe to the north of it [l].

The Roſſes of Hawlkhead, where was their principal ſeat, much improved 1634, have been lords of parliament ever ſince the beginning of the reign of James IV. 1489. George, the twelfth lord, died without iſſue 1762, and the title is extinct [m]. The eſtate devolved to his ſiſter's ſon the preſent earl of Glaſgow.

Scotſtown was the ſeat of the Montgomeries, a branch of the family of Eglinton. *Jordan hill* of the Crawfords, ſold and rebuilt [n].

At *Cruikſton* is part of a ſquare tower of an old caſtle, the ſeat of the Stuarts earls and dukes of Lennox, near which they ſhew a large yew tree ten feet round for the firſt ſeven feet of its height [o], under which they ſay Mary queen of Scots ſat with great delight in early life, and which is pretended to be expreſſed on her ſilver coins or ryals (commonly called *Cruikſton dollars* [p]), ſtruck during her marriage with Darnley. Mr. Ruddiman, in his notes on Anderſon's Diplomata, firſt detected the error, and ſhewed, that the tree on the coin was a *palm* tree, up which a lizard is creeping to a crown. Mr. Thoreſby engraved one of theſe coins without the lizard [q]. He [r] mentions at Temple Newſom in Yorkſhire the bed in which Henry Darnley was there born, with the inſcription, *Avant Darnle, jamais darriere, avant Darnle.* This eſtate and manſion belonged to the Lenoxes by gift of Henry VIII. Cruikſton.

In the lands of *Roſshill* are veſtiges of a Britiſh camp [s].

Sir Alan Cathcart was created lord Cathcart by James II. 1442. His lineal deſcendant William is the preſent and ninth lord. His reſidence is at Sundran on the river Kylne in King's Kyle [3]. The caſtle of *Cathcart* ſtands on the banks of Cart, but does not belong to the family [t]. Cathcart.

Paiſley, ſix miles from Glaſgow, is a large and populous town, not ill-built, having four pariſh churches and two ſeceding meeting-houſes, and a church of relief [u], a handſome town-houſe, market-houſe, poor-houſe, hoſpital, and alms-houſe. Till 1736 the whole pariſh aſſembled in the abbey church. It contains from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants, and owes its conſequence to the manufacture of thread and lawn eſtabliſhed here in this century [x]. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture of cambrics, ſtriped linens, and gauzes. Here was a tower or caſtle, taken down by the regent in queen Mary's time [y]. The old town is ſituate on the ſouth ſlope of a ridge of hills with an extenſive proſpect. The old bridge was rebuilt 1782, and two others over the White Cart 1760 and 1762 [z]. From a very accurate ſurvey made about four or five years ago, the number of families in this town and ſuburbs amounted to 3729, which, at five to each family, amounts to 18,645 inhabitants; but this town has advanced ſo rapidly, that it is at preſent ſaid to contain upwards of 22,000: and of late they have got a handſome hackney coach for the conveniency of the inhabitants. Paiſley.

What remains of the church juſtifies Mr. Camden's encomium of it. It was founded by *Walter* [a]

[z] G.

[a] A mount, ſuppoſed his camp, near Paiſley (Pennant's Voy. to the Hebr. p. 151.), is either a quarry heap or modern work. Semple's new edition of Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſhire, 250.

[k] Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſhire, p. 44—46. [l] Ib. p. 21. [m] Ib. p. 232. 235.

[n] Crawf. 46. [o] Semple, 229.

[p] By the vulgar *ryals*, *half* and *quarter ryals*, A. D. 1565, 1566, and 1567.

[q] Anderſon tranſlated *ſhell paddok* limax; but the figure on the coin is plainly a *lizard*. See Cardonnell's Scot. Coins, pref. p. xvi—xix. the act for this coinage. [r] Duc. Leod. p. 229. 393.

[s] Semple, 232. [3] Dalrymple. [t] Semple, 196. [u] Q. chapel of eaſe.

[x] Pen. ubi ſup. See a particular detail of the riſe and progreſs of the thread manufactory, Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. for May and June.

[y] Buchanan, XXI. 25. [z] Semple, 319.

[a] Dalrymple, correcting this miſtake, takes occaſion to rectify the erroneous pedigree of the great Stewarts of Scotland, printed with the Scotiſh acts of parliament. But as this takes up ſeven octavo pages, we beg leave to refer to him, p. 82—90.

(not *Alexander*) Fitz Alan 1164, for black monks from Wenloc in Shropſhire, and was the common burying-place of the family of Stewart till they became kings of Scotland. The nave of the abbey church 110 feet long by 63, and 82 feet high, is the preſent kirk; the tranſepts and choir are reduced to ſhells. The refectory with its long gallery was let for a dancing-ſchool; the reſt of the buildings are modernized and let out to tradeſpeople. The great front ſtair-caſe was taken down 1780. The earl of Abercorn's burial-place, an old Gothic chapel without ornament, on the ſouth ſide of the church, perhaps the chapter-houſe, has a very extraordinary echo. It is 48 feet by 24, the eaſt gabel adorned with reliefs of ſcripture, &c. hiſtory. Into it the preſent earl removed the remains and monument of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce, wife of Walter grand ſteward of Scotland, and mother of Robert II. She died 1317 as pretended by a fall from her horſe in hunting, which diſlocated her neck. Being pregnant, her child is ſaid to have been brought into the world by the Cæſarian operation, and to have received a hurt in his eye, which procured him the name of king *Blearie*, and a croſs erected on the ſpot was called *Queen Blear-eye*'s croſs. Part of a long octagon ſtone is uſed as a lintel to a barn at the Knoc: at which farm have been dug up Roman urns [b]. Lord Hailes [c] has fully detected the abſurdity of this ſtory, which every traveller (not excepting Mr. Pennant) had adopted. His lordſhip obſerves, that Marjory could not be intitled to the name of queen till fifty-ſeven years after her death, on the acceſſion of her ſon, and that *Cuinè Blair* in the Galic language, ſignifies *Memorial of Battle*, ſuch as the croſs is moſt likely to have been. In the ſame chapel were interred Elizabeth Muir and Euphemia Roſs, conſorts of Robert II. [d] In the north wall of the church is a large altar-tomb with quatre-foils under a ſurbaſt arch.

George Schaw, abbot 1484, enlarged and beautified this monaſtery and its precinct with the orchard and gardens, encloſing them with a high wall of hewn ſtone a mile in circuit, on the weſt ſide of which was this inſcription, and the arms of Shaw, three bucks heads and a chief, ſupported by angels and a croſier behind:

Ya callid Robert George of Shawe
Abut my abbay garte make yis way
Thouſande four hundreth zheyr
Thirtye and foure the date but
[Pray for his ſalvation]
Yt made thys nobil fundaciown.

The line in hooks is purpoſely eraſed.

In an outer corner of this wall was a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in a niche, and under her this diſtich:

Hacne vade via niſi dixeris Ave Maria:
Sit ſemper ſine væ qui tibi dicit Ave [e].

The arms of Scotland, of Shaw, and a third coat a feſs cheque, ſupported by lions rampant, were on the north ſide next the road.

The large orchard and garden adjoining to the abbey on the eaſt is now laid out for a new town by the earl of Abercorn, and the ſtones of the wall applied to the ſame uſe 1778: eighty-one houſes, containing 257 families, and 345 rooms, were finiſhed in 1782, and the ſtreets and a handſome inn laid out. The ſtone with abbot Shaw's inſcription is made a lintel to a houſe-door in Cotton-ſtreet, and reſerved to the ſaid houſe without a power in the landlord or tenant to remove it. The other ſtone with antient armorial bearings is in another houſe in Incle-ſtreet. The great planetree is alſo reſerved to the Abercorn family.

Lord Claud Hamilton, abbot of Paiſley, third ſon of duke Hamilton, obtained on the diſſolution from James VI. 1587, a charter, erecting the lands of the abbey into a temporal lordſhip, was created lord Paiſley 1591, and died 1621. His eldeſt ſon was created lord Abercorn 1604, and 1606 raiſed to the dignity of an earl. His lineal deſcendant James is preſent and eighth earl.

The lordſhip of Paiſley was diſpoſed of to the earl of Angus 1592, and by him to William lord Cochran, afterwards earl of Dundonald 1653; in which family it continued to 1764, when the preſent earl of Abercorn re-purchaſed the paternal inheritance of his family [f]. John, earl of Dundonald, beautified the houſe and gardens [g].

On the hill, on whoſe ſlope the town ſtands, is a large Roman camp, which ſeems to have incloſed the whole ſite of the town a mile in compaſs. But it is moſt probable that the prætorium has been miſtaken for the camp; and that the other works, if they really exiſt, were outworks. It is triple trenched, the banks very high, and the ground ſounds as if hollow. About half a mile to the ſouth and weſt are two more eminences forming with this a triangle; on which are camps, which by their traces ſeem to have been about the ſize of the former (a further proof of the above miſtake), and only ſingle trenched, and might have been outpoſts or exploratory camps [h].

At *Langſide* alſo is an appearance of an old camp on the top of the hills. Here was fought *the field of Langſyde* between queen Mary and the earl of Murray, regent, which was gained by the latter [i]. Langſyde.

Blackſton, on the river Black Cart, was the country-houſe of the abbot of Paiſley, built by abbot George Shaw t. James IV. and after the Reformation much improved by James firſt earl of Abercorn: from whoſe family it came to that of Maxwell, and by marriage to Napier. Alexander, a deſcendant of the inventor of the logarithms, has much improved it and the country about it [k]. Blackſton.

Biſhop Gibſon ſays, that in the lands of *Newyards* near Paiſley is a ſpring, which ebbs and flows with the tide, though far above any ground to which the tide comes. Mr. Crawford in his Hiſtory of the Shire of Renfrew, applies this to a ſpring in the lands of *Woodſide*, which is three

[b] Semple, 30. [c] Annals, I. 278—283. [d] Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, 147.
[e] Keith, 252. [f] Semple, 292, 293. Douglas's Deſcription of the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, 1782, 55—57.
[g] Pennant, ubi ſup. 149, 150. Crawford's Renfrew, p. 8. [h] Crawford, Ib.
[i] Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſh. p. 5. [k] Ib. 5. 16.

miles

miles from the Clyde and half a mile from Paiſley bridge, and the ground much higher than that river. The river *White Cart*, on which the town ſtands, and over which it has three ſtone bridges, each of three arches, is commended for the ſize and fineneſs of the pearls frequently found here and five miles higher. They fiſh for them chiefly in ſummer, and find them at the bottom of the water in a ſhell fiſh not bigger than an ordinary muſcle. This river riſes between Eagleſham in Renfrewſhire and Kilbrid in Clydeſdale, and after running ſome miles north turns north-weſt to Paiſley, and thence north to the kirk of Inchenan, where, under its fine bridge of ten large arches admitting ſhips of 40 tons, it meets with *Black Cart* and *Griſe*, and they fall together into Clyde a little below that church [m].

Inchenan. *Inchenan* church belonged to the Knights Templars, who had all their lands within the ſhire of Renfrew erected into a regality called the *Regality of Greenend* [n]. In a plain field on the banks of the Clyde ſtood ſome conſiderable remains of the old palace of Inchenan, one of the ſeats of the illuſtrious family of Lenox, built by Matthew earl of Lenox and Elizabeth his counteſs 1506 [o], now all taken down, and the ſite ploughed: one of the ſtones built into the gabel end of a corn-mill is inſcribed, D. D. F. S. L. H. C. L. 1631 [p]. A mile north of it is the houſe and barony of *Barochan*, belonging to the Flemings [q]. Barochan croſs is a Daniſh ſtone eight feet high by twenty inches broad and nine thick, adorned with wreath work, lions, and other beaſts [r]. There is another at *Mid Arthurly* ſeven feet by two inches and nine thick, adorned with wreath work, but now defaced and uſed as a bridge [s]. In a field in *Nielſtone* pariſh ſtands a ſingle ſtone called *Niel's Stone* [t].

Erſkine. *Erſkine* caſtle is the ſeat of the antient lords of that name, ſince earls of Mar. John, eighteenth lord Erſkine and eleventh earl of Mar, a man of the moſt ſhining parts and greateſt capacity of moſt of his contemporaries, was one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland in the four firſt Britiſh parliaments, and one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate to queen Anne. On the acceſſion of George I. he was deprived of all his offices, and retiring to his eſtate in the north of Scotland, raiſed a rebellion in favour of the Pretender, whom he proclaimed September 11, 1715, and commanded his troops at Sheriff muir, where he was defeated, and going abroad died at Aix-la-chapelle 1732. His eſtate was purchaſed by his brother John's ſon, who now enjoys it [u]. The barony of Erſkine was ſold to lord Blantyre, who ſtill enjoys it with the houſe. At Erſkin on the Clyde were found the two inſcriptions Pl. III. fig. 4 and 5. now in Glaſgow library.

Maxwell town. Half a mile ſouth-weſt from Paiſley is *Maxwell town*, a neat little village, erected ſince 1746, with a gauze manufactory [x].

A little north from Irvin caſtle is the caſtle and barony of *Achinames* belonging to the Crawfords [y]. Achinames c.

A little north from this caſtle, whoſe ruins have been applied to incloſe land, is the village of *Kilbarkan*, a burgh of barony with a linen manufactory. Near this the houſe of *Johnſtown*, and oppoſite to it that of *Cochran*, belonging to a family of that name, of whom William was created lord Cochran of Coudam and Dundonald by Charles I. 1647, and earl of Dundonald by Charles II. 1669 [z]; in which title he is ſucceeded by his lineal deſcendant Alexander ninth and preſent earl. Kilbarkan. Cochran.

A little eaſt of Cochran is the caſtle and barony of *Elderſly*, remarkable for giving deſignation to ſir William Wallace, governor of Scotland, who is ſtill remembered as one of the greateſt patriots and champions that kingdom ever had; and who being betrayed to the Engliſh was executed and quartered as a traitor 1305. He left only one daughter, who was married to ſir William Baillie of Hoperig; but the eſtate of Elderſly returned to the family of Craigie [a]. Elderſly c.

Near the river *Greef* ſtand the caſtle of *Duchal* [b], great part of the ruins remaining with the old draw-bridge and draw-well; and that of *Ranfurly*; the latter belonging to the Knoxes, anceſtors of John Knox the reformer [c]. *Houſtoun* caſtle belonged to a family of its own name. Near it is a high and broad artificial hill, ſuppoſed a Roman fort [d]. Some of the family of Houſtoun are buried and have monuments in the chapel there of the fifteenth century [e]. The caſtle was ſold to governor Macrae, whoſe heir pulled down four of the five ſquares round a court 1780-1, and built with the materials a new town here [f]. Duchal. Ranfurly. Houſtoun.

Bargaran, the ſeat of the Shaws, is remarkable for the laſt ſtruggles of expiring credulity in witchcraft in this part of the Britiſh dominions 1697 [g]. Bargaran.

Three miles weſt from Ereſkine is *Finlayſton* caſtle, the ſeat of the earl of Glencairn, a noble large building round a court, on a riſing ground, ſurrounded by fine plantations [h]. Finlayſton.

On the Clyde ſtands the ruinous caſtle of *Leven*, and more inland ſtood that of *Dunrod* [i], and the old tower or houſe of *Ardgowan* and ſeat of ſir Michael Stewart [k]. Leven. Dunrod.

From Errickſtone, at one end of the county to Maul's Meer at the other, where it borders on Renfrew, are evident traces of a Roman military way, called to this day the *Watling-ſtreet*, viſible in ſome places for miles together. And there is a tradition that another Roman *ſtreet* went from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

John lord Semple was advanced to that dignity by James IV. 1488, and ſlain with him at Floddon. From him by an heir female Hugh, the thirteenth and preſent lord, is deſcended [l]. Anne, heireſs and eldeſt ſiſter of Francis eighth lord, marrying Francis Abercromby, of Fittermer, eſq. he was

[m] Crawford, p. 3.
[n] Ib. p. 2. Semple, 41, 42. Pennant, ubi ſup. 139.
[o] Crawford, 75. Keith, 266.
[p] Crawf. 76.
[q] Semple, 44.
[r] Ib. 107, 108.
[s] Ib. 171.
[t] Ib. 175.
[u] Ib. 58, 59.
[x] Penn. 148.
[y] Crawf. 56.
[z] Ib. 57.
[a] Ib. 60, 61. Semple.
[b] Ib. 65.
[c] Ib. 67, 68.
[d] Semple, 140.
[e] Crawford, 70, 71.
[f] Semple, 106.
[g] "Sadduciſmus Debellatus; or a true Narrative of Sorceries exerciſed on Mrs. Shaw of Bargaran, 1648," 4to. Brit. Top. II. 712.
[h] Crawf. 82.
[i] Ib. 93.
[k] Ib. 94. Semple, 99.
[l] Dalrymple. Crawford, ubi ſup. 52. 77—82.

honoured

honoured by James VII. with the title of lord Glasford for life.

Caſtle Semple.

Near to the houſe of *Caſtle Semple* was the collegiate chapel of *Lochwinioch* or *Caſtle Semple*, founded by John, firſt lord Semple 1505, for a prebendary and three chaplains [m], now the burying-place of this noble family, but the upper part made a workſhop [n]. The lordſhip of Caſtle Semple was alienated by Robert brother of Francis eighth lord to colonel M'Dowall, who 1735 pulled down the old houſe. In the middle of Lochwinioch loch oppoſite to the church is a little rock, on which Robert the great lord Semple, grandſon of John the firſt lord, built a ſmall tower called the *Peel of Caſtle Semple* [o].

At *Calderhaugh* is an old figure of a man on an aſs with a Saxon inſcription. The pedeſtal buried.

[m] Crawford, p. 52. Keith, 288. [n] Crawf. 9, 10. Semple, 146. 149. 153. [o] Semple, ib.

LENNOX.

ON the other ſide of the Cluyd above Glaſcow *Lennox*[a] or *Leven* extends a great way north among chains of mountains, having its name from the river *Leven*, which Ptolemy calls LELANONIVS[b], and which runs into the Cluyd from *Lough Lomund*, a lake which here ſpreads itſelf at the foot of the mountains, in length 20 miles[c] and eight miles in breadth, plentifully ſtocked with fiſh; of which it has one ſpecies peculiar to itſelf called *pollac*. It is full of iſlands, concerning which the common people tell many traditional ſtories. I ſhall not, however, diſpute the reality of the floating iſland here, there being no reaſon why a light and porous body ſhould not float on the water; and Pliny[d] relates that in the lake Vadimon were floating iſlands covered with graſs, reeds, and ruſhes. It muſt, however, be left to thoſe who are better acquainted with the nature of this place to determine the truth of theſe lines of our countryman Necham:

Ditatur fluviis Albania, ſaxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.
Scotland abounds with rivers, Lomund cold
Produces wood which ſtoney cruſts infold.

All round the edges of the lake are fiſhermen's huts; but there is nothing worth notice except *Kilmoronoc*, an elegant manſion of the earls of *Caſſils*, on the eaſt ſide, commanding a moſt delightful proſpect of the lake. But where the *Leven* empties itſelf out of the lake into the Cluyd ſtands *Al-cluid* as the antients call it, which Bede[e] (though I know not in what language) ſays, ſignifies the *rock Cluid*. Certain it is, that *Ar-cluid* ſignifies in Britiſh *upon* Cluid, and *Cluid* in old Engliſh means a *rock*. Later ages named it *Dunbritton* or the *Britans' town*; and, by a corrupt tranſpoſition, *Dunbarton*, becauſe the Britans held it longeſt againſt the Scots, Picts, and Saxons. It is by nature the ſtrongeſt fortification or caſtle in all Scotland, ſtanding at the confluence of two rivers in a graſſy plain on a craggy rock with two ſummits; on one of which is a watch-tower, and on the other, which is lower, riſe a number of towers. Between theſe two ſummits, on the north ſide, is the only approach, ſcarce acceſſible to a ſingle man by ſteps cut with great difficulty in the ſlope of the rock. Inſtead of ditches it has the Levin on the weſt, the Cluyd on the ſouth, and on the eaſt a moraſs, which when the tide is in is entirely covered with water; and on the north the ſteepneſs of its ſituation forms its defence. Truſting to the nature of this place and their own valour, ſome remains of the Britans, who, as Gildas expreſſes it, "ſought ſhelter in craggy mountains, "fortified ſteeps, and thickeſt woods and ſea cliffs," defended themſelves here in the midſt of their enemies for 100 years after the departure of the Romans[f]. For Bede writes, that in his time it was the ſtrongeſt city of the Britans. But in the year 756 Eadbert king of Northumberland and Oeng king of the Picts, beſet it with united forces, and reducing it to extremities obliged it to ſurrender upon terms[g]. From this place the country about it is called the ſheriffdom of *Dumbarton*, and has long acknowledged the earls of Lennox for its hereditary ſheriffs.

With regard to theſe earls, to ſay nothing of the earlier ones, one Duncan was earl of Lennox in the reign of Robert II.[h] He left only daughters, of whom one married Alan *Stewart*, deſcended from Robert, younger ſon of Walter, ſecond of that name, high ſteward of Scotland, and brother of Alexander *Stewart* II. from whom the royal[i] family of Scotland is derived. For from the honorary title of *ſteward* of the kingdom given to the perſon who preſided over the revenues of the crown, this moſt noble family had its name. Alan had iſſue John earl of Lennox, and Robert commander of the Scotch garde de corps, firſt eſtabliſhed by Charles VI. king of France, in return for the ſervices done to the crown of France by the Scottiſh nation, who had deſerved ſo well of his kingdom by their valour. The ſame king conferred on him the lordſhip of *Aubigny* in Auvergne for his bravery. This John had a ſon named Matthew earl of Lennox, who married the daughter of Hamilton by Mariona daughter of king James II. by whom he had John earl of Lennox, who taking up arms to reſcue king James V. from the Douglaſes and Hamiltons, was ſlain by his[k] uncle the earl of Arran[l]. He left iſſue

LELANONIVS. *Loch Lomond.*

Pollac, a fiſh.

Kilmoronoc.

Alcluyd.

Dunbritton. Britannodunum.

Earls of *Lennox* or *Leven.*

Stewart.

A troop of Scots in France.

[a] *Minox.* Raven. MS. n. Gale. [b] f. *Lavonius* or Φλανογιος as *ſinus Flanonicus* in Iſtria. *Manavi.* Raven. corruptly. Id.
[c] 24. [d] Ep. VIII. 20. [e] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 12.
[f] Severus drew a wall between the Picts and Britain, *i. e.* between Bodotria and Glotta. Here, therefore, the Britans ſettled from the reign of Severus; and here only are we to look for the *vallum* or χωμα of Severus before mentioned, in vol. III.—MS. in Gale.
[g] R. Hoveden. [h] III. D. [i] *nobleſt* and royal race. D. [k] *maternal uncle.* D.
[l] Mr. Combe ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1782, a jewel, ſuppoſed to have been worn by Margaret counteſs of Lennox, grandmother to James I. and intended to commemorate the death of her huſband Matthew earl of Lennox, ſlain at Stirling 1572, by a party of queen Mary's adherents aſſembled under the command of Kircaldy of Grange. This jewel, in form of a heart, is of gold enamelled and ſet with precious ſtones, a cluſter of 30 pearls in form of a bunch of grapes pendant from the point. The whole weighs 2 oz. 2 dwt. On the obverſe are chaſed and enamelled the figures of Prudence and Peace ſupporting a crowned heart; and under them two other figures of Faith and Hope with the bible between them. On the fillet round the whole is this inſcription:

Quha hopis ſtil conſtantly with Patience
Sal obteine victorie in yair pretence.

In a cell under the coronet opening with a joint is inſcribed, M S L. *Matthew Stuart (earl of) Lennox*, under a laurel crown, and on the back of the coronet oppoſed to the cypher and ſerving to cloſe the cell are painted two hearts, joined by a blue riband, pierced with two darts inſcribed, *Quhat ye raſolv.* The heart before mentioned opens in like manner, and diſcovers a cell with a ſkull and croſs bones,

Matthew earl of Lennox, who, after various adventures in France and Scotland, met with better fortune in England by the favour of Henry VIII. who gave him to wife his ſiſter's daughter with a conſiderable eſtate. From this happy marriage are deſcended Henry and Charles. Henry by Mary queen of Scots, had James VI. king of Britain, who by divine appointment came into the world under the happieſt auſpices to unite in one empire the Britiſh world, divided in itſelf as well as antiently from the reſt of the world, and to eſtabliſh (as we hope and pray) eternal ſecurity to our children's children through endleſs ages. Charles had an only daughter Arabella[m], who by an application to polite literature ſo much beyond her ſex ſo highly improved her other accompliſhments, that ſhe may rank with the ladies of antient times. On the death of Charles, after the earldom of Lennox, whereof he was *infeoffed*, was reſumed by act of parliament in 1579, and Robert his uncle, biſhop of Caithneſs, had held this title a ſhort time, in lieu of which he had of the king the title of earl of March, king James conferred on Eſmè *Stewart* ſon of John lord Aubigny and ſecond[n] brother of the aforeſaid Matthew earl of Lennox before mentioned, the title of duke of Lennox, which his ſon Lewis at preſent enjoys. For ever ſince the time of Charles VI. there were of this family lords of Aubigny in France, Robert before mentioned and Bernard or Everard under Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. whom Jovius has tranſmitted to poſterity with applauſe for his gallant behaviour in the wars of Naples, the faithful adherent of Henry VII. when he came to England, who bore for his arms a lion between buckles, with this motto, DISTANTIA IVNGIT, becauſe by his means the diſtant kingdoms of France and Scotland were ſo cloſely united in the league of friendſhip; as Robert *Stewart* lord *D'Aubigny* of the ſame houſe *, marſhal of France under Lewis XI. for the like reaſon bore the royal arms of France with buckles Or in a bordure G. which ever ſince that time have been borne by the earls and dukes of Lennox.

James king of *Britain.*

Lords of *Aubigny* or *Obigny.*

* Paradin.

and at the back is a bugle horn ſtringed, ſupported by two united hands, and round it, *Death ſhall diſſolve.* On the reverſe of the jewel are emblems relative to the earl, as the phœnix, ſalamander, and pelican. On the oppoſite ſide of theſe figures is a man armed and croſs-legged recumbent under a ſtarry ſky, a marigold near him, and over his head a bird perched on a laurel-branch, and round this compartment,

My ſtate to yir I may compear
For zou quite is of bontes rair.

By turning the ſcrew of the point to which the bunch of pearls hang, the whole heart opens, and diſcovers many alluſions to the Reformation, of which the earl was ſo great a promoter. In the upper part is Time drawing Truth out of the well, and putting to flight three evil dæmons iſſuing from Hell to deſtroy her. Over him, *Tym gares all Lein*, i. e. Time cauſes all learning or knowledge. Oppoſite to theſe are cruciſixes burning at a ſtake, and a woman ſitting on a throne extending her arm, and over her, *Gar tell my releaſe.* Underneath is an armed man killing a woman, ſuperſcribed, *Ze ſeim al my pleæur.* On the left of theſe two combatants, one juſt expired, probably repreſenting the earl's death. Ant. Soc. min.

[m] married to the earl of Hertford in England. D.

[n] *fratris* ſecundi Matthæi *quem dixi.* Gibſon tranſlates it *ſecond* brother of Matthew, but I think he was third brother. See Crawford Peer. 261, 262. Dalrymple calls him *younger* brother.

LENNOX

ADDITIONS.

LENNOX is alſo called *Dumbartonſhire*, and is made part of the Damnii: though ſome learned men, according to the diviſion of it into the High and Low country, have thought fit to aſſign the latter to the Gadeni, and the former to the Vacomagi, the remains of whoſe name they fancy in *Blowvochie*, a village on Loch Lomond. But, without attending to theſe vague conjectures, we obſerve, that this county is bounded on the ſouth by the river and frith of Clyde; on the weſt by Loch Lomond, and the water of the ſame name falling into it; on the north by the Grampian hills, and on the eaſt by the water of Blane dividing it from Stirlingſhire. Its length is about 24 miles, and its breadth about 20. This ſhire conſiſts entirely of rugged mountains riſing ſuddenly and ſome almoſt perpendicular from their baſes to their ſummits, except the valley covered by the water of Loch Lomond, and a few ſtrips upon the banks of the ſtreams that feed the loch, of which Endroch is the chief. The mountains from their height being much expoſed to the violence of ſtorms are naked, fit only for paſture for ſheep, goats, and black cattle, and theſe are the chief produce of the ſhire. It alſo abounds in game of various kinds. On the banks of the rivulets falling into the loch, and on the ſides of the under part of the loch which are margined with wood, there are many agreeable ſeats and plantations belonging to gentlemen; and about theſe are many conſiderable corn-fields; but the lightneſs of the ſoil where it is arable is a great enemy to the fertility of Dumbartonſhire. This circumſtance with the ſterility of its mountains will probably prevent it from ever becoming either populous or the ſeat of manufacture. It is more remarkable for its natural and romantic beauties than for its wealth and fertility. The lower part lying towards the eaſt is very fertile in corn, eſpecially along the rivers. The higher is hilly, moory, and fitter for paſture, particularly at the beginning of the Grampian mountains. Its chief and grandeſt natural objects are Loch Lomond, an expanded ſheet of freſh water. Ben Lomond, a lofty mountain of rock ſituated at the top of the loch and the river Leven, by which the waters of the loch are diſcharged into the Clyde. Here is, among a number of gentlemen's ſeats, *Mugdoch* caſtle belonging to the duke of Montroſe[a], a ſquare tower, the antient ſeat of the Grahams; and near it a mount, probably Roman, a gold coin of Nero, and another of Trajan, having been found in the pariſh of *Drummond* on Loch Lomond, which gave birth to John Napier, inventor of the logarithms. The ſmall houſe of *Moſs*, at ſome diſtance, gave birth to George Buchanan[b].

Mugdoch c.

Drummond.

Moſs.

Loch Lomond is perhaps one of the fineſt objects of its kind in Great Britain. An extent of water for 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, narrowing as it advances northward among ſtupendous mountains, which confine it on every ſide except the ſouth, over all the reſt of which that called *Ben Lomond* rears its lofty monſtrous round head 3240 feet above the ſurface of the lake, ſtretching away with a ridge from weſt to eaſt. Theſe mountains are covered with moors, and moſt of them inacceſſible from height. The names of ſome are, *Crain Croſton*, *Glen Falloc*, *Glen of Luſs*, *Glen Finlay*, *Killiter brae*; in the laſt of theſe is a cavern, in which it is pretended are concealed arms. From Luſs all along the lake the beauty of the ſcenery continues. At the end is one of the fineſt views down the lake. From thence we paſs through a moſt romantic country, high mountains covered with heath, with falls of water rolling from their tops; no houſe for ſeveral miles, but now and then a ſolitary hut. The road is very good, being the military way made 1745. After aſcending the mountains for ſeveral miles we arrive at a ſummit, on which is a ſtone with theſe words, "Reſt and be thankful." In Loch Lomond are 24 iſlands, ſome inhabited by fiſhermen, and moſt of them beautifully wooded with oak, alder, and birch, except ſome few which are mere rocks. *Inch Calloch* has ruins of a church; *Inch Galbraith* of a caſtle; *Inch Murrins* a houſe of the Lennox family with a park[c]. The beſt view of it is from a promontory above *Luſs*, a village on its weſt ſide, where it begins to contract itſelf, and beyond which are not above one or two iſlands. But a very advantageous view may be had of it with ſixteen of its iſlands by aſcending the moors ſeven miles ſhort of Luſs; a little above a ſquare ſtone with a hole on it like the baſe of a croſs, and called *Corſtone*, q. d. *Croſs ſtone*. On the moor near Corſtone is held annually in Auguſt, one of the greateſt fairs in the country for horſes and cattle. Incloſures advance rapidly on theſe moors; whence, with a very little change of place, the curious traveller may at the ſame time ſee the frith of Clyde, with ports Glaſgow and Greenock, and their numerous ſhipping. The vale from the lake to Dumbarton is unſpeakably beautiful and diverſified by cultivation. The lake has increaſed and extended itſelf for ſeveral years. Mr. Golborne undertook to prevent this by forming a canal navigation down the Leven, up which the tide flows two miles and a quarter.

Loch Lomond.

BenLomond.

[a] Gibſon corrected.

[b] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 152.

[c] Ib. 153.

Leven is a large ſtream of limpid water, the outlet of the loch. It runs through a delightful vale about ſix miles long, beautifully ornamented on each ſide of the river with ſeveral gentlemen's villas, farms, plantations, and natural woods. Among which is *Bonhill*, the ſeat of the late Dr. Smollett, to whoſe memory a ſtately column of hewn ſtone has been erected [d], and is ſeen by its height at a conſiderable diſtance. Behind theſe woods on each ſide are the rocky mountains, which give a fine effect to the cultivated vale. The chief ſalmon fiſhery on the weſt of Scotland is in Leven. Over it near the town of Dumbarton is an elegant ſtone bridge, built at the expence of government. By the town of Dumbarton (which, though the county town of the ſhire, is very inconſiderable), over the bridge up the ſide of the Leven and along the ſide of Loch Lomond, is carried a military road, hewn in many places out of the ſolid rock by miners, which is the chief communication between the low country and the highlands of Scotland. In travelling this road, which winds through the woods along the loch, the traveller is entertained with a variety of the moſt picturesque ſcenery that nature can poſſibly afford. In ſome places he is ſhaded with natural woods; and, on a ſudden, ſurpriſed with beautiful openings to the loch, the iſlands in it, and diſtant woods around it; and, at other times, to rocky and heathy mountains; and when on theſe ſituations which command a fine proſpect of the loch, ſerene and ſhining like a mirror, the numerous iſlands on it and banks round it, covered with woods and variegated in their colour by the foliage, the villas and corn-fields in the valleys, the awful and gloomy mountains ſpangled with ſtreams of water guſhing from them and tumbling down with great violence and noiſe into the deep glens between them, and the ſuperb *Ben* nodding his craggy top among the clouds over the whole, there is every thing of the true ſublime that can ſwell the mind or fill the ſoul.

Buchanan. *Buchanan*, the ſeat of a family of that name for ſix or ſeven centuries, was purchaſed by that of Montroſe to which it now belongs [e].

Kilmoronoc. *Kilmoronoc* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of *Caſſil*, belonged to the earl of Glencairn 1695, by marriage with an heireſs of Denniſtoun, is now that of the earl of Dundonald.

Alcluith. The language whence Bede derives *Alcluith* is evidently *Pictiſh*, in which he gives the names of the other cities hereabouts. We need not, therefore, perplex ourſelves for a Britiſh, or Saxon, or a Britanno-Saxonic etymology. *Alkluith* is in Pictiſh *the rock of Clyde*, and a moſt diſtinguiſhed picturesque rock it is. With due deference to Mr. Camden I take *Dunbritton* to mean the Briton *rock*, or *hill*, and the Briton *town*. With his deſcription agrees Buchanan's XX. 28, who adds that when any pieces of the rock are broken off they emit a ſulfureous ſmell, that in the upper part of the fort is a black ſort of loadſtone placed by nature in the rock, and that on the ſouth ſide a kind of cleft in the bottom of the rock has been ſo improved by art as to admit of houſes to be built there, and ſmall veſſels to come up to the very gate of the fort to attack it. Here is at preſent a garriſon of three companies of invalids, and 11 guns, moſtly 12 pounders. The ruined tower, almoſt deſtroyed for the ſake of the ſtone, is ſuppoſed a Roman pharos, and it is imagined the Roman fleet was ſtationed under the rock. The eaſternmoſt of the two ſummits is the loweſt, and between them to the north are narrow ſteps, and a ſpace by nature and art ſo incloſed as to admit a number of buildings along the ſlope, and ſmall boats to the very gate of the caſtle. Along the aſcent in the middle of the two rocks ſtands a cluſter of houſes like another caſtle, ſeparated from the former. The governor's houſe ſeems to hang on the eaſt ſide. On the north ſide it is inacceſſible and beautifully dreſſed with alders. In the caſtle are ſaid to be two wells, one of ſalt the other of freſh water. The ſituation of the caſtle on this rock, which at a diſtance and from ſome points of view appears ſingle, makes it a moſt charming object. The Clyde behind it forms a bay; in the diſtance are the mountains which ſurround Loch Lomond. Vaſt pieces of the rock have been torn from it, by what means unknown. The town is large and well built, having a good church, tolbooth, and inn [f]. In the hollow between the rocks is a well of excellent water, 14 feet deep. This rock, from its natural ſtrength, was deemed impregnable, ſo that the deſperate but ſucceſsful ſcalado of it, 1571, may vie with the capture of the Numidian fortreſs Mulucha by Marius [g], or the more horrible ſurpriſe of Feſcamp by the gallant Bois-roſé. The town is ſmall, but well built, in form of a creſcent. Bagpipes go about every night and morning at nine and five. Swallows are frequently taken in the winter in a torpid ſtate out of the church-ſteeple, as alſo out of a ſand-bank over the river *Endrick* near Loch Lomond, as Mr. Pennant was credibly informed [h]. The church was made collegiate 1450 by Iſabel counteſs of Lenox and ducheſs of Albany, and dedicated to St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland, who was born in Lenox [i].

The following obſervations on the *Alcluith* of Bede and Camden were communicated by a gentleman of this ſhire, who propoſes to give a topographical account of it more full than that by Mr. Nimmo:

Dunbarton. "We can have little doubt that the *Alcluith* of Bede is the ſame with Dunbarton; but from the antiquity of the latter name we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in Bede's days the city of Alcluith bore alſo the denomination of Dunbarton. The learned well know that all names of places, compoſed of the Celtic word *Dun*, are of the moſt remote antiquity, witneſs Lugdunum, Uxellodunum, Vellaunodunum, &c. of the Gauls. Now Dunbarton, Dunbuck, and Dunglaſs, all in the ſame neighbourhood, evince an antiquity at leaſt equally high with Alcluith. Dun is a word, as Lhuyd tells us, common to the antient Güydhelians or Gael, from whence the Cumric Britans have borrowed their vocable *Tin* or *Din*. A great number of the names of places compoſed of the word *Dun*, and ſituated in Gaul, Britain, Spain,

[d] The inſcription on it may be ſeen in Mr. Boſwell's Tour to the Hebrides.
[e] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 154.
[f] Mackaile's letter to ſir R. Sibbald 1683 in M'Farlane's collections.
[g] Salluſt, Bell. Jugurth. c. 92.
[h] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 228, 229.
[i] Keith, 285.

and

and elſewhere, are collected by Buchanan, B. ii. From their antiquity it would ſeem, that ſuch of thoſe as are in Britain were originally impoſed by the Güydhelians or Gael, before the coming in of the latter Belgic colonies, as the Cumric are unacquainted with the word *Dun*, and generally uſe in its ſtead the term *Caer*. Such being, therefore, the antiquity of the *Duns*, it is by no means probable that what was called Alcluith in Bede's days ſhould *afterwards* and when the Saxon idiom was gaining ground have been changed to Dunbarton, a word that ſo clearly evinces a high Celtic antiquity. The word *Dun* does not mean a rock, but has the ſame ſignification with the *Caer* of the Welſh, and *Berg* or *Burg* of the Saxons. *Britain*, ſignifies a high place, ſo that *Dun-Britain* in the Gaelic means a fortreſs or town upon a high place; or, as Dunbarton is ſituated upon a promontory, ſurrounded by water, it may have originally been called *Dunbarrathon*, which literally ſignifies a fortreſs or town upon a promontory in the midſt of waves.

That Alcluith is the ſame with Dunbarton caſtle is perfectly evident from Bede, who tells us, that Alcluith "lingua *eorum* ſignificat *petram Cluith*," i. e. the rock of Clyde. Now Bede, by *lingua eorum*, means the language of the Scots, as in Lib. i. c. 12. he has placed that nation on the north bank of the Clyde; and it is well known, that the caſtle of Dunbarton has a better title to the name of *petra Cluith*, or Clyde's rock, than any other ſpot upon its banks.

It does not indeed appear from Bede that Alcluith was in his days poſſeſſed by the Britans, but only that it was *fortified by the Britans*, and then ſtill exiſted; and he was probably led into this ſuppoſition from its alſo bearing the name of Dun-braitan or Dun-bartan. That Alcluith was built by any other than Caledonian Britans is improbable in the higheſt degree. The Cumric Britans, had they built it, would certainly have beſtowed upon it a Britiſh or Welſh name. Now the word Alcluith is by no means a Cumric but a Gaelic name. Bede, as above noticed, ſays, "lingua eorum (i. e. of the Scots or Gael) ſignificat petram Cluith;" and the fact is, that Alcluith does in their language literally ſignify the rock Cluith or Clyde, *Al* being the Gaelic for *rock* at this day; ſo that Alcluith, as Bede tells us, "lingua eorum" ſtill ſignifies *petra Cluith*.

It therefore cannot be ſaid with any propriety, that the Cumric Britans either built or poſſeſſed Dunbarton in Bede's time. Had they built it, they would have given it a name in their own dialect, and not have ranſacked the dialect of the Gael or Caledonians for a name; and had they been in poſſeſſion of it in Bede's days, as has been idly ſuppoſed, the *lingua eorum* mentioned by Bede muſt have been the language of the Welſh, and ſo the word *Al* ſignifying a rock, would have been deduceable from their language; but the truth is, that the Welſh tongue knows no ſuch word: and in no language of Europe excepting that of the Gael does the word *Al* ſignify a rock.

Mr. Camden confeſſes himſelf totally ignorant of the language uſed by Bede to ſignify *petra Cluith*. He, however, like ſome idle moderns, has attempted to deduce a Gaelic word from a Welſh etymon. In purſuance of which he is firſt obliged to transform Bede's *Alcluith* into *Ancluyd*, and then he tells us, that *Ancluyd* in the Britiſh tongue ſignifies *upon the rock*. His derivation of Dunbarton is equally ridiculous; he ſuppoſes it to have been called Dunbritton, merely becauſe he conceives it to have been fortified and poſſeſſed long by the Britans. The ſame ignorance of the Gaelic has led others to aver, that Alcluith ſignifies the rock of Clyde in the Pictiſh tongue; but that the Pictiſh and Scottiſh language were one and the ſame is pretty evident from what is obſerved by Bede and Nennius. The place at preſent called Kinneil on the forth of Forth, was called, as Nennius says, in the Scottiſh (or Gaelic) *Cenail*, i. e. *Cean-ail*, *Cean-bal* or *Cean-val*, the *head* or *beginning of the wall*; and we find from Bede, that the ſame place was called in the Pictiſh tongue *Peanfael*, which is the ſame with or only a different ſpelling of *Cean-ail* or *Cean-val*. Indeed one would be apt to conjecture, that the ſouthern Picts had a dialect pretty near to that of the Welſh, as among the latter the letter *p* is generally uſed inſtead of the Celtic *c*, and the letter *f* for *v*, as noticed in Lhuyd's Archæologia; but it may be eaſily ſuppoſed, that Bede here only followed the Welſh way of ſpelling the word *Cean-val*.

We have ſtill other proofs left us to denote the impoſſibility of the Britans poſſeſſing Dunbarton in Bede's days. Bede tells us, that no fewer than two walls were reared up to prevent the incurſions of the Scots and Picts: 1ſt, The wall between the two forths, by which Dunbarton, ſituated four miles to the northward of it, was abandoned to the enemy. 2dly, The wall of Severus was ſome time after repaired and fortified, whereby above an hundred miles of country to the north of it was farther abandoned; ſo that it is abſolutely impoſſible to conceive how the Britans ſhould have continued to poſſeſs a rock in the enemy's country, divided from their friends and kindred by a couple of walls, and by the whole province of Valentia. Beſides, it muſt occur to every perſon, that had the Britans originally poſſeſſed ſuch a ſtrong hold as Dunbarton, they would moſt aſſuredly have terminated the firſt wall where the firth is two miles broad, and not have abandoned it to the enemy by terminating the wall four miles to the ſouthward, and at a place too where the river is not half a mile in breadth.

But farther, Bede and Gildas both tell us, that upon the attack of the wall of Severus the Picts took poſſeſſion of all the extreme parts of the iſland, thereby meaning Britain or the Roman iſland of Gildas, for the Picts poſſeſſed the remote parts of the iſland of Britain long before this period. What Bede means by *inſula* and *Britannia*, which terms he frequently uſes to expreſs Roman Britain, appears from Lib. i. c. 11. where he tells us, that the Romans only inhabited the country to the ſouthward of Severus's wall, although they alſo poſſeſſed the northern parts *jure dominandi*, which is farther explained by him in Lib. iii. c. 2. where ſpeaking of the place where Oſwald was killed, "Eſt autem "locus (ſays he) juxta murum illum, ad Aquilonem, "quo Romani quondam ob arcendos Barbarorum im- "petus, totam a mare ad mare precinxere *Britta-* "*niam*." And this led Gildas to divide the iſland

into *Romana infula* and *Barbaria*. Bede alſo in his Chronicon calls the Roman iſland *infula*; thus he tells us, that the Scots and Picts "infulam adveniunt," and in Lib. i. cap. 12. he calls the Britans *infulani*; and after the attack upon the wall of Severus, the boundary of Roman Britain, he tells us, that while the Scots returned home, the Picts "extremam in-"ſulae partem *tunc primum* & deinceps inhabitaturi "detinent;" clearly meaning by *infula* Roman Britain, the extremities of which they now and henceforward poſſeſſed. It appears, however, from Bede, Lib. iv. c. 26. that the ſouthern Picts, or thoſe ſituated to the ſouth of the Forth, were ſometimes rendered tributaries to the Engliſh; but ſtill it is not likely that during all this period the Britans ſhould have continued to poſſeſs Dunbarton, or that on the attack of Severus's wall (as Mr. Camden idly tells us and quotes Gildas), the Britans, inſtead of taking ſhelter among their friends to the ſouthward of the wall, ſhould have fled above a hundred miles to the northward, and taken ſhelter upon a rock in the midſt of their enemies. At any rate they could not long have exiſted upon that rock, as all communication was inſtantly cut off from the reſt of their nation; for Bede, Lib. ii. c. 5. ſays, "Pictorum quoque atque Scotorum gentes quæ Septentrionales Britanniæ fines tenent [k]."

George Douglas, one of the younger ſons of William marquis of Douglas, was created by Charles II. 1675, earl of Dumbarton [l]. His ſon George dying without iſſue the title became extinct.

On the north ſide of the Clyde, not far from Dumbarton, were the ruins of *Dunglas* caſtle, ſince thrown into the river to mend it. Dunglas c.

The dukes of Lennox were alſo heretable great chamberlains of Scotland, and high admirals, and had ſeveral regalities and the bailliary of Glaſgow [m].

Lodowic, duke of Lennox, and alſo of Richmond, was ſucceeded by his brother Eſmé 1624, and he next year by his ſon James, who died 1655, and his ſon Eſmé dying without iſſue 1660, the title devolved on his couſin Charles, ambaſſador from Charles II. to the king of Denmark. The race of the dukes of Lennox failing in him 1672, and the eſtate falling to the king by ſucceſſion, his majeſty conferred the title of duke of Lennox and Richmond upon Charles Lennox, his natural ſon 1675. His grandſon Charles enjoys theſe titles at preſent being the third duke of Richmond and Lennox. *Dukes of* Lenox.

[k] For further miſtakes relating to Alcluith, conſult Goodal's Introduction to the Hiſt. and Antiq. of Scotland.
[l] Dalrymple.
[m] Ib.

STIRLING SHERIFDOME.

TO Lennox on the north-eaſt adjoins Stirlingſhire, ſo named from the chief town, and inferior to none in Scotland for fertility of ſoil and reſort of nobility. Here is that narrow neck of land which divides *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, or the *friths* of *Dunbritton* and *Edinborough* (to ſpeak according to the language of the preſent times), the tide running in a long way on both ſides as if to keep them aſunder. This was firſt obſerved by Julius Agricola, who penetrated ſo far and farther, and fortified this neck of land with garriſons; ſo that all the hither part of Britain was then held by the Romans, the enemy being as it were driven into another iſland, and Tacitus[a] rightly judged no other boundary of Britain was to be ſought for. Nor indeed did the bravery of their troops, and the glory of the Roman name, to which it was ſcarce poſſible to ſet bounds, advance the limits of the empire any further here, though they made frequent inroads. But Agricola being recalled after this his glorious expedition, Britain was, as Tacitus expreſſes it[b], neglected[c], and poſſeſſion not maintained ſo far as this. For the Caledonian Britans drove the Romans back quite to the *Tine*, ſo that Hadrian, who came into Britain near 40 years after, and reformed many diſorders here, advanced no further, but commanded that the God Terminus, who uſed to give way to none, ſhould here give way to Hadrian, as in the Eaſt he had done on this ſide the Euphrates. Hence that remark of St. Auſtin *: "The god "Terminus, who gave not place to Jupiter him"ſelf, yielded to the will of Hadrian, to the raſhneſs "of Julian, and to the diſtreſs of Jovian." Hadrian contented himſelf with erecting a turf wall between the rivers *Tine* and *Eſc*, 100 miles on this ſide *Bodotria*[d] or Edinborough frith to the ſouth. But Antoninus Pius (who was adopted by Hadrian and aſſumed his name, being called TITVS AELIVS HADRIANVS ANTONINVS PIVS), under the conduct of Lollius Urbicus his lieutenant here, drove the barbarians again beyond *Bodotria* by raiſing another turf wall[e], as Capitolinus[f] calls it, diſtinct from that of Hadrian. That this was raiſed in the very place we are treating of (and not by Severus, as is commonly believed) I ſhall bring no other evidence than two antient inſcriptions dug up here, one of which fixed in the wall of an houſe at *Cadir* [Calder] informs us, that the Legio Secunda Auguſta carried the wall three miles and more, and the other now in the houſe of the earl *Mareſchal* at *Dunotyr* intimates that a Vexillatio of the Legio Viceſima Victrix continued it three miles further[g]. But take the inſcriptions themſelves according to the copy communicated to me by Servatius Rihelius, a Sileſian gentleman who made curious obſervations on theſe parts:

The god *Terminus*.

Cadir.

IMP. CASARI
T. AELIO. HADRI-
ANO. ANTONINO.
AVG. PIO. P. P.
VEXILLATIO
LEG. XX. VAL. VIC. F
PER MIL⁻ P. III.

IMP. CAES. TIT. IO AELIO
HADRIANO. ANTON.
AVG. PIO. P. P. LEG. II. AVG.
PER. M. P. III. D. CIXVIS.

At *Cadir*, where the laſt of theſe is preſerved, is another ſtone with this inſcription, within a laurel wreath ſupported by two ſmall figures of Victory:

LEG.
II.[h]
AVG.
FEC

and in a village called *Miniabruch*[i] was this inſcription, removed from the miniſter's houſe to that of a gentleman building there:

D. M.
C. IVLI
MARCELLINI
PRAEF.
COH. I. HAMIOR. *

* Cohors Prima Hamiorum.

But when the barbarians in the reign of Commodus came over this wall, and committed great ravages, Severus, as was before obſerved, repaired that of Hadrian[k]. Afterwards the Romans recovered the country between both. For Ninius relates that Carauſius repaired this wall, and fortified it with ſeven caſtles. The Romans finally fortified this place in the reign of Theodoſius the Younger under the conduct of Gallio of Ravenna[l]. "They made," ſays Bede[m], "a wall totally unfit for defence, of ſods not

* De Civ. Dei IV. 29.

[a] V. Agric. c. 23. [b] Hiſt. I. 2. [c] *amiſſa*.
[d] *Bod-otria*, deep water, *odo*, *ydu*, water, as *odo*, wood. MS. n. Gale. [e] Ant. Pii c. 5.
[f] See more of this at Dunotyr in Mernis.
[g] Or as Herodian calls it, χωμα & χιμαξα which he says Severus paſſed before he came to the *prætentura* made by Lollius Urbicus, Q. if that by Hadrian. MS. n. Gale.
[h] Dio puts this legion εν τη ανω Βρεταννια. MS. n. Gale.
[i] Mr. Horſley was told this was the ſame with *Kelfylth*, and that the inſcription is now loſt, p. 206.
[k] Between the Tine and Eſk. See before. MS. n. Gale.
[l] Mr. Gale obſerves, that the Notitia has here only *præſidium*; but Tacitus *præſidia*. MS. n. [m] I. 12.

"of

" of ſtone, for want of artificers capable of ſuch a " work, between the two friths or inlets of the ſea " for many miles, that where the defence of water " was wanting, they might there protect their fron- " tier againſt the inroads of the enemy by a rampart. " Of this work then erected, viz. that very broad " high rampart, are ſtill to be ſeen moſt evident " traces." This wall begins, as the preſent Scots ſay, at the river *Aven* [n], which empties itſelf into *Edenburrough Frith*, and croſſing the little river *Carron* reaches to *Dunbritton* *. But Bede, as has been already obſerved, makes it begin at a place called *Penvael*, i. e. in the Pictiſh language *the head of the wall*, in the Britiſh *Pen-gual*, in Engliſh *Pen-walton*, in Scotch *Cevall*, all undoubtedly derived from the Latin *Vallum*, and ſays that this place is about two miles from *Abercurvig* or *Abercurning*. It ends, according to the common opinion, at *Kirk-Patrick*, the birth-place of St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland near *Cluid*, according to Bede at *Al-Cluid*, according to Ninnius at the city *Pen Alcloyt*, which all ſeem the ſame. This wall goes by the name of *Graham's dyke*, either from *Graham* [o] a Scottiſh hero [p], whoſe valour firſt diſplayed itſelf in forcing it, or from the Grampian hills, at whoſe foot it ſtands. The author of the *Rota Temporum* calls it the wall of *Abercorneth*, i. e. of the *mouth of the river Corneth*, where in Bede's time was " a famous monaſtery in the " country, as the author of that book expreſſes it, of " the Angles, but near the ſtrait which then divided " the territories of the Angles and Picts." Near this turf wall or rampart where the river *Carron* interſects this ſhire of Stirling to the left are two artificial hillocks thrown up called *Duni Pacis*: and two miles lower down at the diſtance of two miles is an antient round building twenty-four cubits high, thirteen broad, open at top, formed of rough ſtones put together without mortar, the upper part of each ſtone let into the under one, ſo that the whole work narrowing upwards is held together by their mutual ſupport. Some call this a temple of the God *Terminus*; others, who refer every magnificent work to Arthur, *Arthur's Oven*; other, *Julius hoff*, ſuppoſing it built by Julius Cæſar. I rather ſhould have believed it the work of Julius Agricola, who fortified this part of the country, had not Ninius before told us, that it was erected as a triumphal arch by Caraufius. He, as Ninnius writes, " built on the bank of Carron, a " round houſe of poliſhed ſtones as a triumphal arch " in memory of his victory, and rebuilt the wall, and " fortified it with ſeven caſtles." In the midway between the *Duni Pacis* and this building on the right bank of the *Carron* [q] is ſtill to be ſeen the confuſed trace of a ſmall antient city, where the common people believe to have been antiently a ſtation for ſhips, and call it *Camelot*, a name common in Arthur's ſtory, affirming without the leaſt foundation that it was *Camalodunum* mentioned by Tacitus, whereas from the name of the river *Caron* running under its walls it ſeems rather to have been the CORIA DAMNIORVM of Ptolemy. Take now what that excellent poet George Buchanan ſays of this boundary of the Roman empire on the Carron:

Abercorn.

Graham's dyke.

Duni Pacis.

Arthur's Oven.

Camelot.

CORIA DAMNIORVM.

Romæ ſecurigeris prætendit mœnia Scotis.
Hic ſpe progreſſus poſita Carronis ad undam
Terminus Auſonii ſignat divortia regni.

Here to the ax-arm'd Scots did Rome oppoſe
Her wall; to curb the inroads of her foes,
Where Carron's ſtream fixt her ambition's bound,
Auſonia's Terminus his ſtation found.

In the eaſt part of this ſhire of Stirling one ſees *Callendar*, a caſtle of the barony of *Levingſton*. The family of the barons *Fleming* lives near it at *Cumbernald*, for which they are obliged to king Robert Brus, who beſtowed it on them for their brave and faithful ſervices in defence of their country, for which alſo they obtained the hereditary honour of chamberlain of Scotland. Very lately alſo by favour of king James VI. the title of earl came into this family, when John, baron Fleming, was created earl of Wigtown. Near this is *Elphingſton*, which has alſo its barons, advanced to that rank by king James IV. and where *Forth* rolls its meanders and paſſes under the bridge ſtands *Sterlin* [r], commonly called *Strivelin* and *Sterlin Borrough*, where on the brow of a ſteep rock riſes a very ſtrong royal caſtle, which king James VI. has enlarged with new buildings. Of this caſtle for a long time the lords of *Ereſkin* were caſtellans, to whoſe care and keeping the princes of Scotland during their minority were frequently committed. Thoſe who ſuppoſe the good and lawful coin of England called *Sterling* takes its name from this place are much miſtaken. The name is derived from the Germans, whom the Engliſh from their eaſtern ſituation called *Eſterlings*, and whom king John firſt invited over to reduce his ſilver money to its due fineneſs; and ſuch kind of money is always called in old records *Eſterling*. I ſhall cloſe my account of *Stirling* with theſe lines of J. Jonſton:

Callendar.

Barons *Levingſton.*

Fleming earl of *Wigton.*

Elphingſton.

Sterling money.

Regia ſublimis celſa deſpectat ab arce
Pendula ſub biferis mœnia ſtructa jugis.
Regum auguſta parens, regum nutricula natis,
Hinc ſibi regifico nomine tota placet.
Hoſpita ſed cuivis quovis ſub nomine, amicus
Sive es, ſeu non es, hoſpes an hoſtis item.
Pro lucro cedit damnum. Diſcordia triſtis
Heu quoties procerum ſanguine tinxit humum!
Hoc uno infelix, at felix cætera, nuſquam
Lætior aut cœli frons, geniuſve ſoli.

Parent of monarchs, nurſe of kingly race,
The lofty palace from its height looks down
On pendant walls that guard the lower town,
While royal title gives it nobler grace;
Friendly to all whatever be their name,
Inmate or foe, or real friend or feign'd,
Danger to profit yields. How oft, oh ſhame!
Has noble blood her territory ſtain'd!
Hapleſs in this alone, to none ſhe yields
The bliſs of genial air or fertile fields.

[n] Or *Evon*. Horſl. 173. * *Ninius.*
[o] nephew to Eugenius. Horſl. 171. [p] *Grimo.*
[q] *Claſſis*. Rav. MS. n. Gale.
[r] *Saer-lin, Ster-linium* as *Lineo-jugla*. Raven. ſee before, under " the Picts Wall," in vol. III. *Yſtrin-lin*, Linea pugnæ. *Yſtrin*, to ſtrive; as *bateable ground*. See under " Cumberland," in vol. III. Here were the *præſidia* beyond the turf wall in the time of Theodoſius the younger. MS. n. Gale.

About

Banoc r. About two miles from hence the river *Banoc* with very ſteep banks on both ſides, and very rapid in winter, makes its way to *Forth*. It is memorable for the moſt famous of all victories gained by the Scots in the defeat of Edward II. of England, who made a precipitate eſcape in a ſmall boat; the nobleſt army that England had ever ſent out being routed by the valour of king Robert Brus, ſo that the Engliſh for ſeveral[s] years after dared not ſhew their banner in Scotland. A neighbouring field is infamous for the murder of James III. whom certain Scotch nobles aſſaſſinated here after making him take up arms againſt his own ſon. Whether it was his or their fault I do not pretend to decide; the example, however, was of the moſt pernicious kind[t].

About Sterlin Ptolemy ſeems to place ALAVNA, either on the little river *Alon*, which here runs by *Forth*, or at *Alway*, a houſe of the Ereſkins, who are hereditary ſheriffs of this county without the borough. I have not yet met with any perſon honoured with the title of earl of Sterlin. ALAVNA.

[s] *Uno & altero* anno; *two* years. D.

[t] This article is omitted by Dalrymple.

STIRLINGSHIRE

ADDITIONS.

STIRLINGSHIRE has been uſually reckoned within the bounds of the antient Damnii, but ſir Robert Sibbald aſcribes this and the adjacent part of Dunbartonſhire to the Gadeni, whoſe name he derives with Bochart and others from the Punic *Gadir*, an incloſure or nich of land, ſuch as this country in fact is. It is encompaſſed on the weſt by Dumbartonſhire, on the ſouth by that ſhire and Clydeſdale, on the eaſt by Linlithgowſhire, and on the north by the frith and river of Forth. Its greateſt length is twenty miles, its breadth twelve miles: the ſouth part is high and hilly moors fit for paſture: that part which lies on the Frith is very fertile, and abounds with corn.

Pl. III. fig. 7. Horſl. IV. The inſcription in Mr. Camden's time at Dunnotyr was given to the Mariſchal college at Aberdeen, who preſented it 1761 to that of Glaſgow, who have engraved it with the others in their collection of inſcriptions found along this wall. The ſecond is Horſley's X. our Pl. III. f. 7. The third from Horſley Scotl. IX. our Pl. I. f. 10. Theſe two laſt are from Bemulie fort; it being rather problematic whether there was a fort at Calder[a]. The fourth was loſt to Mr. Horſley[b].

Graham's dyke. Agricola was the firſt who placed Roman garriſons along the iſthmus between Forth and Clyde. Moſt of his forts were on the north ſide of the wall, built in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and ſome of them probably on the line of it; and they have been confounded by ſome modern writers, but particularly Mr. Pont who made the firſt ſurveys for Scottiſh county maps. The beſt founded opinion of later ages agrees with Bede as to the beginning of this wall, fixing it to *Old Kirkpatrick*, which was near Alcluid; and the end to Caer-ridden. The whole length, according to an accurate computation from inſcriptions, is 39,726 paces or 39 Roman miles 717 paces[c]. The foundation has been diſcovered to have been ſtone about four yards thick. The ditch was on the north ſide, and on the ſouth a magnificent military way. Eighteen ſquare forts were built on this wall at about the mean diſtance of two miles, which is as cloſe again as thoſe on Severus's wall. Theſe were Duntocher, Caſtle hill, New Kirkpatric, Bemulie, Calder, Kirkintilloch, Auchindavy, Barhill, Crowy hill, Weſterwood, Caſtlecary, Dick's houſe, Rough Caſtle, Falkirk, Kirk Patrick, Camelon, Mumrills, Kinniel, and Caer-ridden: thoſe underdotted are rather uncertain[d]. Many of theſe forts, at leaſt, were in all probability prior to the wall, which, as thoſe of Hadrian and Severus, does ſometimes manifeſtly make a turn with no other view but that of coming up to a ſtation, and falling in with the north rampart of it; by which means it quits ground more advantageous than that in which it proceeds: Mr. Horſley, therefore, thinks it moſt probable, that theſe are the principal part of thoſe forts which Agricola erected in the fourth ſummer after he came over legate to Britain. The whole *legio ſecunda Auguſta* was concerned in building this wall, but the vexillations only of the twentieth and ſixth[e]. The ditch near Callendar houſe is 40 feet wide and 13 deep[f]. The plan of it in Gibſon from Pont being totally erroneous, I inſert one from Horſley. Another may be ſeen in the general map of Roman camps, &c. from Gordon. To the many conjectures on the name, may I add one, that it is Saxon, ȝnim, ſignifying *acer, horribilis, deteſtandus, acerbus*; and thence perhaps in common acceptation *magnus* or *validus*; proper epithets of a fortification of more than ordinary ſtrength and importance. In digging the canal to join the Friths of Clyde and Forth 1771, they found near Auchindavy, where is one of the moſt perfect forts, four Roman altars, with the following inſcriptions: ſee Pl. II. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4.[g] They had been thrown into a large pit, and two of them broken in half. With them were found two iron ſledge hammers and a gold coin of Trajan, purchaſed for the Advocates' library for £.7. 7*s*. Mr. Anderſon, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at Glaſgow, procured theſe ſtones for the college at Glaſgow, which was before poſſeſſed of all the reſt found on this wall. The legion mentioned in theſe altars had the principal hand in erecting this wall. M. Cocceius Firmus the Centurion, who dedicated all theſe altars, which ſeemed to have formed his lararium,

[a] See Horſley, p. 162. [b] P. 206.

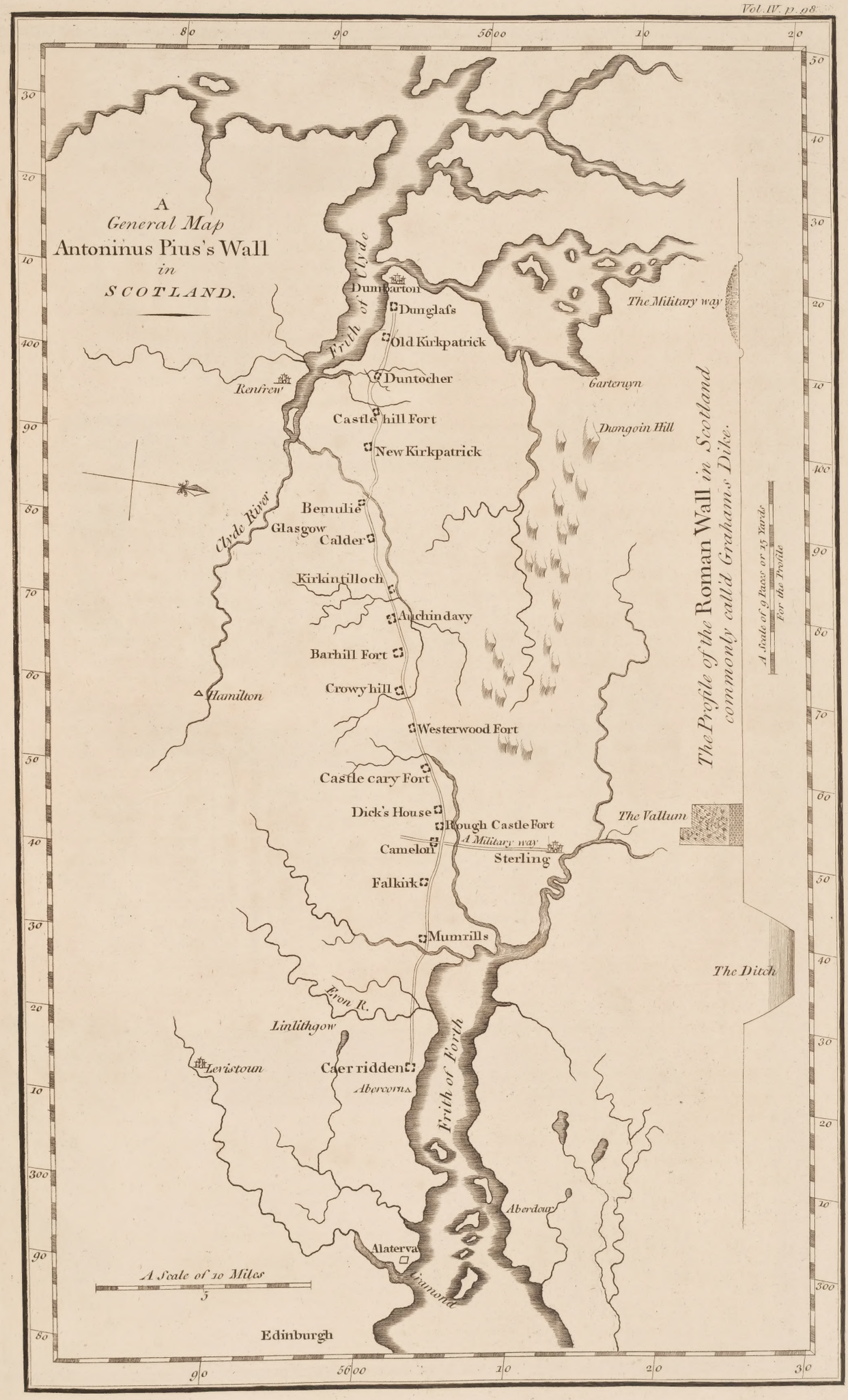
[c] According to Xiphilin from Dio, the leaſt breadth of the iſland of Britain was about 300 furlongs or 37½ Roman miles. It is very probable this meaſure relates to this very iſthmus. Horſley, 160.

[d] Horſley, 158—174. He gives plans of Duntocher, Caſtle hill, New Kirkpatrick, Bemulie, Kirkintilloch, Auchindavy, Barhill, Weſterhill, Caſtlecary, and Rough caſtle. Stukeley names thirteen; *Dunotyr*, *Careſton*, *Caerpental*loch, Achindevy, Burhill, *Old* Croy, W. Wood, *E. Wood*, *Weſt Cowdon*, one nameleſs, Falkirk, *Langtown*, *Wallton*, and puts two ſtations between the dike and the firth of Clyde at *Hilton* and *Calder*.——Horſley gives on the dike the following, *Dunglaſs* and Old Kirkpatrick; then as in the text except Kirkpatrick and Kinneil.——It has been doubted whether this line is conſiſtent with the indubitable line of the forts at Callendar. It may not be eaſy to underſtand the reaſon for the Romans making forts, and then leading the wall to them in the Carſe of Falkirk. No one without moving the ground can have a right notion of this matter. Some go to the ſpot with an hypotheſis ready formed, others copy their fancies while truth and probability are no more thought of.

[e] Horſley, ubi ſup. [f] Pennant's Tour, p. 243.

[g] Theſe have alſo been engraved at the expence of the univerſity of Glaſgow; but not having been able to procure theſe copies, we have inſerted the plate from the Archæologia, III. 118.

is


A
General Map
Antoninus Pius's Wall
in
SCOTLAND.
Frith of Clyde
Dumbarton
Dunglass
Old Kirkpatrick
Renfrew
Duntocher
Castle hill Fort
New Kirkpatrick
Clyde River
Bemulie
Glasgow
Calder
Kirkintilloch
Auchindavy
Barhill Fort
Hamilton
Crowy hill
Westerwood Fort
Castle cary Fort
Dick's House
Rough Castle Fort
A Military way
Camelon
Sterling
Falkirk
Mumrills
Avon R.
Linlithgow
Levistoun
Caer ridden
Abercorn
Frith of Forth
Aberdour
Alaterva
Dimond
A Scale of 10 Miles
5
Edinburgh
The Military way
Garteruyn
Dungoin Hill
The Vallum
The Ditch
The Profile of the Roman Wall in Scotland
commonly call'd Graham's Dike.
A Scale of 9 Paces or 25 Yards
for the Profile

1

2

3

4

Basire Sc

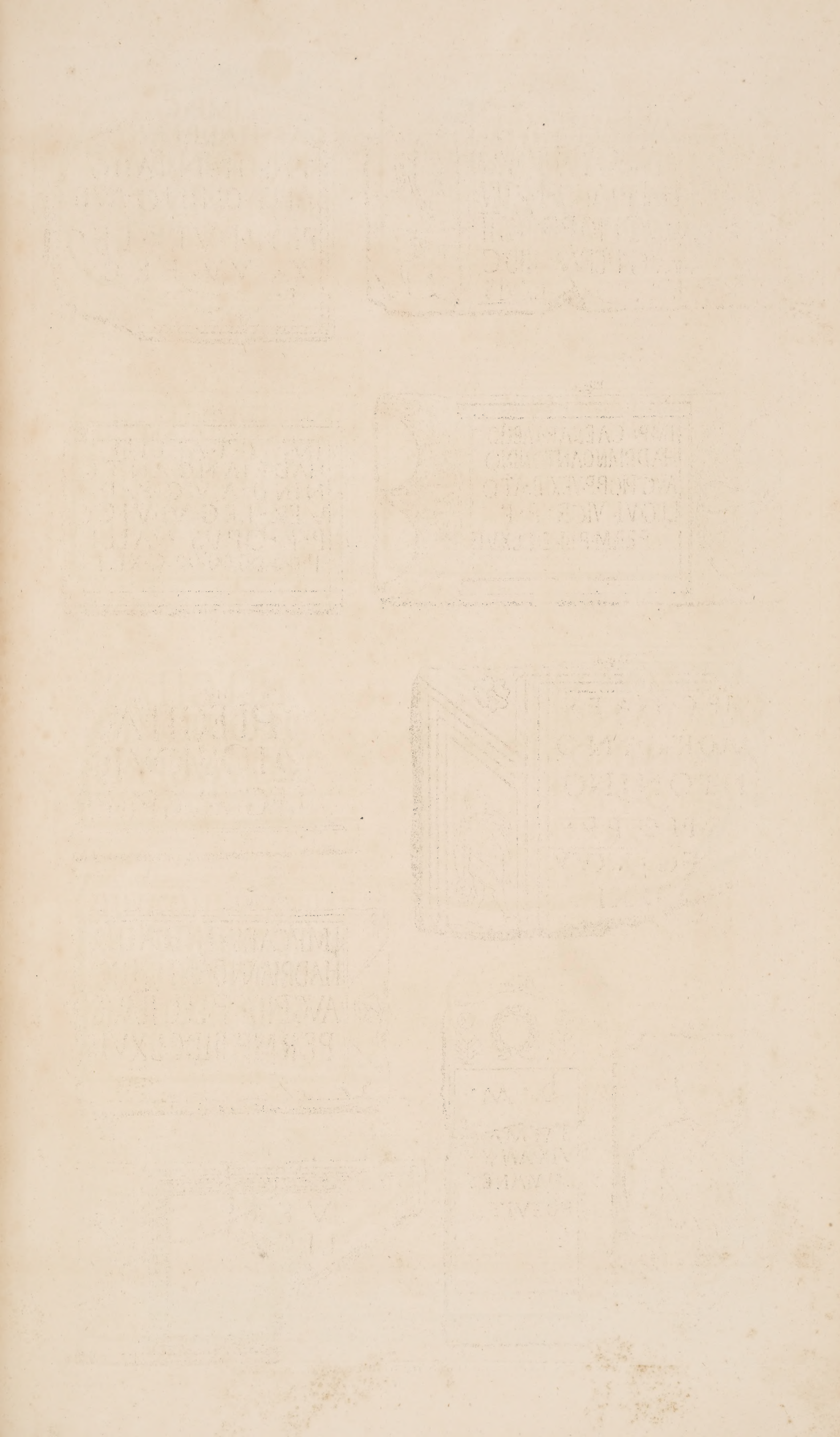


Fig. 1.

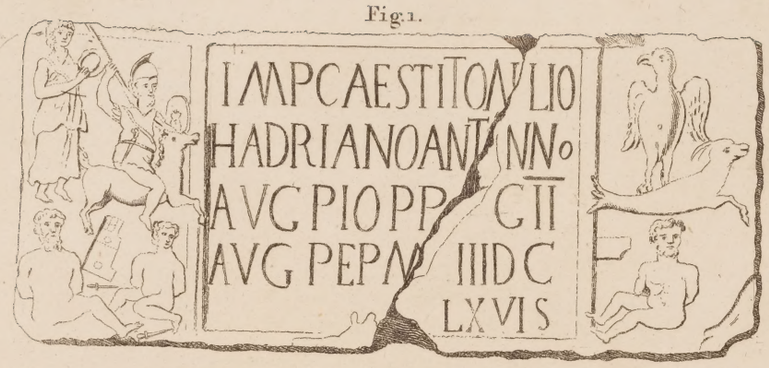


Fig. 2.

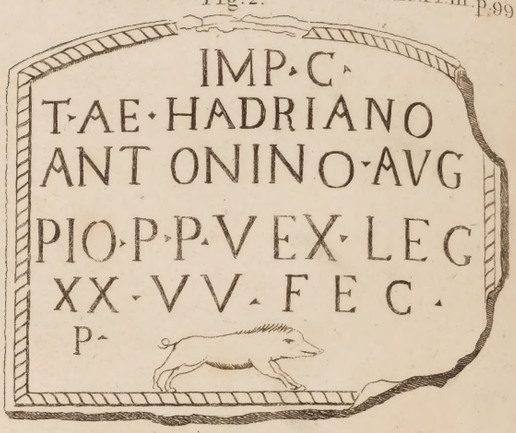


Fig. 3.

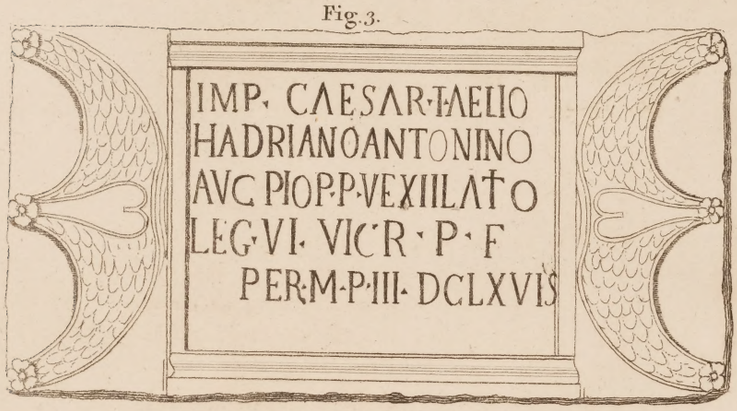


Fig. 4.

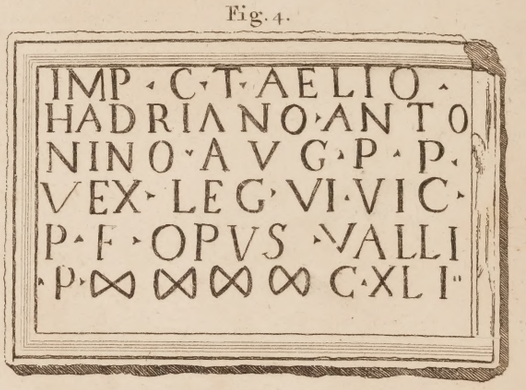


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

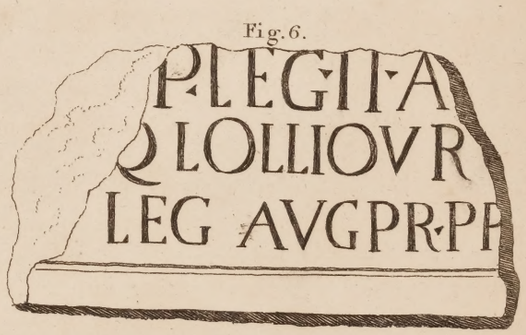


Fig. 7.

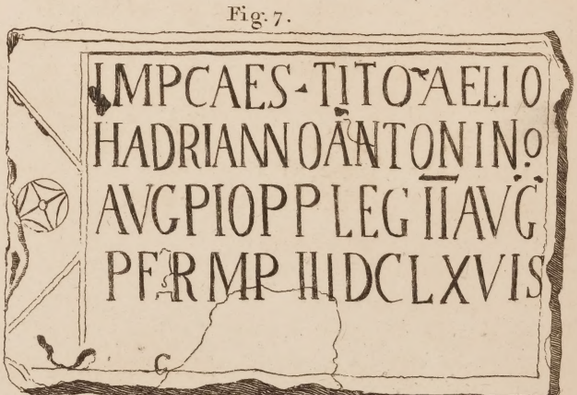


Fig. 10.

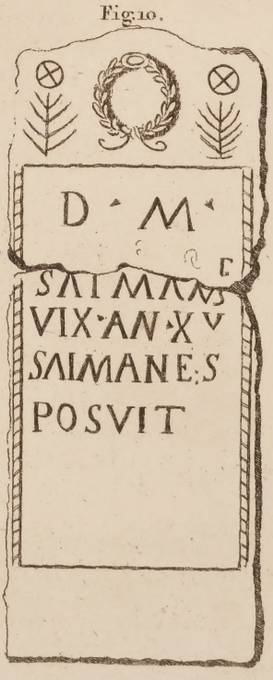


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in SCOTLAND.

F. Cary Sculp.

is a new name in Britain, as is the ſtyle of dedication "pro ſalute imperatorum noſtrorum & *ſua ſuorum*." Mars and Minerva are joined on no other altar here, much leſs ſtyled *campeſtres*. *Herois Epona* is an intire new object of devotion with us, and ſeems to be the deity of horſes mentioned by Juvenal VIII. 155, and Apuleius Met. III. p. 54. L. B 1623. Plut. Paral. min. II. 312. a. ex Ageſilai III Italic. ſays, ſhe was daughter of F. Stellus by a favourite mare. *Heroi* is the dative ſingular of *Herois*. Cocceius, after commending himſelf to the gods of his own and the enemy's country, erects one altar to the Genius of Britain alone. Other inſcriptions are addreſſed to the Genius of a particular place, it being a common thing for the Romans to addreſs the Genius of the place, even where they were ſtrangers as Eneas in Italy [g]. Cocceius more comprehenſively invocates the univerſal Genius of the iſland. I am told there is near Auchindavy, a Roman bridge of five arches, a communication through a moraſs in order to obtain firing wood; but that this curious remain has been unnoticed.

Of the Duni Pacis, one is ſuppoſed a natural hill cut by art in imitation of the other, and both exploratory mounts like many more along this wall. The firſt is 92 feet high, the other 110 feet high [h].

The inſcriptions found in the ſeveral forts on this wall are engraved in Pl. I. III. IV. from thoſe at Glaſgow, in the order in which they were given by Mr. Horſley:

Pl. I. f. 8. belongs to the firſt fort at the weſt end of the wall near *Old Kirkpatrick:* it lay ſome time at Mugdoch, the ſeat of the duke of Montroſe, and was preſented by the late marquis James to the univerſity of Glaſgow. Mr. Camden gives it, but has omitted CIↃXI and put III for IIII. This inſcription purports, that a vexillation of the 20th legion had carried on the wall 4411 paces.

Pl. I. f. 9. was found at *Duntocher* fort, and kept at Cochnoch houſe about half a mile from it, belonging to Mr. Hamilton of Barns, who preſented it to the univerſity. The legio II. Aug. built 3271 paces of the wall. According to the former a vexillation of that legion built above four miles of it, but this fort is not above half that ſpace from the preceding fort: ſo that it is probable theſe inſcriptions were not erected at the place where the work was begun or ended, but at the ſtation of rendezvous or headquarters. Mr. Gordon informs us [i], that a gold medal of Hadrian, rev. FORTVNA REDVX, was found in this fort, and was in the hands of the ducheſs of Hamilton. In Duntocher houſe was this imperfect
Pl. I. fig. 10. inſcription OFRO, which Mr. Horſley imagined to be Gothic: it is more like the inſcription at Kirby Over Carr, vol. III. Pl. XVII. fig. 3. or perhaps the name of NERO.

Pl. III. f. 1. belongs to *Caſtle hill* fort four miles from Old Kirkpatrick, and was preſented to the univerſity by Mr. Graham of Douglaſton 1694. It is charged with the uſual emblems of Victory. The inſcription as given by Mr. Camden, Gordon, and Horſley (III.) differs a little from our copy.

Pl. III. f. 2. found in the grounds of Mr. Hamilton of Barns, and given by him, expreſſes the ſame vexillation without any meaſure of their work. This is Horſley's V.

Pl. III. f. 3. is aſſigned by Mr. Gordon to *New Kirkpatrick*, by others [k] to *Caſtle hill*. In the Glaſgow plate it is ſaid to be found near the town of *Summers town* on the bank of the river *Kelvin*. It imports, that a vexillation of the Legio VI. Victrix finiſhed *(perfecit,* for ſo P. F. may be read) ſixty-ſix miles of the wall. This is Horſley's IV.

Pl. III. f. 4. the gift of the ſame perſon, ſtates the *opus valli* performed by the aforeſaid vexillation to have been 4141 paces. This is Horſley's VII.

Pl. III. f. 5. given by William Hamilton of Obreſtown 1695, refers to the *Legio XX. Valens Victrix*, the meaſure imperfect. This is Horſley's VI.

Pl. III. f. 6. This inſcription, given by Charles Maitland, brother to the earl of Lauderdale, is very highly and juſtly eſteemed, and was no doubt found near the weſt end of the wall; Mr. Horſley was told near Calder, or at the fort of Bemulie. It is the only one which mentions Lollius Urbicus, who was lieutenant in Britain under Antoninus Pius. This is Horſley's VIII.

Pl. III. f. 7. was found at *Bemulie*, and built in the wall of Calder houſe. This is Horſley's X.

Pl. III. f. 8. found in the ſame fort, and built up in the ſame houſe, but now at Glaſgow. This is Horſley's XII.

Pl. III. f. 9. found at or near *Barhill* fort, given by Mr. Calder, merchant of Glaſgow, repreſents a Roman ſoldier, holding in his left hand the κοφινος or *ſportula*, which made part of the Roman ſoldier's baggage [l]. This is Horſley's XI.

Pl. III. f. 10. from the ſame place and donor as the laſt is an honorary monument like 9. This is Horſley's XIII.

Pl. IV. f. 1. from the ſame place and donor is ſepulchral. This is Horſley's XIV. and is more complete at Glaſgow than given by him. He and Mr. Gordon give two uninſcribed altars found at *Barhill*, from baron Clerk's and Mr. Glen of Linlithgow's collections, and from the latter part of a pillar inſcribed,

IMP CAES
TAE HADRI
ANTONINo
AVG PIo PP
VEXILLATIoVS. [m]

and two ſmall ſtones, inſcribed, LEG V and LEG VI VICTR F. [n]

an EX VOTO priapus [o], four inſcriptions from the fort of *Caſtlecary*, viz. part of an altar at the end of Wigtown, at Cumbernaud [p]: BRITTON [q]

VSLLM.

Another piece of an altar at the ſame place [r]:

MATRIB
MILITES
VEX III.

[g] Æn. VII. 135. [h] Gordon, p. 24. [i] It. Sept. p. 52.
[k] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 269, and Gibſon's Camden, 1291.
[l] Joſeph. B. J. III. 5. § 3. Lipſ. Mil. Rom. V. dial. 2. Mr. Horſley compared it with the thing in the hand of the ſignifer at Ribſton (York VIII.) and of a cupbearer at the *cœna feralis* in Montfaucon, tom. II. ſin. but Ward's MS. n. diſputes the likeneſs of both. It is probably the ſame in the hand of the figure at Elenborough before mentioned, note *r* under "Cumberland," in vol. III.
[m] Scot. xvi. [n] Ib. xvii. xviii. Gordon, p. 56. [o] Scot. xix.
[p] Ib. xx. [q] Of this people ſee North. lxxvi. and Horſl. p. 89. [r] Scot. xxi.

Theſe

Theſe together ſeem to have formed one inſcription given in the account of this wall communicated to biſhop Gibſon, p. 1290. On the capital,

MATRIBVS
MILITES
VEXILL IO
LEG XX VI
BRITTON
V.S.L.P.M. [s]

A fragment, now loſt, HBAT, which Mr. Gordon [t], not improperly, read *Cohors Batavorum.*

Another, P O
ESVSLM [u]

and a bronze lamp.

In *Caer-ridden* houſe was built up a centurial ſtone, inſcribed,

COH
VIII
⊱STA
TELES

with an eagle between two ſtandards, holding a laurel wreath in its beak [x].

A piece of a pillar or milliary in the univerſity library at Edinburgh, inſcribed,

NINO AVG PΦ
P P^A COS :II.

COH^A Ī CVCERNoR
VM O ĪĪĪ^A MP.

The lower part is read *Cohors I^ma Cugernorum opus tribus millibus paſſuum* perfecit. The *Cugerni* were a people of Belgic Gaul, lying between the Ubii and Batavi [y], ſo called after their removal with the Ubii out of Germany into Gaul, antiently called Sicambri [z], ſometimes written *Gugerni* or *Guberni* [a]. This ſtone was once in ſir R. Sibbald's garden at Edinburgh, and given by him in Gibſon's Camden [b] as found in the grounds of Ingliſtown,

. . . . . .
AVG. COS. IV
GERMANICVS
PONTIFEX MAX.

and in his "Auctarium Muſei Balfour. 1699,"

COS. IIII.
IMP. TR. PP. PM
GERMANICVS. [c]

but Mr. Gordon [d] ſays it was certainly dug out of the wall.

Pl. IV. f. 2. [e] fixed in Mr. Camden's time in Dunnotyr caſtle, was given by George Keith, earl Mareſchal, to the Mariſchal college at Aberdeen, and by them to the univerſity of Glaſgow. It ſhews, that a vexillation of the ſame legion had made the wall for three miles. Here are alſo two inſcriptions, two ſepulchral ſtones with cumbent figures, and a third found in a tumulus in the ditch of this wall, not far from Kelſyth, of which Mr. Robe, miniſter there, gave an account to Mr. Horſley [f]. At the weſt end was a ſemicircular building, and from each end of the diameter run out eaſtward a wall of about ſeven or eight tier of hewn ſtones, many of them of diamond work. Here were ſeveral pillars and pedeſtals, but how and where ſituated was uncertain. In the ſouth wall near the bottom was a large ſtone, with the figure of a man in a Roman dreſs, reclining on his left arm, and a dog on his toga near his feet, the ſculpture turned inward to the wall, and covered with another ſtone. Oppoſite to this on the north wall, another of like dimenſions, with a ſimilar figure of a man and ſome quadruped at his back. A little further out was a large flint ſtone five feet and an half long, reaching like a lintel from one wall to the other, and a ſtone with an inſcription, Pl. IV. fig. 3.

D. M.
FLA^v LVCIA
NVS MILES
LEG Ī^v. AVG.

A ſtone on the ground brown with aſhes and as if fire had been on it. No account was given of the third relief which repreſented the upper half of a man ſtanding. The inſcription and two cumbent figures were given to the library at Glaſgow by Mr. T. Calder of Shirva before mentioned, and from the prints of them it appears that the ſecond is reclining in a kind of car, whoſe wheel is behind the animal, which ſeems to be drawing it.

The laſt inſcription in the Glaſgow collection, by the gift of the ſame gentleman, is a broken altar found near Kilſyth, inſcribed, Pl. IV. fig. 6.

DEO MAR . .
CAMVLO
III C
O
SC.

There is alſo a ſtone found near Kirkintilloch, mentioning the Legio VI. VICTRIX as executing part of the wall, the meaſure not filled up. Sir John Clerk communicated this to the Society of Antiquaries 1740. Pl. IV. fig. 7.

The additional deſcription of the Roman wall in Scotland, communicated to biſhop Gibſon, ſtates, that

"The firſt occaſion of building the Roman wall (which now goes by the name of *Graham's Dike*) was given by Julius Agricola, of whom Tacitus has left us this character, *Non alium ducem opportunitates locorum ſapientius elegiſſe*, that never did any general uſe greater diſcretion in the choice of places. And here particularly he made good his claim to that character, for the iſthmus or neck of land upon which it was built is not above ſixteen miles over betwixt the rivers of Forth and Clyde: ſo that having fortified that ſlip of ground with garriſons, the enemies were, as Tacitus has obſerved, *ſummoti velut in aliam inſulam*, removed in a manner into another iſland. Pl. IV. fig. 4, 5.

"But here we muſt not imagine, that Agricola built a wall along this tract, ſince neither hiſtorians nor inſcriptions give us any reaſon to believe it. Tacitus only obſerves, that this narrow ſlip was ſe-

[s] Horſl. p. 202. [t] P. 57. Horſl. xxii. [u] Scot. xxiii.
[x] Scot. xxiv. Horſl. p. 203. It is repreſented very differently by Mr. Gordon, p. 60.
[y] Plin. IV. 17. Tac. Hiſt. V. 16. 18. [z] Cellar. II. c. 3. [a] Ward MS. n.
[b] P. 1189. [c] Horſl. Scot. xxv. p. 203, 204. [d] P. 62. [e] Scot. xxvi. [f] P. 339. Scot. xxxiii.

cured

Fig. 1. p. 99

Fig 2. p. 100

Fig 3 p. 100.

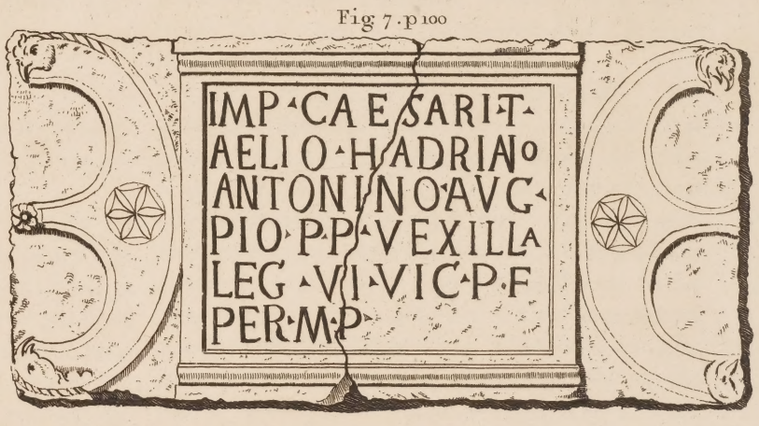
Fig. 4.

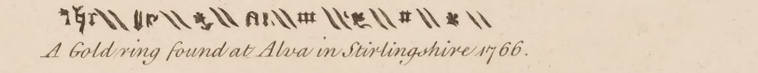
p. 100.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6. p. 100.

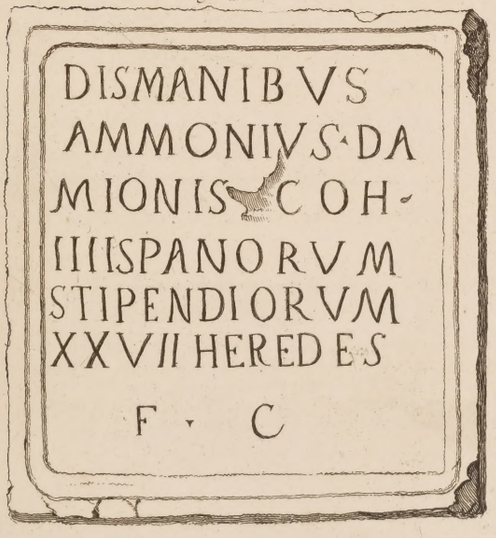
Fig 7. p 100



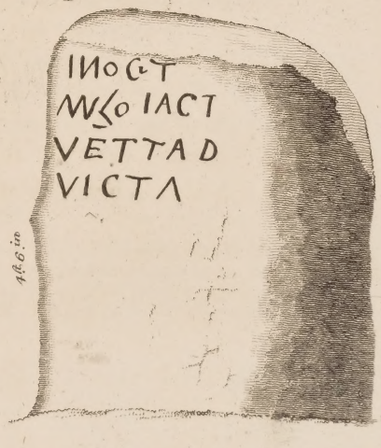


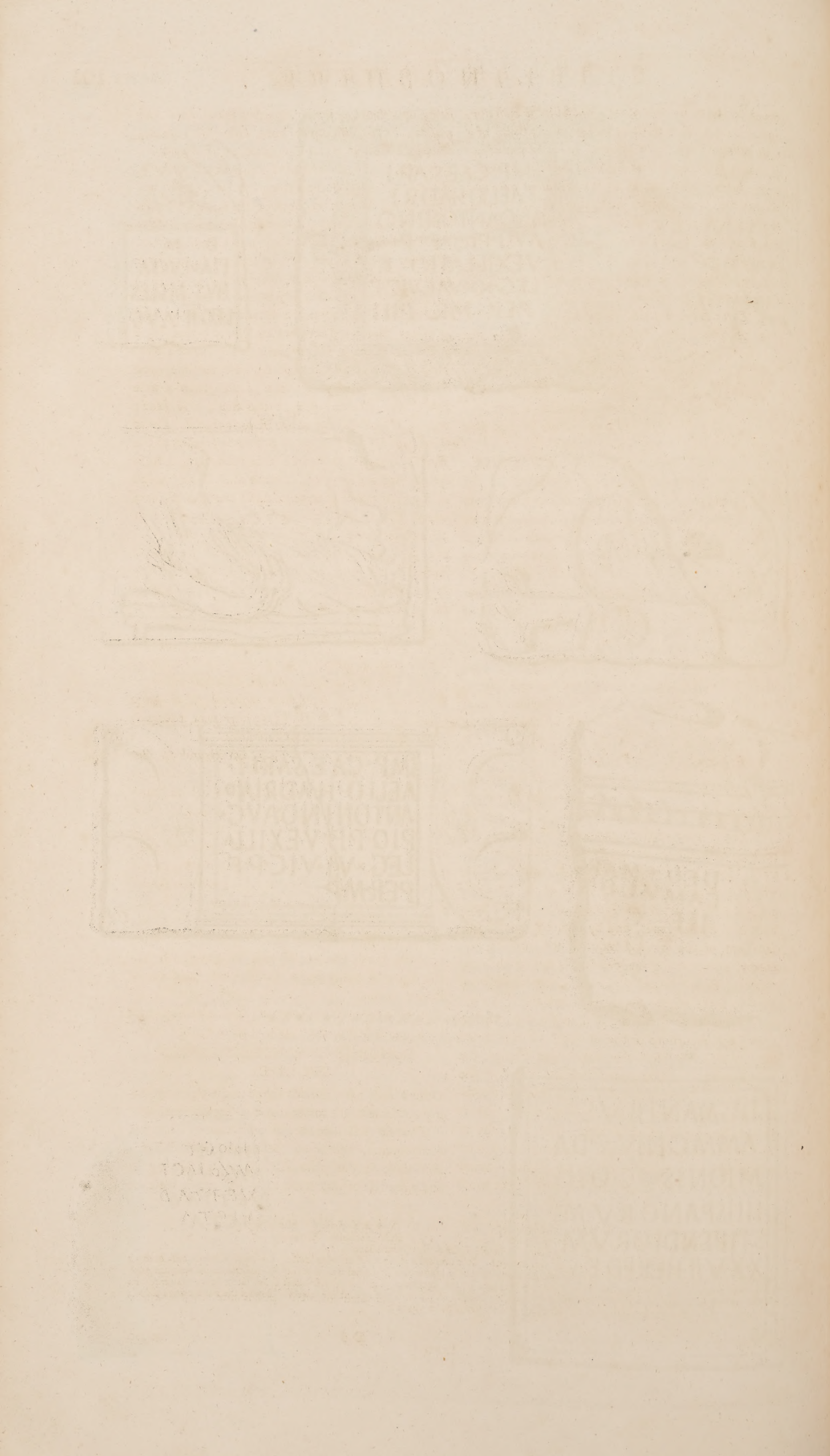
A Gold ring found at Alva in Stirlingshire 1766.

Fig. 8.



p. 55.





cured by forts and garriſons, *præſidiis firmabatur*, and we may be ſure if there had been any thing of a *wall* he would not have omitted the mention of it: ſo that it is probable that Agricola contented himſelf with placing garriſons at ſuch convenient diſtances as that the forces might eaſily draw together upon the firſt apprehenſion of danger. Whether ſome of the forts that were placed upon the wall were built by him at that time or by others afterwards, is not certain; however, it ſeems probable, that he built theſe following garriſons:

1. *Coria Damniorum* [g], Camelon.
2. *Alauna* [h], Sterling. Six miles to the north-weſt, where the narrowneſs of the Forth, which has now a bridge over it here, required a garriſon. There is on a rock this inſcription,

IN EXCVAGITLE
LEG.

3. *Victoria* [i], Eight miles north-eaſt from the ſecond. Roman medals have been found in it, and a Roman military way runs not far from it.
4. *Guidi* [k], *Coria* [l], Kirkintilloch, antiently Kaer pentalloch, on the tract of the wall. Here are ſtill to be ſeen ruins of great fortifications, and near it have been found ſeveral inſcriptions, ſome whereof were depoſited at the houſe of Cadir [*Calder*].
5. *Bremenium* [m], Paiſley.
6. Dumbarton, by the inſcriptions found in its neighbourhood.

" The placing of theſe garriſons was probably the occaſion of building the wall afterwards along this tract. But in building they took the directeſt line, which muſt be the cauſe why ſome of the garriſons are at a diſtance from it. It ſeems alſo to have been built at different times, and by different men, as the ſituations of the ground required for repelling the enemy, and covering the provincials againſt their invaſions. Bede tells us, that " they made it between the two friths of the ſea, that where the water did not ſecure them there the wall might defend them againſt the incurſions of the enemy." From which we may probably infer, that they began it where the river Forth is narrow, and ſo carried it along the neck of land between the frith of Clyde and Forth. But afterwards they found it convenient that it ſhould be carried further eaſt. The *Penvahel* or *Penveltun*, where Bede ſays it began, is called *Wall town* at this day, where there is an artificial mount dyked about. The manner of the wall will be more eaſily apprehended by a draught [n], taken from the papers of Mr. Timothy Pont (who had exactly traced it), and after the obſervations of ſome others, who after him had been at the pains to deſcribe it. Beſides theſe there were along the wall great and royal forts, ſtrongly entrenched (though within the wall), able to receive a whole army together. For the wall being long, and they not knowing where the enemy would make their attacks, it was neceſſary that lodgings ſhould be provided againſt all occaſions. In the fixing whereof it is obſervable, that they did not ſo much look after high grounds as places that were well watered, but where theſe two were concerned, they were ſure to have a fort. The forts which remained in Mr. Pont's time, who traced them, were theſe: one at *Langtown* a mile eaſt of Falkirk; one juſt at the *Rouin tree head*; one at *Weſter Condon* above Helen's chapel; one at the *Cray hill*; a very great one upon the top of the *Barhill*, which has had large intrenchings, a freſh ſpring, and a wall within it; one at *Achindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch* or *Kaerpentalloch*; one at *E. Calder*; one at *Hiltoun of Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerſtone*, and over *Kilvin* river and *Careſtown*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Bal caſtle* overagainſt Barhill; one at *Kaellbye* overagainſt Cry hill; one at the *Roch hill* overagainſt the Weſterwood; a large one at *Banhyir* overagainſt Caſtle Cary; one at *Dumbaſs*, &c. In the ruins of that at Bankyir there was found a large iron ſhovel or ſome inſtrument reſembling it, ſo weighty that it could hardly be lifted by any man of this age. At the ſame fort alſo were diſcovered ſeveral ſepulchres covered with large rough ſtones; and at *Dunchroc-chyr* near Mony-a-broch there have been large buildings.

" The length of the wall is 36 Scotch miles. Beginning between the Queen's ferry and Abercorn it goes along weſt by the Grange and Kineil to Innereving. So on to Falkirk (two miles weſt of which are the tracks of Camelon), from whence it goes directly to the foreſt of Cumernauld, where has been a great fort called *Caſtle Cary*. Next it runs to the great fort at the *Barn hill*, where have been ſeveral ſtones, ſome with inſcriptions. From thence it goes to the Peel of *Kirkentilloch*, the greateſt fort of all; and ſo weſtward to *Dumbarton* with a great ditch upon the north ſide of the wall all along. It had alſo along it many ſquare fortifications in form of Roman camps.

" As to the inſcriptions on or near the wall, amongſt theſe one is ſaid to have upon it theſe words:

COHORTIS HISPANORVM TIBICEN
HIC IACET.

Others have been likewiſe found in theſe parts pointing out ſome of the forces that quartered hereabouts."

Thus far this account, in which are inſerted that compounded inſcription beginning MATRIBVS. Alſo thoſe in our plate XXXV. of vol. III. fig. 8. and plate III. of this volume, fig. 10. and to theſe are

[g] Ptol. Between Peebles and Kirkend. Horſley, 367.
[h] Ptol. *Falkirk*. Horſl. 363. 365.
[i] Ptol. *Abernethy*. Horſl. 363. 378. See before, p. 54.
[k] Bede, *Inchkeith*. Camden.
[l] Ptol. [m] Ptol. already ſhewn to be *Riechefter* c. Northumberland.
[n] We have not thought it neceſſary to copy this draught. It exhibited a ditch 12 feet wide before the wall towards the enemy's country: the wall of ſquared and hewn ſtone two feet wide, probably higher than the other wall to cover the defendants and keep the earth of the wall from falling into the ditch: the wall 10 feet thick, height uncertain, a paved way five feet broad at its foot: watch-towers within call of each other, a wall of ſtone going through the breadth of the wall juſt againſt the towers. Beſides theſe there were caſtella or courts of guard with earthen ramparts and an outer wall of hewn ſtone above it.

added that found at Caſtle hill near Kirkpatrick from Phil. Tranſ. N° 269. our Pl. III. fig. 3.

In the appendix to the Marmora Oxonienſia is an inſcription given by Selden from the margin of Mr. Camden's own copy of his Britannia, ſaid to have been found at *Cadir* in Stirlingſhire, by which is certainly meant *Calder*. It runs thus,

DEO
SILVANO
L TANICVS
VERVS
PRAEF. V. S. L. L. M.°

Sir Laurence Dundas, bart. preſented to the univerſity of Glaſgow 1774, the following antiquities found on his eſtate at Caſtlecary. A figure of Fortune with a wreath on her head, a cornucopia in one hand, and a rudder in the other. An altar inſcribed,

FORTVNAE
VEXILLA
TIONES
LEG. II. AVG
LEG. VI. VIC
P. S. PL L.

A large ſtone with ornaments like Pl. III. fig. 3. and this inſcription:

IMP. CAES. T. AEL. AN
AVG. PIO. P. P. COHORS
I. TVNGRORVM
FECIT

A mutilated altar inſcribed, DEAE. . . . .

In the beginning of July 1775, ſome workmen digging at Duntocher fort diſcovered large remains of two buildings, conſiderably below the ſurface. Various conjectures were formed about their uſe. Some pronounced them to have been granaries; others baths and hypocauſts. This laſt is the moſt probable deſignation, from the conformity between theſe and other ſuch remains diſcovered in England. Mr. George Paton, of Edinburgh, obtained from a correſpondent on the ſpot, the annexed ſketches of theſe remains, which it was propoſed to have traced further, with proper encouragement. See Pl. V.

A. Is an eye-ſketch of the ground, where the fort of Duntocher ſtood, the next ſtation on the Roman wall (commonly called Graham's Dyke) to Old Kirkpatrick, and about two miles diſtant.

1. The Roman wall.
2. The fort.
3. The Roman military way, which is regularly paved with ſtones.
4. The Roman bridge, repreſented on a larger ſcale at D.
5. The preſent road from Glaſgow to Dunbarton.
6. The Burn of Dalnotter.

B. A profile of the ground, on which is the wall, fort, &c.

No. 1. Shews the excavation where the remains of the buildings have been. They might have ſerved for ſudatories; but they have alſo been applied as granaries, to which purpoſe they are admirably adapted.

2. The wall.
3. The Roman road.
4. The bridge.
5. The burn.

A ſtone bridge of two ſemicircular arches over the burn adjoining is repreſented at D, pl. V. The fall of water is three times the height of the bridge, and the rock is cut away, ſo that the water falls down perpendicularly before it reaches the upper ſide of the bridge, ſo as to make the rock that ſupports the middle pillar of the bridge appear very romantic, and a dark receſs under the arches. The military way at 3 winds round the riſing ground on which was the camp, which commands a view of the river Clyde till ſtopped by the hills of Cowell in Argyleſhire near twenty miles diſtant.

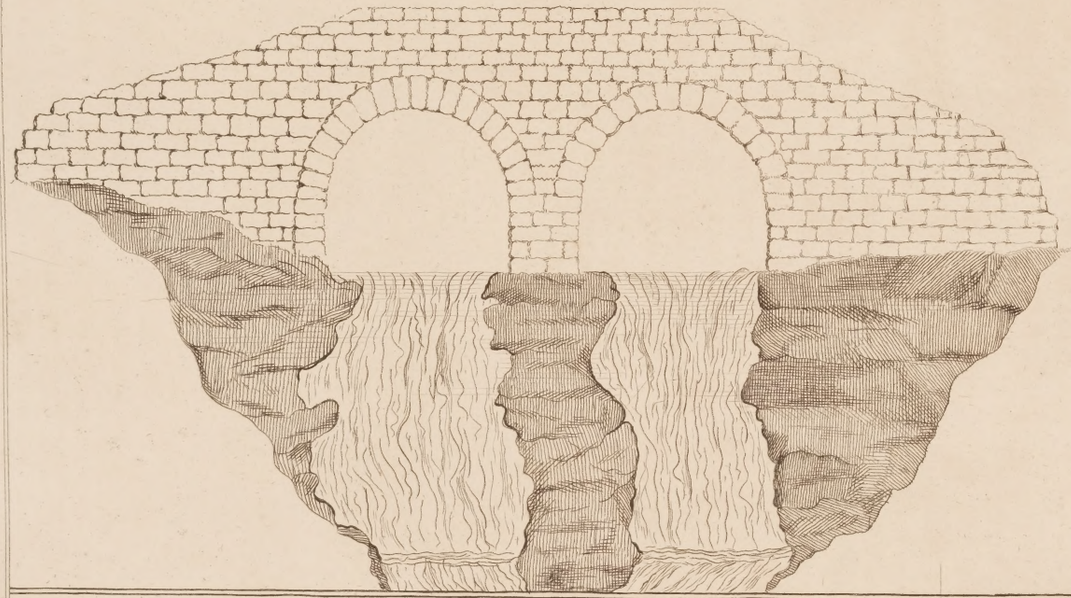
The area of the building C is exactly twenty-one feet ſquare: the floor is ſupported by 144 ſquare pillars of brick; the nine undermoſt bricks are eight inches ſquare, and the uppermoſt 21 inches; the next three are gradually leſs, as appears in this ſketch; they are very little more than two inches thick, of the fineſt mould and colour; their arraces and corners as ſharp as the day they came from the kiln, of a beautiful pale-red ſmooth ſurface; and it does not appear that they have been bedded with lime, nor was it neceſſary they ſhould, as they would not then be ſo eaſily heated. Upon the uppermoſt brick is laid a ſtratum of lime, five inches thick, mixed with white quartz, about the ſize of horſe-beans, of an even and ſmooth ſurface. One of theſe areas that has been but thinly covered with earth has been broken down long ago, and the earth ſpread over it and ploughed for time immemorial; but in trenching the ground for potatoes, in the ſummer of 1775, ſome of the ſtones and bricks were diſcovered. Some workmen were employed to remove the earth, and found one of theſe areas broken down, the bricks lying amongſt the rubbiſh, ſeveral hundreds of which were collected. In further removing away the earth, &c. one ſide of another ſquare was diſcovered, in the wall of which were two apertures, 23 inches high by 15 wide. Into this a boy was ſent with a candle, who ſaw an area ſimilar to it, ſupported in the ſame manner, and by the aſſiſtance of the light the ſame pillars could be ſeen. He ſaid, there were juſt ſuch other openings, as thoſe he crept into, in the wall before him, or oppoſite the entry; as alſo in the wall on his right, which is that next the hill; but he would not venture further than the firſt area. It is certain there are more of them, which cannot be diſcovered till further excavation be made. Some animals' bones and very large tuſks were found there, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſwine or wild boars. There are ſome hewn ſtones with double grooves in them, which are imagined to have once formed the ſides of the doors betwixt one granary and another, and to have been ſhut up by large tiles that run in theſe grooves, to ſeparate the corn. No judgment can be formed of the thickneſs of the wall that incloſes theſe areas, only it appears to have been built of freeſtone and lime. Many hewn ſtones have been taken out of the area that is broken down.

On proſecuting theſe diſcoveries three years after, there were found ſeveral beautiful fragments of pot-

° Horſley, p. 207.

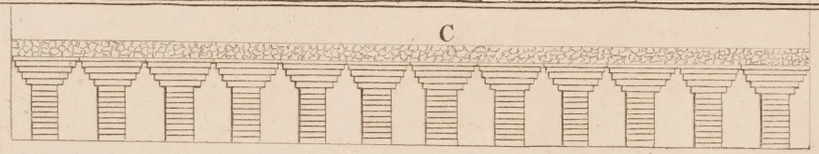
tery,

D



A

C



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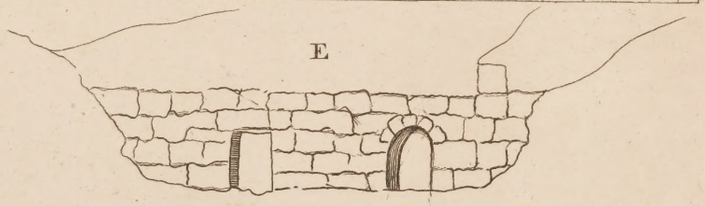

B

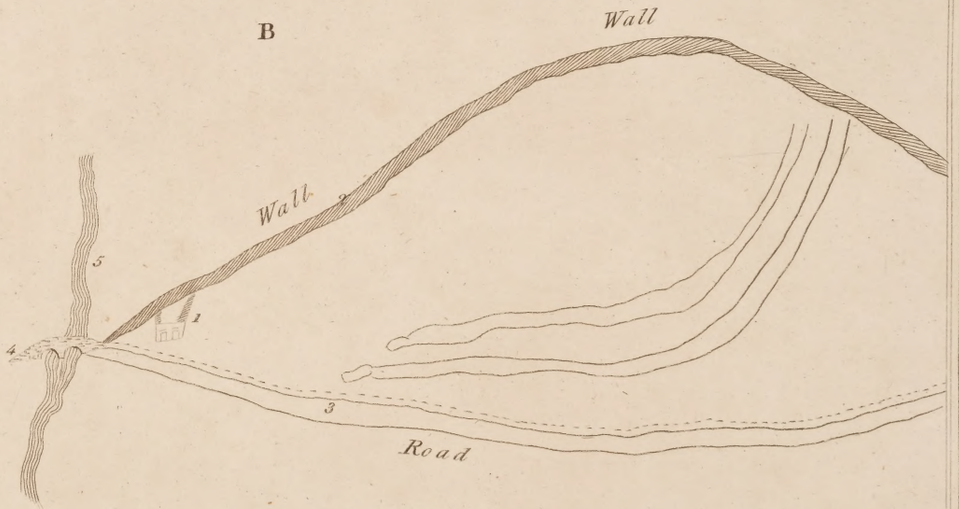

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Fig. 1.

5 In. ¾

Fig. 3.

9 In. ¾

Fig. 4.

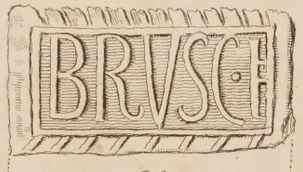

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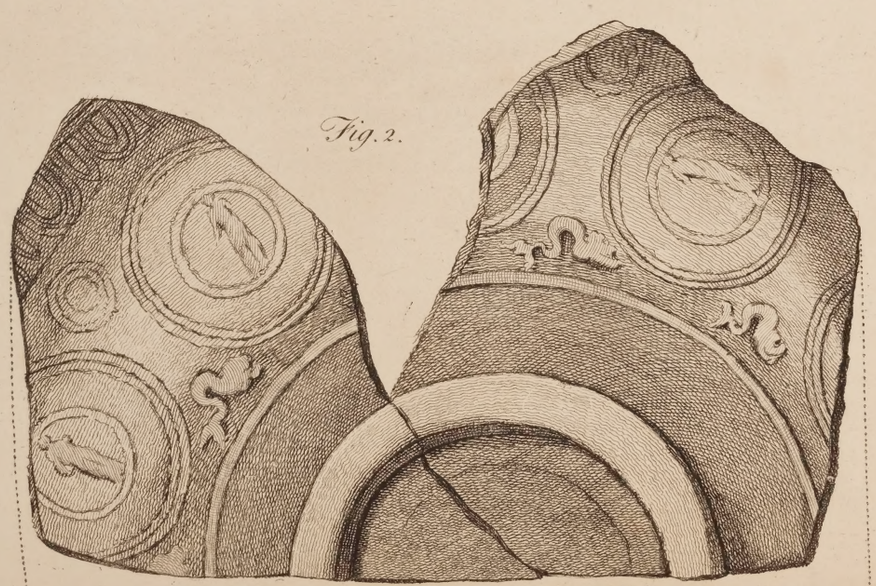
Fig. 2.



5 In. ¾

Fig. 5.

6 In

tery, which being laid before the Society of Antiquaries of London, drawings were made of them by Mr. Baſire engraved in Pl. VI. Fig. 1. and 2. are parts of two pateræ of a fine red clay, of a moſt compact grain like the brown china ware, the glazing or varniſh on both ſides perfectly freſh. The ornaments in relief are elegant. Thoſe of fig. 1. being in perfect preſervation, repreſent Centaurs and a figure of Mars or a ſoldier armed with ſword and ſhield. On fig. 2. are female or gowned figures in rounds with dolphins between them in the ſame ſtyle, but in worſe preſervation. A piece of a larger vaſe like our waſh-hand baſons, of white clay, fig. 3. has the maker's name in raiſed capitals on the rim BRVSC. F. for *Bruſci filius*, ſee fig. 4. Fig. 5. is the anſa or ear of another earthen veſſel.

Mr. Charles Freebairn, to whoſe diligent reſearches we are indebted for the above particulars, had ſome other pieces with different ornaments as medallions, &c. made of the ſame materials, a piece of lead as if cut from a bar or pig, weighing three or four pounds, covered with a thick coat of ceruſe or ruſt of lead, and two pieces of white glaſs, which ſeems to have been caſt as plate glaſs, as one ſide ſhews the ſurface of glaſs in the plate as the air leaves it, the other the mould or ſurface it has been poured upon. The two pieces may contain about ſix ſquare inches and are about $\frac{3}{32}$ parts of an inch thick, and towards one of the corners a little more.

A ſtone pillar like thoſe engraved by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Pennant, and not unfrequent in Scotland, lay over a burn called Sandy burn about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a mile eaſt from Kirk Patrick, and about 200 yards ſouth of the Roman road to Duntocher, and diſtant about $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile. It is at preſent eight feet long, but has been longer, and tapers from one foot eight to one foot four. On the top are to be diſcerned the hinder half of two animals, like lions, with long tails turned over their backs, incloſed in a border of wreath-work. Below theſe is an ornament of wreath and chain work in different directions. The narrower ſides, which are from eight to ſix inches wide, are charged with ſimilar ornaments and lozenges. The other broad ſide having lain uppermoſt ever ſince the ſtone was thrown down, which probably was ever ſince the Reformation in Scotland at leaſt, is worn ſmooth and hollowed by the feet of travellers, and not the ſmalleſt veſtige of ſculpture is to be ſeen on it. This monument, which is of freeſtone, is now erected in a gentleman's garden not far from its original ſite, and may be preſumed to be in a fair way of being preſerved for the future [p].

Arthur's O'en.

Arthur's O'en was about 22 feet from the floor to the aperture within, and 27 without, and 19 feet and an half diameter. It had one window above three feet high, two feet broad at top and above three without, and reaching within two feet of the aperture. The door two feet and an half wide had within memory an iron gate. It was built with regular courſes of hewn ſtone, laid ſmooth on each other without cramps or cement or any other artifice. Buchanan, who ſays it was about the ſize of a large dove-houſe, ſuppoſed it a temple, a trophy, or a ſepulchre [q]. Dr. Stukeley contends for its being a temple of Romulus, built by Agricola, on the plan of the Pantheon; and, in his later years, when Carauſius was his hero, he aſſerted that it was his work, notwithſtanding he had before charged that to tradition on the ignorance of Ninius. Gordon ſuppoſes it a chapel of Mars to lodge the ſtandards in, and at the ſame time ſerve as a mauſoleum. Laſtly, Horſley confines it entirely to the laſt uſe, like the ſepulchre of Metella called Capo di bove at Rome. This curious morſel of Roman antiquity among us, the object of ſo many conjectures, exiſts no longer: Sir Michael Bruce, on whoſe eſtate it ſtood, with aggravated Vandal barbarity pulled it down to rebuild a mill-dam. Sir James Clark, who inherits the taſte and collections of his father the baron, has erected a cupola on his offices, exactly on the model of this temple.

It is pleaſant to ſee how Hector Boëtius after Veremundus endeavours to transfer CAMULODUNUM from the Thames to the Carron, and amuſes us with ſtatues of Victory and the emperor Claudius in Arthur's O'en. *Camelon* (not as Mr. Camden writes it Camelot) is probably the *Guidi* of Bede. The plough has now almoſt levelled its banks; but enough remains to prove it to have been a conſiderable ſtation. The Roman road to Stirling and ſome of the banks are viſible half a mile to the left of the town. Coins have been found here, hewn ſtones are frequently dug up, and Mr. Gordon [r] adds, inſcriptions, though none of theſe have been publiſhed. Ptolemy's geography hereabout begins to be erroneous. Mr. Ward places CURIA DAMNIORUM at *Kirkurd* ſouth of Peebles; Baxter [s] and Gibſon [t] at *Caerpentalloch* on this wall. Some interpret *Camulodunum* the palace of the prince, and hiſtory makes it the palace of the Picts. Some Pictiſh inſcriptions were by miſtake ſuppoſed to be lately found there [u]. Anchors have been diſcovered near it, which looks as if it was once waſhed by the ſea. It is amazing how biſhop Gibſon could be impoſed upon to take for Roman a coin found here with a ſhield ſurmounted by a lion.

Camelon.

Not far from the Duni Pacis is *Kilſyth*, belonging to an antient cadet of the Levingſton family, who in 1609 was a lord of ſeſſion, and his ſucceſſor was by Charles II. 1661 created viſcount Kilſyth: his ſon was attainted 1715. At this place the marquis of Montroſe obtained a ſignal victory over the covenanters Auguſt 7, 1645 [x]. Here was found the altar before mentioned, p. 99.

Kilſyth.

Callendar caſtle, with the lands of Almond, was purchaſed by James, ſecond ſon of Alexander, firſt earl of Linlithgow, created by Charles I. 1641 lord Almond and afterwards earl of Callendar, which

Callendar.

[p] In an account of this pillar communicated by Dr. Lettſom to the Society of Antiquaries 1776, it is ſaid to be nine feet ſeven inches high by 18 inches on the broadeſt ſides, and eight inches and an half on the narrower. It ſeemed to have ſtood four feet in the ground. The upper compartment had the rude remains of an elephant, the next an eagle with wings diſplayed, but much impaired by time; the two lowermoſt are adorned with ſquare hollows, and all incloſed in a border of chain-work; and below all a ſpace of about three inches that ſeems to have contained ſome inſcription. It had ſerved as a bridge over a rivulet, but was lately on making a dike thrown by the proprietor into the river, where it then lay with the face uppermoſt.

[q] IV. 38. [r] P. 25. [s] Gloſſar. in voce. [t] P. 1285. [u] Archæol. I. 231. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 229.

[x] G. D. Sib. p. 46, 47. Pennant's Tour, 237.

ſunk

ſunk into the earldom of Linlithgow[y]. James, fourth earl of Callendar and fifth of Linlithgow, died under attainder for his concern in the rebellion 1715, but this houſe and eſtate had paſſed with his daughter Anne to her huſband William fourth earl of Kilmarnoc, and in right of his aunt counteſs of Errol. Their grandſon, now earl of Errol, is the preſent proprietor of it.

Almond. Near this are the remains of an old caſtle called *Almond*, belonging to the family of Levingſton.

Falkirk. *Falkirk*, a burgh of barony, a large ill-built dirty market town, though much beautified with buildings by the firſt earl of Callendar, is ſupported by the great fairs for black cattle, of which 24,000 are annually ſold here[z], and greatly enriched by carriage of goods from Carron to Glaſgow. It has two ſteeples or towers, one belonging to the church, the other to the tolbooth, and makes a pleaſing object from the road. In the church-yard is a plain epitaph for the noble and valiant John de Graham, called the right hand of the gallant Wallace, and ſlain by the Engliſh at the battle of Falkirk 1298[a]; another to the two brothers Monro, killed in cold blood at the ſecond battle here 1746[b], when the ſame moor was the ſcene of an action between the king's troops and the rebels, in which the former were worſted. At Carron are the greateſt iron works in Europe and a very good wharf[c] lying on the river, which falls a few miles below into the Forth, and is not only uſeful to the great iron works erected near it, but of great ſervice even to Glaſgow, conſiderable quantities of goods deſtined for that city being landed here. The canal, which is to form a communication between this firth and that of Clyde, begins on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of Eaſt Carron. Its courſe will be above 30 miles, aſſiſted by 39 locks. Its weſtern termination is to be at Dalmuir burn foot, eight miles below Glaſgow, but for the convenience of that city it is propoſed to form another branch from the great trunk at a place called the Stocking bleach-field between two and three miles from the city[d].

The turnpike road from Falkirk to Stirling paſſes not undeſervedly for the beſt in Scotland. It runs by the ſide of the *Bannoc*, a ſhallow ſtream incloſed by bold banks croſſed by an almoſt flying bridge of two or three arches.

Stirling. *Stirling*, ſurrounded on three ſides by woods and hills, ſtands on the eaſt ſlope of a hill, whoſe ſummit, perpendicular to the ſouth, is crowned by a caſtle ſomewhat like Edinburgh. It is incloſed with a wall, and the ſtreets are irregular. At the head of the principal ſtreet, which is ſpacious and well built, are the ruins of a palace, built 1570 by John earl of Mar, in the minority of James VI. Others ſay it was built or finiſhed by his widow. In the ſame ſtreet is the croſs, a pillar on four ſteps ſurmounted by a lion holding a ſhield. The church at the head of another ſtreet is a handſome ſtructure, divided in the middle by a ſtone wall, and may well ſerve two miniſters preaching at one time. It was made collegiate by Pope Alexander II. at the time of James IV. for a dean, who was the king's confeſſor, and had epiſcopal juriſdiction[e], ſubdean, ſacriſtan, chanter, treaſurer, chancellor, archdeacon, and ſixteen chaplains[f]. It has a ſquare north tower and ſtrong buttreſſes adorned with niches and arms. James VI. was crowned in it 1567, when only thirteen months old by Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney, John Knox preaching the ſermon[g]. Here is a cuſtom, not obſerved elſewhere, of two perſons collecting at the church door every Sunday for the poor, repairs of the church, and maintenance and pay of the church ſervants[h]. In the caſtle is the palace, begun by James V. and finiſhed by his daughter Mary, in a ſingular ſtyle of architecture, neither Grecian nor Gothic; emblematic ſtatues ſtanding on wreathed baluſtrade pilaſters on pedeſtals, ſupported by groteſque figures, under ſomething like Gothic arches, and in the pediments of the windows, I. 5. The parliament hall, a noble ſpacious room 120 feet long, rooſed with Norway oak, is now neglected; the lower apartments are converted into barracks, and the royal ones above neglected, the pictures all removed, and the chapel, where James VI. was baptized, is now diſuſed. The ceiling of the king's and prince's chamber is oak carved with portraits of the kings and queens of Scotland. The royal park was extenſive and formerly ſurrounded by a ſtone wall: at the north-eaſt part are an orchard and veſtiges of large and ſpacious gardens, the parterres called the *King's knot*, from the diſpoſition of the parterres, as till very lately, at Windſor, and a labyrinth called the *Banquetting houſe*. This town was much reſorted to by the court in the reigns of Mary and James VI. In 1571 the regent Lenox was ſurpriſed at midnight, and ſhot. Here is a garriſon of only one hundred invalids. The fortifications were greatly enlarged by queen Anne, and bravely defended by general Blakeney 1745. From the caſtle is a proſpect of a ſerpentine branch of the ſea connected with a navigable river winding through a cultivated vale for 24 miles to Alloa, which by land is but four miles. On the weſt and ſouth ſides are a number of beautiful houſes and farms.

"The *Carſe*[i] of Stirling and Falkirk extends from eaſt to weſt in a perfect level of between 30 and 40 miles in length and above five in breadth. The Grampian hills, a prodigious chain of lofty mountains, which in ſome parts preſent a moſt ſublime and pictureſque appearance, completely bound the proſpect to the north and north-weſt. That to the north-eaſt is likewiſe bounded by the Ochill hills, another chain of mountains, which ſkirt the Carſe of Stirling, and ſhelter it from the moſt deſtructive winds. An irregular range of ſwelling hills terminates the view from weſt to ſouth-weſt, where the proſpect is unbounded and loſt about Edinburgh; the caſtle and hills of which, though diſtant 35 miles, are ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from Stirling. In

[y] Sibbald, 48. D. G. [z] Pennant, 1772, 229. [a] Ib. 1769, 240.

[b] Ib. 241. This battle was fought on an aſcent on the left as you come from Edinburgh, and loſt by the contemptuous opinion Hawley had formed of the rebels as much as by the badneſs of the weather and the fatigue of the march.

[c] Ib. 242. 1772, 230. [d] Pennant, 1772, 230.

[e] Sibbald, p. 41. The deanry was annexed to the biſhopric of Galloway, and afterwards to that of Dumblane. Keith, 288.

[f] Keith, ib. calls it the *Royal chapel* of Striveling; as if it was the chapel in the caſtle or palace; but Sibbald plainly ſhews it was the preſent *pariſh* church.

[g] Robertſon, I. 441. [h] Sibbald, p. 44. [i] *Carſe* ſignifies a low flat country of a rich clayey ſoil.

the

the middle of this beautiful bottom, highly cultivated and interſperſed with villas, hamlets, woods, and ruins, the Forth winds his ſerpentine courſe from the town of Alloa to Stirling, which, with its ſpires and caſtles towering above the plain, exhibits a variety of ſtriking appearances from different parts of the adjacent country. Here the windings of the Forth are moſt wonderful. To thoſe who have never ſeen this river no adequate idea can be given of its enchanting effect through an extent of plain, diſpoſed either in meads or corn-fields. In the ſhort ſpace of four miles the Forth is ſaid to perform a meandering courſe of 24 miles [k]."

In Stirling caſtle James II. ſlew with his own hands William 8th earl of Douglas for his ſeditious enterprizes 1452. A ſtatue of this king in his bonnet with a dagger in his hand ſtands at the north-eaſt corner of the palace, his crown held over his head by two lions. The laſt earl of Mar forfeited his honours and offices by engaging in the rebellion 1715, but his eſtate was purchaſed of the government for his ſon Thomas lord Erſkine, who married Charlotte, daughter of Charles earl of Hoptoun, and died . . . . . His houſe here was built by John fifth earl, guardian of James VI. with the ruins of Cambuſkeneth priory, of which he was prior, but turned Proteſtant at the Reformation. Over the middle window are the arms of Scotland, ſupported by unicorns holding banners with Scotland and St. Andrew's croſs, having an earl's coronet in the centre, the motto above, *In defence:* creſt a lion ſquatted: below, I. G. 1570, the year before he was appointed regent. Under a middle north window under a coronet, a bend between 6 croſs croſslets fitche, quartering a pale impaling three mullets in a border fleuri. Over a door below this in capitals,

The mow I ſtand oppin hitht
My faults moir ſubject ar to ſitht.

Over a correſponding window on the ſouth ſide the quartered arms as before ſupported by griffins, and over the door in capitals,

I pray as luik ar is upper this lugging
With gentilete to ay their jugging.

The whole front is charged with emblematic imagery and foliage according to the ſtyle that then obtained. In the ſtreet leading from the High ſtreet to the caſtle and called *Highſchool* or *Caſtle wynd*, is a houſe of newer architecture, built by ſir William Alexander, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles I. who created him earl of Stirling 1633. It was afterwards bought by the duke of Argyle, and has been the reſidence of the judges on the circuit. Over its gate within are his arms and motto in capitals,

Eſpy ſpeik furth and ſpair notht,
Conſider veil, I cair notht.

The ſeal of the burgh of Stirling has on one ſide a bridge of ſeven arches with a croſs between armed men in the middle, and this inſcription:

Hic armis Bruti Scoti *ſtant hic cruce tuti*;

and on the other ſide a caſtle in a wood circumſcribed,

Continet hic in ſe nemus & caſtrum Strivelenguenſe [l].

The name of Sterling money occurs in an ordinance of Henry II. 1184, and in Roger Montgomery's foundation charter of Shrewſbury abbey 1084, mention is made of libræ *ſterilenſes*, whence it ſhould ſeem to be of earlier date, whether derived from the Eſterling men or not [m].

Near the walls of Stirling was a Dominican monaſtery, founded by Alexander II. 1233 [n], and another for Obſervantines 1494 by James IV. who frequently aſſiſted at maſs in the choir, and paſſed Lent in it with the moſt rigorous obſervance [o]. The hoſpital for decayed merchants, founded by John Cowan, merchant of this town, is richly endowed and much augmented by late purchaſes. Robert Spittal, taylor to James IV. founded another for the relief of merchants and decayed tradeſmen [p] or gild brethren in diſtreſs, which is turned into an aſſembly-room, and the brethren, whoſe ſalary is continued, find themſelves lodgings in the town.

Stirling was ceded by William king of Scotland 1176, on his being taken priſoner by the Engliſh [q]. Near this town the gallant Wallace defeated the Engliſh army 1297 [r]; it was burnt by the Scots after the loſs of the battle of Falkirk 1298 [s]. It was ſurrendered to the Scots the ſame year, from the impoſſibility of receiving relief in the winter ſeaſon from Edward I. [t] He retook it, however, 1304, after a vigorous reſiſtance of two months [u]. After the battle of Bannocburn it was again ſurrendered to the Scots 1314 [x], but retaken by Edward III. 1339 [y].

A mile from Stirling is *St. Ninian's*, a long paved regular-built town, where the rebels of 1745 in their precipitate retreat blew up the church which contained their magazine. The ſhell is ſtill ſtanding and a new church built. St. Ninian's.

Mr. Ward inclines to place Ptolemy's *Alauna* at Camelon quaſi *Caer Alon*. Mr. Horſley [z], ſir R. Sibbald and biſhop Gibſon, place it at Stirling, on no other authority than a rude inſcription on a rock, which Horſley could not hear of, but ſuppoſes miſtaken for a ſtill ruder really there [a]. *Alauna.*

In *Torwood*, about five miles north-weſt of Falkirk, where the preſent toll-bar is placed, that is on the higheſt ground north of the place called *Tor Craig*, and about 700 feet north by eaſt, is a cave, which is never mentioned by any hiſtorian: the entrance to it is ſo difficult that it muſt be entered on hands and feet, but within it is all cut out of the rock with the appearance of a chiſel; it meaſures 15 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet 2 inches in height, and in breadth 4 feet 6 inches. This cave is about half a mile weſt by ſouth of the tree called *Wallace's Tree* [q]; an old oak, under which Wallace is ſaid to have taken ſhelter after his defeat at Falkirk [q]. It was once 15 feet in diameter: only one ſide remains. The Pretender and his army encamped in this wood. The houſe of Torwood head is all in ruins, and the fine labyrinths in the garden ſtill appear. A little ſouth of this the Roman military road appears, ſtretching north-weſt through the plain muir, and by the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of Bannockburn houſe; after which it croſſes the water of Bannockburn, juſt where the preſent bridge of Miltoun is built; from that to St. Ninian's on the weſt ſide, where in ſome places it is Torwood.

[k] The Carſe of Stirling, a poem, 1785, 4to. [l] Dalrymple. [m] Spelm. Gloſſ. v. *Eſterling.* [n] Sibbald, 39. Keith, 271.
[o] Ib. 276. [p] Pennant, 1772, 226. [q] Annals of Scotl. I. 118. [r] Ib. 250. [s] Ib. 263.
[t] Ib. 268. Trivet, 316. [u] Annals Ib. 278. & aut. ibi cit. [x] Ib. II. 51. [y] Ib. 205. [z] P. 363. [a] P. 202.

yet viſible, but was very much ſo at Miltoun within theſe few years [b].

Bannocburn *battle.*

Bannocburn is about three miles from Stirling: the ſtone where the royal ſtandard was fixed is ſtill ſhewn. The place where the battle was fought is at preſent known by the name of *Foot of the Green*, being a fine champaign or plain country, gently riſing from the rivulet called *Bannock burn* for a long way ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. On the weſt of the field is a high pile of rocks, of equal height, which forms from north to weſt, and from that to eaſt in the form of a creſcent, called *Gilles hill Craigs*; and about two miles ſouth is an opening in the rocks on the ſouth of this called *Windy yells*, where tradition ſays the Scots ordered their cattle to be driven through, which ſtruck ſuch panic to the Engliſh arms, thinking it was a freſh army, as was a great means of diſpiriting them that day.

Mr. Nimmo is miſtaken in calling the banks of Bannock-burn ſteep and rugged. There are no rocks on the banks of that river from Gilles hill, which is upon the weſt of the field where the battle was fought all the way to its influx into the river Forth, the banks being gravelly and gently ſloping to the verge of the water.

LochCoulter.

Loch Coulter, four miles and an half ſouth of Stirling, and eight miles and an half north-weſt of Stirling, is famous for a very large ſtone, thrown without the water-mark a conſiderable way, which was ejected from thence at the ſame time the earthquake happened at Liſbon ſome years ſince, and leaving a deep ridge in the bottom of the loch behind it all the way it can be traced in ſight to the water: this ſtone may be about four feet in height and three feet in the thickeſt part, of an irregular form, and retained a long time a ſort of tawney colour as if tinged on the outſide with corroded iron.

Auchin Lily Lin.

Auchin Liley Lin, nine miles north-weſt of Falkirk, is a fall in the river Carron near a farm houſe called Glen head, about 20 or 25 feet perpendicular. Below this the bank of the Carron on the north appears with grandeur, and the bed in many places, although of a hard kind of wherie ſtone, is worn with the current of water, and is in ſome places perforated with its ſtream three feet deep, in other places it is of gritty rock. This variegated ſtratum appears down to Denny bridge, below which the banks on both ſides almoſt become on a level with the channel or track at Denovan. It riſes gently on the north to about the height of 300 feet, and continues on a very gentle riſe in a north-eaſt direction to Torwood head, where it declines in the ſame direction till we come to the Carſe ground, diſtant from Torwood head about one mile.

Bankier.

Bankier, eight miles and a quarter due weſt of Falkirk, on the ſouth ſide of the great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow by the north Rouch caſtle, three miles weſt by ſouth and two miles and an half ſouth of Dunenpace.

Bruce c.

Bruce caſtle, five miles north by weſt of Falkirk, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Stirling and three miles and an half ſouth of Alloa.

Camelon.

Camelon, two miles and an half weſt by north of Falkirk and north ſide of the road to Glaſgow, ruins of John de Graham's caſtle, five miles north by weſt of Kilſyth and about two miles north of the ſource of Carron.

On the north of the village of Kilſyth is ſituated a range of exceeding high rocks called *Take me down*. They run in a weſt direction and join the Lomond hill.

Cambuſkeneth.

In the meads about three quarters of a mile to the eaſt of Stirling in a kind of iſland or peninſula on the north ſide the Forth and principally in Clackmannanſhire, ſtood the abbey of *Cambuſkeneth*, whoſe only remains are a vaſt ſquare tower of its church and an arched door-way. The ſite belongs to Cowan hoſpital at Stirling. This abbey was founded by king David I. for Auguſtin monks, and in its church were buried James III. and his queen. Under a hawthorn near the tower the king is pretended to lie buried, having been ſlain here by his rebellious ſubjects as he was eſcaping to his fleet, the governor having ſhut the caſtle againſt him [c]. A large ſingle rock oppoſite to it is called the *Abbey Craig*. Two miles north of Stirling is a pile of rocks (detached from the rocks called Ochill hills) of a ſemicircular form of great height, having very much the appearance of Saliſbury rocks at Edinburgh. On the eaſt of this two large ſtones ſtand on end, by tradition ſaid to be where a memorable battle was fought; and about half a mile eaſt by ſouth at a place called *New houſe*, in a garden is a large ſtone ſtanding upon end; and another in a field to the weſt of this, both on the ſpot where the field of Stirling is mentioned by Mr. Nimmo.

The Forth is croſſed by a handſome ſtone bridge of two ſteep arches with a gateway at the north end.

Earls of Stirling.

The firſt earl of Stirling was ſir William Alexander, the king's lieutenant in Nova Scotia, created earl of Stirling by Charles I. 1633. The title ſeems to have become extinct on the death of the 5th earl 1739. It was indeed claimed by William Alexander, who died in America 1783, leaving only two daughters.

[b] Pennant, 1772, 227.

[c] Ib. 222. Keith, 239.

3o 7° 3o 6° 3o

30

39°

38°

37°

Rona

Sulisker or Raba I

REFERENCES to the *SHIRES*.

1 Sutherland
2 Cathneſs
3 Roſs
4 Cromartie
5 Inverneſs
6 Nairne
7 Murray or Elgin
8 Bamff
9 Aberdeen

FLANNEL ISLANDS

Point Oreby or Lewis Nafe

Skegastay

Galvon

Barve

Barves

Tolsta Hd

Linshader

Graf Id

LEWIS

Broad Loch

Hempan Hd

Gallon Hd

Vivore Id

Stornaway

Bible Hd

Balnakill Bay

Brenish

Tarnish

Tucken Head

ISLAND

I. Hamnaway

Kanish

Birken Id

Tray

L. Hourn

Kebuck Head

Skarpa

Thuneray

Traun

Sinna

Mornise

Mor Udrinish

Numaltiay I

Mary I

St Columb Is

HARRIS

Loch Tarbet

ISCHANT ISLES

Howsamet

Howmadale

Howmadale

Tarbet

Loch Tarbet

Fladda I

Bond Thurn I

Treda I

Troternish

Tubrit

Ardingary

Ulbakirt

Gilbride

L. U

Lundonald

Macdonald

Macmartin

Ascrib I

Stonebol

Waternes

Loch Snizort

London

Rammidale

Kingsbury

Heth

Aharsbury

Dunvegan Hd

Canadale

Kilbride

Quarrygan

Ouimes

Holm

Kildolinkil

Fiert Point

Maiden Rock

Eneerach

L. Glendale

Colinhill L

Kirman

Forbray

Nicholsong Rock

BRA

ADALE

SKEIANISH

Rasay

RASAY I

Kirkton

Peinuill

Camas

Kyanvaig

Glenbrittle

Glensirin

Duncan Pt

Sua Gruil I

L. Scavaig

L. Lappan

Canay I

Castle

Tarbet

Quinaig Pt

Sand

Glenlusk

Rendock

Humblo

Helsary

RUM Id

Eigg

S. Donnan

Muck I

Aich I

Ascrib I

Monach Ind

Kirkibost L

Carnes

UIST NORTH ISLAND

Hermetra I

Saarag I

Longay

Pabbay

Scallasay I

Vallarup

Vaternish Pt

BENBECULA ISL

C Uriskay

UIST SOUTH ISLD

Houghmore

Eastness Pt

Ormaclate Castle

Ormaclate Bay

Ru Hynish Pt

Ghusbay

Kildonan

Skippor

Gill

Lyntrard

Boyndale

Boyndale

Uida I

BARRA Berry ISLD

HEBRIDES or WESTERN ISLES

THE MINCH

Summer Is

In Clerich

Ewe I

Gruinard Island

Kerrydale

Smithston

Langay

Miol

Slatadal

Achnastile

Loch Kindale

L. Torridon

Ben Wyvis

Ben Slioch

Ben Narie

Ben Damph

Alligin

Diabaig

Torridon

Inn of Lusbonaldie

Glen Ishack

Fearn town Inn

Ferry Kindrochit

Corbiere

L. Ruskan

L. Dull

Gratimachie

Achintie

Achnasheen

Achnacarry

Kebouchan

Ardnamul

Bowm

Strom Castle

Stadale

Ardineur

Ardmair

Ullapool

Loch Broom

Loch Roskeen

Wegmestun

Rusket

Berridale

Milton

Ferrindonald

Ardvrek

Dunan

Ochterlyre

Achnahaird

Achnahaschillachan

Glenlochart

L. Assynt

L. Inver

KINTAIL

L. Duich

Clunary

Loch Long

GLEN LOYN

Churban

Bernera

Glen Elg

Ellanreach

Sandaick

Lochend

Loch Quich

Loyne

Black Ouillan

L. Daal

L. Cluanie

Stamuchan

Inverguseran

GLEN DESSARY

Knoydart

Sorbus

L. Nerrich

Kinloch morer

Loch Morrer

Oban

Ardslash

Grot

Barrisdale

Glenbeasdale

Kinloch Beorat

Loch Nevis

Inverguseran

Kinloch Halfort

Ardnish

L. Ranach

Elsary

Vrin

Eian

L. Moydart

Langoft

L. Sheild

Garvan

GLEY PEAN

Achnacarry

Achandlane

Barr

Strone

Loch Arkaig

Loch Eil

Arkaig

Kinloch

Loganfearn

Camus

Ship I

Molloch

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Loch Arkaig

Loch Eil

Arkaig

Kinloch

Loganfearn

Camus

Ship I

Molloch

3° 7° 3° 6° Longitude West from 30 London.

A New & Correct MAP of the NORTH PART of SCOTLAND from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

British Statute Miles.

The ORKNEYS or ORCADES

WESTRA FIRTH

PENTLAND FIRTH

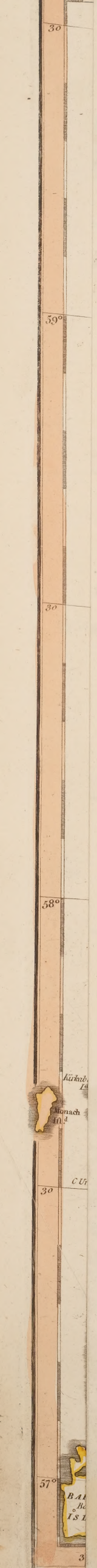
MORAY FIRTH

CROMARTY FIRTH

DORNOCK FIRTH

THE ISLES of SHETLAND

1° Long. W. fr. London.


30
59°
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3

CALEDONIA.

ALL that part of Britain which lies beyond *Graham's dike*, or the wall of Antoninus Pius before deſcribed, to the north, and projects on both ſides, is called by Tacitus [a] CALEDONIA, and its inhabitants "Britans inhabiting CALEDONIA." Ptolemy divides them into ſeveral nations, CALEDONII, EPIDII, VACOMAGI, &c. who all afterwards, from retaining the cuſtom of painting their bodies, were called by the Romans and provincials PICTS, and are by Ammianus Marcellinus divided into two nations, DICALEDONES and VECTVRIONES, who have been already treated of [b]. Theſe diſtinctions are all comprehended in claſſic authors under the general name of Caledonians, which I take to be derived from the Britiſh word *Kaled* [c], which ſignifies *hard*, and in the plural number makes *Kaledion*, whence *Caledonii*, as much as to ſay, *hard, rough, uncivilized and ruſtic people*, ſuch as the northern people for the moſt part are, who from the ſeverity of the climate derive a hardineſs, and from the abundance of blood a natural boldneſs. To the influence of the climate muſt alſo be added that of the ſoil, full of dreary, craggy mountains; and it is allowed by all that mountaineers are hardy and robuſt. That paſſage of Pacuvius cited by Varro [d],

Caledonia, altrix exuberantum corporum virum.

Caledonia, nurſe of men of an unuſual ſize,

I would rather underſtand of the region of Epirus called Caledonia [e], than of ours; though this laſt has equal claim to this encomium. Among theſe people was the *Caledonian wood*, or as Florus [f] calls it, *foreſt* [g], covering an immenſe tract of ground impervious for thick trees, and divided by the *Mons Grampius*, now *Grantzbaine* or the *crooked mountain*. Solinus ſays, "a votive altar with a Greek inſcription proves, that Ulyſſes landed in Caledonia [h];" but I ſhould ſuppoſe this altar erected rather in honour of Ulyſſes than by himſelf in perſon. Martial mentions alſo Caledonian bears in that line [i]:

Sylva Caledonia.

The altar of Ulyſſes.

Caledonian bears.

Nuda Caledonio *ſic pectora præbuit urſo.*

His breaſt expos'd to Caledonian bear.

Plutarch [k] likewiſe ſays, that bears were brought from Britain to Rome, where they were beheld with aſtoniſhment: yet Britain has produced none for many centuries. What that Caledonian monſter was, of which Claudian ſays,

——Caledonio *velata* Britannia *monſtro.*

"Britain with Caledonian monſters cover'd o'er;"

I am utterly ignorant [l]. Certain it is, this country formerly produced many wild bulls, white, and having thick manes like lions [m]; at preſent it affords but few, and thoſe ſo fierce, ſavage, and averſe to mankind, that they will for a time loath whatever men have handled or breathed upon; and diſregard all attacks of dogs, though the fierceneſs of the Scottiſh dogs was formerly ſuch an object of wonder at Rome, that they were thought to be brought over in iron cages. But this word *Caledonian* was ſo common in the Roman writers as to be put for Britain in general and all its foreſts. Hence Florus ſays, that Cæſar purſued the Britans into the Caledonian woods; which yet he never ſaw. Hence Valerius Flaccus addreſſing Veſpaſian ſays,

Caledonian bulls.

——*Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit Oceanus.*

What time the Caledonian ocean bore thy ſtreamers;

meaning the *Britiſh* ocean. Hence alſo Statius ſings thus of Vectius Volanus, proprætor in Britain under Vitellius, in the verſes addreſſed to his ſon Criſpinus [n];

Quanta Caledonios attollet gloria campos,
Cum tibi longævus referet trucis incola terræ,
Hic ſuetus dare jura parens, hic ceſpite turmas
Affari, ille dedit cinxitque hæc mœnia foſſa,
Belligeris hæc dona deis, hæc tela dicavit,
Cernis adhuc titulos, hunc ipſe vacantibus armis
Induit, hunc regi rapuit thoraca Britanno.

What glories Caledonian plains ſhall boaſt,
When ſome old native of the barb'rous coaſt
Shall all your father's worthy deeds relate,
How here he juſtice dealt in ſolemn ſtate,
From hence the troops receiv'd his high command,
Theſe walls and ditches own his mighty hand;
Theſe arms, whoſe old inſcriptions yet appear,
He fix'd for trophies to the gods of war:
This ſumptuous corſlet for the fight put on,
And this from Britiſh chief in combat won.

[a] Vit. Agr. c. 10, 11. So Martial X. 44. Caledonii Britanni.

[b] See Introd. vol. I. p. cxlii.

[c] *Kalt* or *Kelt*, cold. *Chiltern. Caleth*, a hazel; Gale MS. n. Mr. Macpherſon has given, it ſeems, the true etymology. One Macpherſon gave it, and another claimed it.

[d] de Ling. Lat. VI.

[e] Pacuvius is not ſpeaking of *Caledonia* but *Calydonia* in Etolia, as Varro expreſsly obſerves.

[f] III. 10. *ſylvæ Calidoniæ.*

[g] Boethius makes this foreſt extend from Stirling through Menteith and Stratherne as far as Athol on one ſide and Lochaber on the other. P. 209. See alſo Eum. Paneg. Conſt. c. 7. p. 209. Richard of Cirenceſter puts the Caledonii and their foreſts to the north of Murray frith; which tract Cellarius diſtinguiſhes by the name of Britannia *barbara*, I. 350.

[h] Solinus, c. 24.

[i] Spectac. I. 7.

[k] I cannot find the paſſage, nor could Mr. Pennant, Brit. Zool. I. 64. The figures of beaſts on ſome of the carved ſtones in Scotland are at leaſt as like *bears* as *boars*.

[l] A very little attention to the whole paſſage would have told Mr. Camden that Claudian meant the *men* and not the *beaſts* of Caledonia, and called them monſters in the ſame ſenſe that an European might ſpeak of the preſent Cherokees or South-ſea ſavages.

[m] A few of this breed of cattle are in Hamilton and Drumlanrig park; but no where wild. Mr. Pennant ſuppoſes them the *jubati biſones* mentioned by Pliny in Germany. Tour, 1772, 236. Voy. to the Heb. 107. 112. See before, p. 66. 82.

[n] Sylvæ, V. 2. 142—149.

But

But in theſe inſtances as in others allowance is to be made for the great liberty of the poets: for neither Cæſar nor Volanus ever had any knowledge of the Caledonians. In Pliny's time (as himſelf teſtifies [o]) near thirty years after Claudius, the Roman armies had not extended their acquaintance with Britain beyond the neighbourhood of the Caledonian foreſt. For Julius Agricola, under Domitian, was the firſt that entered Caledonia, then governed by Galgacus (called in the Triades among the three worthies of Britain *Galauc ap Liennauc)*, a man of a great and reſolute ſpirit, who routed the IXth legion, with great vigour encountered the Romans, and bravely defended his country, till fortune rather than his courage failed him: for at that time, as that hero ſays [p], theſe northern Britans were "the extremities of liberty and the world." They were certainly the moſt remote inhabitants of this iſland, as Catullus [q] calls the Britans the moſt remote people in the world in thoſe lines to Furius:

Galgacus the *Britan.*

Cæſaris viſens monumenta magni
Gallicum Rhenum, horribiles & ultimoſque Britannos.

Viſit great Cæſar's trophied deeds,
The Gallic Rhine and Britans dire
Laſt of the world.

In the time of Severus (as we read in Xiphilinus [r]) Argetecoxus was a petty prince in theſe parts, whoſe wife being reproached as an adultereſs by the empreſs Julia, replied with great ſpirit, "We Britiſh women "intrigue with men of rank: but you Roman ladies "privately admit the careſſes of every worthleſs "fellow."

Argetecoxus.

[o] N. H. IV. 16. [p] In his ſpeech in Tacit. V. Agr. c. 30. [q] Carm. 11. [r] LXXVI. 16.

CALEDONIA

ADDITIONS.

THE *Dicaledones* ſeem to have poſſeſſed Argyle, Perthſhire, and part of Lochaber; the Vecturiones, the reſt of Scotland north of the frith of Forth[1].

The progreſs of Agricola's arms in the third, fourth, and fifth years of his command in Britain, may be ſeen in the Introduction to vol. I. p. lxxxix. xc. In the third year he diſcovered new people by continuing his devaſtation through the ſeveral nations quite to the mouth of the Tay, and erecting forts in the moſt important ſituations. Many of theſe are yet to be traced in the counties of Stirling and Perth. The fourth ſummer was employed in ſettling and ſecuring the territories he had over-run chiefly to the ſouth of Forth and Clyde. In the fifth ſummer he paſſed the frith of Forth, and ſubdued the people of Fife, Kinros, and part of Perth ſhires, continuing his conqueſts, and preparing to advance further north. His ſixth ſummer completed his conqueſt of the eaſtern coaſt quite to the extremity of the iſland, and gained his laſt deciſive victory over Galgacus. The ſcene of this victory has been hitherto laid in Stirling and Perth ſhires. The noble author of the "Remarks on the progreſs of the Roman arms in Scotland during the ſixth campaign of Agricola," printed in the thirty-ſixth number of Mr. Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, carries it into Mearnes or Kincardenſhire. His arguments will be detailed and illuſtrated when we come to that part of the work.

According to Richard of Cirenceſter, whoſe map of the north part of Britain is here ſubjoined, CALEDONIA was the moſt northern part of Scotland, divided from the reſt by the river *Longus* and the *Vara æſtuarium*, which the Romans do not appear to have croſſed by land, however their fleet may have ſailed round to the Orkney or Shetland iſles. The *Dicaledones* do not appear in this map, and the *Vecturiones* are there placed ſouth of Caledonia on the ſea coaſt.

[1] G.

"Mr. Camden is at great pains to perſuade us, that the walls were built between the two friths of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, and the actions in theſe places had by the Romans were againſt native Britans paſſing under different names in Ptolemy and Amm. Marcellinus, and the country by Tacitus called *Caledonia*, and the people by the moſt approved and beſt writers *Caledonians*, and in aftertimes, by the Romans and provincial Britans called *Picts*. But he will by no means allow the Scots to be comprehended under theſe northern unconquered nations, who made oppoſition to the Romans, and to paſs under the name of Caledonians, and others, as he owns the Picts were: though there is the ſame authority to join the Scots with the Picts in their martial feats againſt the Romans from the Latin authors themſelves and from Gildas and Bede, the moſt antient Britiſh and Saxon writers, who join the Scots and Picts in theſe actions; and that the ſeas which the Roman enemies were driven over were the friths of Edinburgh from the eaſt and of Dunbarton from the weſt, and not over the ſea to Ireland, which made ſome late writers imagine, againſt the expreſs opinion of Bede, that the Scots during theſe times were not ſettled inhabitants in Britain, but only as auxiliaries to the Picts, made incurſions from Ireland, which they inhabited, and were beat back over the ſeas to Ireland. But in vindication of the antient ſettlement of the Scots in Britain before the Romans and Saxons came to fix their rendezvous in this iſland, and their early converſion to the Chriſtian religion, much has been ſaid in the books publiſhed by ſir George Mackenzie, 1685, in anſwer to the biſhop of St. Aſaph and Dr. Stillingfleet, to which the reader is referred, as alſo to the work of Mr. Thomas Craig, advocate, in vindication of the ſovereignty of the crown of Scotland and the independency of its church on the ſee of York[2]."

[2] Dalrymple.

F I F E.

IN this extenſive country of the Caledonians, next to Stirlingſhire laſt treated of, and two ſheriffdoms of leſs note called *Clackmans*, whoſe ſheriff is a knight of the name of *Carſs* [a], and *Kinroſs*, whoſe ſheriff is the earl of Morton, the fine peninſula of *Fife* runs out like a wedge a long way to the eaſt between the two friths of *Forth* and *Tay*. This country yields plenty of corn, paſture, and pit coal; and the ſea, beſides other fiſh, large quantities of oyſters and ſhell-fiſh, and the ſhores are thick ſet with ſmall towns that maintain many ſtout ſeamen. On its ſouth ſide on the *Forth*, firſt towards the weſt, appears *Cul roſs*, the new-erected barony of J. *Colvill*. Then riſes in view *Dumfermling*, antiently a famous monaſtery, founded by king Malcolm III. who was buried there; but now giving name and title to Alexander *Seton*, a moſt diſcreet perſon, whom James king of Britain lately deſervedly advanced from baron of *Fivy* to the earldom of *Dumfermling* [b] and to be chancellor of Scotland. Next to this on the frith ſtands *Kinghorn*, from which Patrick *Lion* baron *Glamys* lately had the title and rank of earl conferred on him by king James VI. Afterwards comes *Diſert* [c], on a ſloping part of the ſhore, from whence extends a heath of the ſame name, where is a very large ſpot called the *Coal plot*, abounding with bituminous earth, and part of it burning, to the danger of thoſe who live near it. Contiguous to this is *Ravins heuch* or the *cragg of ravens*, the ſeat of the barons *Sinclair*. Above this the river *Levin* empties itſelf into the *Forth*, which riſing from *Loch Levin* (wherein is a caſtle of the Douglaſſes, now earls of Morton), has at its mouth *Wemmis* caſtle, the reſidence of the noble family of the ſame name, lately advanced to the rank of barons by James VI. From hence the ſhore winds off to *Fif-neſs*, q. d. *Fife noſe* or *promontory*. Above this the archiepiſcopal city of *St. Andrew's* commands a view of the wide ocean. The more antient name of the place was *Regimund*, q. d. *the mount of St. Regulus*, as appears from old records, by which it further appears, that "Oengus or Ungus king of "the Picts, gave it to God and St. Andrew to be the "mother and head of all the churches in the kingdom "of the Picts [c]." The epiſcopal ſee was now placed here, whoſe biſhops, like all the reſt in Scotland, were conſecrated and confirmed by the archbiſhop of York, till at the requeſt of James III. on account of the frequent wars between the Scots and Engliſh, Pope Sixtus IV. ordained the biſhop of St. Andrew's primate and metropolitan of all Scotland, and Pope Innocent VIII. bound him and his ſucceſſors to an *imitation* of the metropolitan of Canterbury in theſe words: "In matters concerning the duties and rights "of the archbiſhopric, primacy, and ſuch like lega-"tine power with the free exerciſes thereof, the "honours, charges, and emoluments, they muſt ob-"ſerve, firmly keep, and inviolably conform to the "laudable cuſtoms of the famous metropolitan "church of Canterbury, whoſe prelate is born legate "of the kingdom of England, &c. *" But before this time Laurence *Lundoris* and Richard *Corvell*, doctors of laws, publicly profeſſing polite literature here, had laid the foundations of an univerſity, which is now become famous for having produced many learned men, for three colleges, and for the royal profeſſors therein. In its praiſe J. Jonſton, regius profeſſor of divinity here, has theſe lines:

Clackmans.
Kinroſs.
Culroſs.
Dumfermling.
Kinghorn.
Diſert.
Wemmis.
Fifeneſs.
St. Andrews.

FANUM REGULI
ſive
ANDREAPOLIS.

Imminet Oceano, paribus deſcripta viarum
Limitibus, pingui quam bene ſepta ſolo?
Magnificis opibus ſtaret dum gloria priſca
Pontificum hic fulſit pontificalis apex.
Muſarum oſtentat ſurrecta palatia cœlo,
Delicias hominum, deliciaſque Deûm.
Hic nemus umbriferum Phœbi, Nymphæque ſorores
Candida quas inter prænitet Urania.
Quæ me longinquis redeuntem Teutonis oris
Suſcipit, excelſo collocat inque gradu.
Urbs nimium fœlix Muſarum ſi bona noſſet
Munera, & ætherii regna beata Dei.
Pelle malas peſtes urbe, & quæ noxia Muſis,
Alme Deus, coëant Pax Pietaſque ſimul.

O'er Ocean's marge with ſtreets of equal pace,
Encircled with a rich and fertile ſoil,
While prieſtly wealth and ſplendor it did grace,
Here beam'd the mitre's radiance without foil;
The Muſes' domes here raiſe to Heav'n their heads,
Delight of mortals and delight of Gods.
The Nymphs and Phœbus haunt the leafy glades:
Urania foremoſt in the bleſt abodes.
Thou who receiv'd'ſt me from Teutonic coaſts
Returning, and to lofty rank advanc'd,
Thrice happy city, who ſuch honours boaſts
By Phœbus and the Muſes' reign enhanc'd.
Ye gracious powers! far hence all evils drive,
Let Peace and Piety here ever thrive.

The little river *Eden* or *Ethan* near this place diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, riſing near *Falkland*, formerly a houſe of the earls of Fife, now a royal retreat, conveniently ſituated for the pleaſures of the chace, under a continued ridge of hills dividing this country,

Eden r.
Falkland.

* Ex camera Apoſtolica, lib. xxiv. f. 24.

[a] Monteith of Carſſe. D.

[b] This title was forfeited by his grandſon's adherence to James VII.

[c] From a fragment at the end of Bede in the library of the earl of Ayleſbury. MS. n. Gale.

Struthers. country, by *Struthers*, ſo called from a plantation of
Cuper. *reeds*, a caſtle of the barons *Lindſey*; and *Cuper*, a conſiderable burrough where the ſheriff holds his courts: of which the ſame J. Jonſton:

CUPRUM FIFÆ.

Arva inter, nemoriſque umbras & paſcua læta
Lene fluens vitreis labitur Eden *aquis.*
Huc veniat ſiquis Gallorum a finibus hoſpes
Gallica ſe hic iterum ſorte videre putet.
Anne etiam ingenium hinc & fervida pectora traxit?
An potius patriis hauſerat illa locis?

'Mid ſhady groves and fertile paſtures glides
The gentle Eden with his cryſtal ſtream.
If hither chance ſome Frenchman's footſteps guides,
He'd think his native ſcenes and theſe the ſame.
Do we from France our wit and valour gain,
Or catch it riſing from our native plain?

The ſhore turns to the north inwards in a contrary direction. On the frith of Tay flouriſhed formerly
Balmerinoch. two noble monaſteries; *Balmerinoch*, founded by queen Ermengred, wife of king William, daughter of viſcount *Bellomont* in France, which now has its own
Lundoris. baron James *Elphinſton*; and *Lundoris*, among woods, by David earl of Huntingdon, and now the
Banbrick. barony of Patric *Leſley*. Between theſe ſtands *Banbrick*, the caſtle-like ſeat of the earl of *Rothes*. But, of the towns on the coaſt of Fife take, if you pleaſe, theſe lines of J. Jonſton:

Oppida ſic toto ſunt ſparſa in littore ut unum
Dixeris, inque uno plurima juncta eadem:
Littore quot curva Forthæ *volvuntur arenæ,*
Quotque undis refluo tunditur ora ſalo;
Pene tot hic cernas inſtratum puppibus æquor,
Urbibus & crebris pene tot ora hominum.
Cuncta operis intenta domus fœda otia neſcit;
Sedula cura domi, ſedula cura foris.
Quæ maria, & quas non terras animoſa juventus
Ah! fragili fidens audet adire trabe?
Auxit opes virtus, virtuti dura pericla
Juncta etiam lucro damna fuere ſuo.
Quæ fecere viris animos, cultumque dedere,
Magnanimis proſunt, damna, pericla, labor.

Thick on the ſhore ſo many towns you find,
You'd think them one, or all in one combin'd;
Here num'rous as the waves of ocean's plain,
Or on Forth's bending ſhore the ſandy grain,
The ſea is ſeen with veſſels overſpread,
While towns and men as num'rous crowd the coaſt;
None idle here, all hands to labour bred,
At home, abroad, is diligence their boaſt.
What ſeas, what regions, have their vent'rous hands
Left unexplor'd in the frail veſſel borne?
Valour gives wealth; near valour danger ſtands,
And he who gains may dread a loſs to mourn;
In loſſes, dangers, toils, the valiant find
What tends t'inſpirit and improve the mind.

This ſhire as well as the reſt in the kingdom was formerly ſubject to a *Thane*, i. e. in the old Saxon *Thane.* language as in the preſent Daniſh, *a ſervant of the king:* but Malcolm *Canmore* appointed Macduff, who before was Thane of Fife, firſt hereditary earl of Fife *Earls of Fife.* for his ſervices, granting to his poſterity the right of placing the king in his chair at his coronation, the command of the van in the king's army, and power to compound for a ſum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner by any of them. There ſtill remains not far from *Lundoris* a ſtone croſs, which ſerved as a boundary between *Fife* and *Strathern*, with an inſcription in barbarous verſes, which had ſuch a right of ſanctuary that a murderer within the ninth degree of relation to Macduff earl of Fife, if he could reach this croſs, and pay nine cows with a heifer *, ſhould be acquitted of the murder. *Colpindach.
When his poſterity loſt this title I have not found. Certain it is from the records that king David II. gave this earldom to William *Ramſay* with all its immunities and the law called *Clan Mac-duff:* and it is as certain that the family of *Wemes*, *Douglas*, and the great clan *Clan-Hatan*, whoſe chief is *Mac-Intoſkech*, ſprung from theſe. The very learned John *Skene*, clerk of the regiſtary of Scotland, informs me in his piece *de verborum ſignificationibus*, that Iſabella, daughter and heir of Duncan, earl of Fife, granted the earldom of Fife on certain conditions to Robert III. king of Scotland for the uſe of Robert *Stewart* earl of *Menteith*, afterwards duke of Albany, who, inflamed with a furious paſſion for the crown, cauſed David the king's eldeſt ſon to be miſerably ſtarved to death. But his ſon Murdac ſuffered for the crimes both of his father and his own ſons, being executed by James I. and it was ordered that the earldom of Fife ſhould be for ever united to the crown. But the authority of ſheriff of Fife belongs by hereditary 1424. Earls of *Rothes.* right to the earls of *Rothes*.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, KINROSSHIRE, and FIFE

ADDITIONS.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, bounded on the north by the Ochil hills, on the south by the frith of Forth, on the east by part of Perthshire, and on the west by part of Stirlingshire, is about eight miles long and five broad; level and fertile towards the firth; the rest fitter for pasture; but that part below the Ochil hills abounding both with corn and pasture; the sides of the hills covered with fine verdure, cattle, and sheep[a]. It is watered by the river Devan, which runs six miles through the shire. About Alloa and Clackmanan they have store of coal, which, with their salt, are considerable exports. This sheriffdom has been purchased since our author's time by sir Laurence Dundas, father of the present lord Dundas.

Clackmanan. *Clackmanan*, the chief town, stands pleasantly on a rising ground with a stately castle, having good gardens and inclosures, long the seat of the chief of the Bruces; the large square tower is called after Robert Bruce, whose sword and helmet are preserved there[b].

Alloa. *Alloa* is a pleasant little town, having a small harbour for ships, and a castle, the chief residence of the earls of Mar, hereditary governors of Stirling castle, and who had also the custody and tuition of the prince of Scotland. It is also adorned with fine gardens and inclosures[c]; but now modernized and furnished with several good portraits[c].

In September 1759, some workmen digging a sandy declivity near Alloa, found eight or nine red urns, containing burnt bones, and about two inches of black earth at top, which they broke for treasure, except one saved by Mr. James Laurie, clerk of the custom-house there. They were of different sizes laid in a semicircular form round a void space built up on all sides and covered with a large flat stone. This space contained a considerable number of large bones, chiefly legs and arms. Dr. Wright supposed the urns Roman, made of the common micaceous rock of the country, rudely powdered and kneaded with clay, and this a family burial-place[d].

Kincardine. Near to Alloa to the north-west is *Kincardine*, a most flourishing little sea-port town with a number of shipping: coals and salt are exported from it, and many ships are built here for the coast and foreign trade.

Sir Edward Bruce of Carnoc was created earl of Kincardine by Charles I. 1647. Thomas, the eleventh earl of this family, enjoys the title of earl of Elgin and Kincardin, that of Aylesbury having become extinct by the death of earl Charles 1747. The title of earl of Aylesbury was revived in 1776 in his nephew Thomas Bruce Brudenell, the present earl.

KINROSSHIRE is another little tract, lying to the north, and called from a town agreeably situated in the centre of it not far from a loch about twelve miles in circumference named *Loch Leven* abounding with eels, pike, trout (a species of which called the *gally* trout, caught from October to January, and salted, is probably the char[e]), and all sort of water-fowl. It has one island, on which stands the castle, famous for the captivity of queen Mary, and her deliverance by the enamoured Douglas[f]. In it is another island called *St. Serf's inch* or island, antiently the residence of the Culdees till given by Brude a Pictish king to Servanus; and David I. gave it to St. Andrew's. Andrew Winton the Scottish historian was prior here. It shews some small remains[g]. In the same island was *Portmoak* priory, founded for Augustin canons by Eogasch a Pictish king, and united to St. Leonard's college. Only the parish church remains[h]. Out of this loch 12 miles round, and 24 fathoms the greatest depth[i], flows the water of Leven, with a town of its name on it in Fifeshire; and between the loch and the town of Kinross is a pleasant plain, where sir William Bruce, the Inigo Jones of Scotland, and proprietor of the sheriffdom, built a stately house, the first good house of regular architecture in North Britain[k], which, for stone, workmanship, and plantations, with a pleasant prospect of the loch and castle, gives place to few seats in Scotland[a]. At *Scotland well* on the north side of the water of Leven was an hospital, founded by William Malvoisin bishop of St. Andrew's, and bestowed on the Mathurines by his immediate successor David Benham 1250. The canons of St. Andrew complaining of this introduction of these friars into one of their parishes, Innocent IV. 1250 prohibited such undertakings to their prejudice. The ruins of the house and church are to be seen at the foot of the bishop's hill[l]. On an eminence overhanging the sea is the house of *Wemys*, the seat of the antient family of that name, descended from the old earls of Fife. John was by Charles I. 1633 created earl of Wemmys. His son made a commodious harbour at *Methil*, which belongs to the family; his great-great-grandson forfeited the title 1745, but his eldest son James enjoyed the estate.

KINROSS-SHIRE. Kinross.

Loch Leven.

Portmoak.

Wemys *house.*

Methil.

[a] Pennant, 1769, 71. 1772, 221.
[b] Ib. 1772, 219.
[c] Pennant, 1772, 219.
[d] Ant. Soc. min. VIII. 142.
[e] Pennant, 1769, 70.
[f] Ib. 68.
[g] G.
[h] Ib. 238.
[i] Pennant, 1769, 68. 1772, p. 201.
[k] Ib.
[l] Keith, 243.
[a] Keith, 237.
[a] G.

Castle

Caſtle Campbell.

Caſtle Campbell, two miles north from Glen-devon and weſt from Muckhart in the pariſh of *Dollar*, was the antient ſeat of the family of Argyle in the ſouth country. The Argyle family are ſuperiors of both pariſhes. This old houſe was formerly called Caſtle Gloom, which was changed by act 39 parl. James IV. anno 1489: "Our ſouvrane Lord of his royal "autoritie, at the deſyre and ſupplicatioun of his "couſing and traiſt counſallour Colene erle of Ar-"gyle, lord Campbell and of Lorne his chancellar, "hes changeit the name of the caſtell and place "quhilk was callit the *Glume*, pertening to his ſaid "couſing, and in this parliament makis mutation and "changeing of the ſaid name, and ordanis the ſamin "caſtell to be callit in tyme to cum Campbell[m]." It ſtands on a ſteep peninſulated rock, between vaſt mountains, having to the ſouth a boundleſs view through a deep glen ſhagged with bruſh-wood. This caſtle and territory belonged to the Argyles, and was ruined and ravaged by Montroſe 1645[n].

Fife.

Fife was antiently called *Roſs*, the remains of which name are ſtill preſerved in *Culros*, q. d. the back part of Roſs, and *Kinros*, q. d. head of Roſs. It had the name of *Fife* from *Fifus*, a nobleman, to whom king Keneth II. gave it for his ſervices againſt the Picts. The Sibalds of Balgonie were hereditary ſheriffs of it for above 100 years; and, upon failure of that family, the ſheriffdom was transferred to that of Rothes. To the north it is divided from Angus by the firth of Tay; to the north-weſt from part of Perthſhire by the ſame firth, meeting alſo with part of Strathern; to the weſt it has the Ochil hills, Kinroſs, and part of Perthſhire; to the ſouth the firth of Forth divides it from the Lothians; and to the eaſt it lies open to the German ocean. It is 32 miles long and 17 wide; mountainous to the weſt, more level to the eaſt. The north and ſouth parts abound with arable land, towns, good bays, and harbours; the middle is more proper for paſture. On the ſouth is much coal, the laſt in Scotland till we come to Sutherland, and many ſalt-pans, where very good ſalt is made. The whole county is fine, broken into gentle riſings, but it is not true that there are no trees[o]. More plantations might certainly be raiſed through the inland parts, and many have been planted and are in a promiſing ſtate. The general notion of there being few or no trees in this county may have ariſen from the few plantations on the north coaſt of the river or frith of Forth, it being arrayed with a number of ſmall royal burghs, fiſhing towns, villages with ſmall harbours for the coal trade, &c. that is carried on there with great ſucceſs; not to mention that the ſea ſpray blown on by the north and eaſt winds from the German ocean, checks the growth of trees on this coaſt. About Ely, the ſeat of the late ſir John Anſtruther and others, 40 years ago were many thouſand trees then and lately planted, which had ſuffered much from this circumſtance. There are however plenty of fine trees at lord Rothes' at Leſlie, Mr. Durham's at Largo, and many other places. Lord Leven makes £500. *per ann.* by the falls in his wood.

At *Dalgate* is a quarry of excellent freeſtone, employed in the fineſt buildings. Near the water of *Owr* they find lead, and at *the Bin* and *Orroc* many good cryſtals of various colours. At *Kinghorn* and *Ballgrigie* are mineral waters[s].

The county of Fife is extremely populous, fertile in ſoil, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, ſtone, lime, and well furniſhed with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole ſhore from Crail to Culroſs, about 40 Engliſh miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houſes of the nobility and gentry leſs thickly ſet on the interior parts as well as on the coaſt. The productive lime-kilns of the earl of Elgin lie on the ſhore below Dumfermline, and oppoſite to them on a rock projecting into the ſea is *Blackneſs* caſtle, a large fortreſs defended by ſeveral towers, once a place of great importance in preſerving a communication between Stirling and Edinburgh, now a ſhelter for a few invalids. It was the port of Linlithgow till ſuperſeded by Borrowſtoneſs[p]. Blackneſs.

Dumfermline, four miles from the firth on a riſing ground in a well-cultivated country, is a very populous town, and carries on a great linen manufactory. The caſtle on the hill, which was the ſeat of Malcolm Canmore, is reduced to a few fragments. The palace on the ſide next the town was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark as appears by the following inſcription: Dumfermline.

> *Propylæum & ſuperſtructas ædes vetuſtate & injuriis temporum collapſas dirutaſque a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam reſtituit & inſtauravit* Anna *regina*, Frederici Danorum *regis auguſtiſſimi filia: Anno Salutis* 1600.

In it Charles I. was born. The ruins are ſtill magnificent. A gateway joins it to the monaſtery, which was begun by Malcolm, and finiſhed by Alexander I. as a priory, and changed to an abbey by David I.[q] It ſhews a beautiful window of the hall near the gateway, and the abbot's houſe adjoins. Edward I. burnt it 1303. Part of the church is ſtill uſed, ſupported by three rows of maſſy pillars, ſcarce 17 feet high, and 13 feet and an half round, ſome ribbed like thoſe at Durham, and ſupporting Saxon arches. In it are buried Malcolm and his queen and ſix other kings; Edgar, Alexander I. David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two firſt apart, the others under as many flat ſtones, each nine feet long. Here is alſo the tomb of Robert Pitcairne, abbot and commendator of Dunfermline, ſecretary of ſtate in the regency of Lenox at the beginning of the reign of James VI. who died in Loch Leven caſtle 1584[r]. The title of earl of Dunfermline conferred on Alexander Seton by James VI. 1605, became extinct for want of iſſue 1694.

Hill-houſe on the ſouth ſide of the town is the ſeat of the earl of Elgin, who has another on the Forth at *Broomhall*.

Inverkeithing is a royal burgh, and during the reign of David I. was a royal reſidence. Here was a Inverkeithing.

[m] Black Acts, p. 89. [n] Pennant, 1769, 71. [o] Ib. Ib. 67. 1772, 201, 203. [s] G.

[p] Pennant, 1772, 217, 218.

[q] Keith, 246. It was called Monaſterium *infirmorum*, not from having been an *hoſpital* as Keith thought, but as the *Latin* verſion of the words *Dun fermling*.

[r] Pennant, 1772, 212—216.

Franciſcan friary[s]. Here is an obeliſk 10 feet high with figures as at Doctan engraved in Gordon Pl. LV. fig. 3. Human bones are dug up here and at Culros.

St. Margaret's bay. *St. Margaret's bay*, ſeparated from the bay of Inverkeithing by a ſmall headland, was the place where queen Margaret, afterwards queen of Malcolm III. landed with her brother Edgar 1068 in their flight from England. This paſſage is alſo called *Queen's Ferry*, being afterwards her familiar paſſage to Dumfermline, her uſual reſidence, of which ſee before, p. 56[t]. By the road ſide is a great ſtone called after her name.

North ferry. At *North ferry*, the village on this ſide, ſtood a chapel, ſerved by the monks of Dumfermline, and endowed by Robert I. Near it are large granite

Inchgarvie. quarries uſed for paving[u]. On *Inchgarvie* where the ſtrait contracts are ruins of a fort. At *Dinny birhal* are a houſe of the earl of Moray and a caſtle.

Aberdour. At *Aberdour* is a ſmall ſea-port town, much decayed, and a caſtle where the earls of Morton reſided; the old ſeat of the family is now in ruins. At Aberdour was a houſe of Franciſcan nuns[x].

Bruntiſland. At *Bruntiſland* are a caſtle and harbour.

Of *Inchcolm* ſee hereafter among the iſlands.

Kinghorn. *Kinghorn* is a ſmall town and borough, with a manufactory of white thread ſtockings, and a pretty good harbour[y]. The caſtle was one of the royal reſidences till Robert II. giving his daughter in marriage to ſir John Lyon, added this town in part of her portion. At this place is the ferry between the county of Fife and the port of Leith ſeven miles over[z]; and here Alexander III. king of Scots was killed by a fall from his horſe over a precipice a little above the harbour of *Pettycur*. At Kinghorn is a cold ſpa[a].

The title of lord Glamis and Kinghorn was conferred by Robert II. on ſir John Lyon, that of earl of Kinghorn on his deſcendant Patrick 11th lord by James VI. 1606. His grandſon and nameſake changed this title for that of Strathmore, and was afterwards deſigned earl of both, as is his deſcendant John the preſent and 10th earl.

Kirkaldy. *Kirkaldy*, a very long mean town of one ſtreet, but royal burgh, in a fine bay, carries on a briſk trade in coals and ſalt, great quantities of the latter being made there[b]. *Path head*, a village adjoining, is eſteemed for its manufactory of nails[c]. *Ravenſcraig* caſtle near it is in ruins.

Doctan. At *Doctan*, four miles from Kirkaldy, is the pillar erroneouſly figured by ſir Robert Sibbald, between ſix and ſeven feet high, much defaced, but ſtill ſhewing the uſual figures of men on foot and horſeback, and the common pattern of ornaments on the other ſide. It is ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of a victory gained A. D. 874 over the Danes under Hungar and Hubbar by the Scots under Conſtantine II.[d]

Grange. The *Grange*, a mile from Kirkaldie, was the ſeat of the hero Kirkaldie, a zealous partizan of Mary Stuart, for whom he defended Edinburgh caſtle, and was put to an ignominious death by the regent Morton[e].

Seafield c. *Seafield* caſtle, now in ruins, a ſquare tower, was the ſeat of the Moutrays[f].

Dyſart. *Dyſart* is a royal burgh, large and populous[g]. It has a good harbour and conſiderable coal and ſalt trade. What Mr. Camden calls the *Coal plot* is a tract of collieries full of circular holes, ſurrounded by a mound and full of water, and called *Coal heughs*, the antient ſpiracles or vent-holes of the pits. The ſtrata of coal are of great thickneſs, ſome at leaſt nine yards. Many of the beds have been on fire for centuries, and the heat ſtill continues to melt the ſnow on the ſurface. Agricola, the great metallurgiſt, who died 1555, notices this phænomenon[h].

William Murray of Tullibardine was by Charles I. 1646, created earl of Dyſert; which title was conferred after his death on his eldeſt daughter, who marrying ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Suffolk, their great-grandſon enjoys it at preſent.

Henry Sinclair of Dyſart was created lord Sinclair by James IV. and one of his daughters married ſir David Wemys. He was ſlain at Floddon, and his lineal deſcendant John was attainted 1715, but afterwards pardoned, and returned home. His brother, the general of his majeſty's forces 1745, reſtored to him the eſtate for life, but both dying without iſſue, and there being none in the other branches of the family, the general ſettled it on John Paterſon, eſq. ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter, who ſucceeded thereto 1762, and is now the repreſentative of the family.

Wemys. *Weſt Wemys* is a burgh of royalty. *Wemys* caſtle ſtands near the modern houſe of the family. *Eaſt Wemys* is a ſmall fiſhing town; as are *Buckhaven* and *Methill*. See before, p. 112.

Leven. *Leven* is a market town, with a linen manufactory, on the river of its name, which has a ſalmon fiſhery. *Largo* bay is the moſt beautiful on this coaſt.

Earl's ferry. *Earl's ferry*, a ſmall fiſher town, once an antient burgh of regality. It has been ſaid lately, that the inhabitants, ſupported by ſome of the opulent gentlemen in the neighbourhood, propoſe to revive their privileges.

Elie. *Elie*, a pretty large ſea-port town.

Pittenween. Euſter. *Pittenween* and the two *Euſters* have manufactories of linen, or fiſheries. Pittenween had a regality of its name, and gave title of lord to Frederick Stuart 1609, which ended with him[i]. *Kilrenny* and *Cellar dykes* make a royal borough together; *Crail* another[k].

Other burghs royal on this coaſt are *Anſtruther Eaſter* and *Weſter* lying on Forth from weſt to eaſt[l]. Weſt of theſe is *Kelly*, the ſeat of the earl of Kelly.

On *Fifeneſs*, the eaſt extremity of the ſhire, is a Daniſh camp. North of it on the ſhore is *Randerſton* caſtle, and nearer St. Andrew's *Kinkill* caſtle, both in ruins.

St. Andrew's. The antient city of *St. Andrew's* lies to the eaſt, having a good harbour for ſhips, and formerly a

[a] Pennant, 1772, 210. Keith, 275. [t] Pennant, 1772, 210. [u] Ib. 202, 203. [x] Keith, 283.
[y] Douglas's Deſcription of the Eaſt Coaſt of Scotland, p. 11.
[z] Pennant, 1772, 205. [a] See Barclay's and Anderſon's publications on it, 1618.
[b] Douglas's Deſcription of the Eaſt Coaſt of Scotland, p. 12. Pennant, 1772, 202. [c] Doug. Ib.
[d] Pennant, ib. 204. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. 202. [g] Pennant, 209.
[h] De Natura Foſſilium, p. 597. Pennant, 201, 202. [i] Keith, 238. [k] Douglas, 12—15. [l] D.

ſtrong

ſtrong caſtle, built by biſhop Trail 1401 [l], in which cardinal Beton was murdered. Queen Margaret, to puniſh the citizens for conniving at his death, ſuffered it to be deſtroyed by the French. In the ruins on the rock to the north they ſtill ſhew the window out of which the dead body was ſhewn to the populace, and the ſuppoſed ſtain of blood, and out of which he is ſaid to have beheld the martyrdom of Wiſhart, which brought on his own death. His murderers ſtood a five months ſiege here, and at laſt obtained abſolution and pardon. The city with its numerous ſpires makes a magnificent appearance at a diſtance; but the well-built ſtraight ſtreet of great length and breadth is overgrown with graſs. Before St. Regulus landed here it was called *Mucroſs* or the land of boars, and the lands beſtowed on the ſaint were named *Byrehid*. St. Andrew's bones are ſaid to have been brought hither from Patræ in Peloponneſus by Regulus a Greek monk A. D. 368. The cathedral was founded by biſhop Arnold 1161, who dying next year it was not completed till 1318 by archbiſhop Lamberton. Its length from eaſt to weſt is 370 feet, and the tranſept 322; but nothing remains except part of the eaſt and weſt ends and the ſouth ſide, the reſt being deſtroyed by Knox 1559. The Weſt or Golden door is adorned with beautiful carvings, and a large window above is ſided by two towers as at the eaſt end [m]. In the cemetery near the eaſt end is the chapel of St. Regulus, a ſingular ſtructure: the body remains, 24 feet by 18, but the two ſide aiſles are demoliſhed; the doors and windows are round, and ſome of them form more than ſemicircles [n]: the lofty tower is 20 feet ſquare and 106 feet high, repaired about 20 years ago, and a ſtone ſtair-caſe carried up within. On a little hill adjoining is another ruined chapel, where it is ſaid Mr. Wiſhart preached the ſermon that brought him to the ſtake [o]. St. Andrew's had a ſucceſſion of biſhops from its firſt foundation and afterwards of archbiſhops to the Revolution [p]. The dioceſe comprehended all the county of Fife and part of Perth, Angus, and Mearns, now called the county of Kincardine. The old chapter was diſſolved at the Reformation, and a new one appointed of 24 members.

The priory was founded 1122 by Alexander I. for canons regular, who were brought from Scone by biſhop Robert 1140. The prior wore the mitre, and had precedence of all abbots and priors by act of James I. On this priory depended thoſe of Loch Leven, Portmoak, Monimuſk, the iſle of May, and Pittenweem. Only the walls of its extenſive precinct remain with a gateway formed of ſeven ſtones [q]. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by biſhop Wiſhart 1274 in Northgate ſtreet, to which James V. annexed the convents of Cuper and St. Monan [r]. The Franciſcan, or Obſervantine convent, was founded by biſhop Kennedy, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Graham 1478 [s]. Their ſite is now occupied by the High ſchool. Dempſter places Carmelites here, but of this Keith doubts [t].

The chief church at preſent is the New church of St. Nicholas near the New college, having a handſome monument of archbiſhop Sharp, who was murdered by the Preſbyterians May 3, 1675, on Magaſk moor, three miles from hence, where ſome ſtones are ſet up on the ſpot. Here is alſo another church, dedicated to St. Leonard. But the greateſt ornament of this city are the three colleges of the univerſity founded 1411 by biſhop Wardlaw: St. *Salvator* or the *Old* college, founded 1458 for a provoſt and prebendaries [u] by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrew's, who died 1466, and has in its church a curious monument, in opening which, after the Reformation, were found the four ſilver gilt maces now uſed by the univerſity. Dr. Skene, principal, repaired and augmented this college, and founded a library, which is now well furniſhed with books. Here was a prize of a ſilver arrow to be ſhot for as at Harrow, now diſuſed [x]. St. *Leonard*'s college was founded 1512 by James Hepburn, prior of St. Andrew's, and has a principal who is always D. D. and four profeſſors of philoſophy. Sir John Scott of Scotſtarvet, an eminent patron of learning and of learned men, added a profeſſor of philoſophy with a handſome ſalary, and was a conſiderable benefactor to the library, to which ſir John Wedderburne ſince left a fine collection of books. This college is now united to the former, and the buildings ſold and converted into private houſes. St. *Mary*'s or *New* college was founded by archbiſhop James Beaton, and completed by archbiſhop Hamilton 1553, for two profeſſors of Theology, one ſtyled principal profeſſor of Theology, both D. D. to whom was added a profeſſor of Mathematics: the firſt of theſe laſt profeſſors, Mr. James Gregory, procured an obſervatory to be erected in the college garden, and furniſhed it with inſtruments [y]. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor and rector, and has about one hundred ſtudents [z]. Some of the moſt eminent men Scotland has produced were educated at St. Andrew's; among the reſt the famous Napier of Merchiſton, inventor of the logarithms, one of the greateſt men this iſland ever produced, and ſecond to none perhaps except Bacon and ſir Iſaac Newton.

St. Andrew's was erected into a royal burgh by David I. 1140. It was taken 1337 from the Engliſh by the earls of March and Fife. It is a mile in circumference, and contains three principal ſtreets, the chief of which, leading to the church, is almoſt depopulated. The number of inhabitants at preſent ſcarce exceeds 2000, which are ſuppoſed hardly $\frac{1}{3}$th of its former ones [a]. Its trade is now inconſiderable, and its harbour artificially guarded with piers with a narrow entrance to ſhelter veſſels from the violence of a moſt heavy ſea [a].

Immediately above the harbour ſtood the collegiate church of *Kirk heugh* for a provoſt and ten prebendaries, founded by king Conſtantine III. who retired hither, and became a Culdee, and had a ſtatue here [b]. Kirk heugh.

[l] Douglas ſays it was built 1115, at which time the ſea did not come up to it.
[m] Douglas, 19.
[n] Pennant, 188. 191.
[o] Douglas, 20.
[p] Keith, Scotch Biſhops, 1—27.
[q] Keith, 237. Pennant, 191—193.
[r] Keith, 272.
[s] Ib. 275.
[t] Ib. 279.
[u] Ib. 288.
[x] Douglas, 31.
[y] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 197, 198.
[z] Douglas, 19.
[a] Pennant, 196, 197.
[b] Keith, 286. Pennant, 192.

Inland ſouth-weſt from St. Andrew's is *Craighton*, the ſeat of lieutenant-general Melvill.

Gair bridge. *Gair bridge* of ſix arches over the *Eden* was built by Henry Wardlaw archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, who died 1440 [c].

Dairſie. *Dairſie*, a ſeat of general Scot, belonged to the ſee of St. Andrew's, and was afterwards ſold to the archbiſhop. The church is antient, but of elegant architecture; the tower polygonal, terminating in a ſpire [d].

Leuchars. Further north is *Leuchars* caſtle, the property of

Cruvie. the York buildings company, and more inland *Cruvie* caſtle, ruined.

Balmerinoch. *Balmerinoch* abbey on the north coaſt was founded by Alexander II. and his mother Ermengarde, daughter to the earl of Beaumont, 1229, for Ciſtertians brought from Melros. After the Reformation James VI. erected it into a temporary lordſhip in favour of ſir James Elphinſton, principal ſecretary of ſtate 1604 [e].

Bambreich, the ſeat of lord Dundas.

Lundores. *Lundores*, in the foreſt of Ernſide on the river Tay by the town of Newburgh, was a rich abbey, founded by David earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William, on his return from the Holy Land 1178 for Tyronenſes. It was erected into a temporary barony by James VI. 1600, in favour of Patric Leſley ſon to Andrew earl of Rothes [f]. James the lineal deſcendant of his younger brother was the ſixth lord. The title is now dormant.

Macduff's croſs. Macduff's croſs is no more. It was broken in pieces by the Reformers on their way from Perth to the abbey of Lindores, which they alſo demoliſhed A. D. 1599: the broken pieces of the croſs were carried away by the people of Newburgh, and built into ſome of their houſes as it ſtood on the ground belonging to their town, but was originally the property of Macduff.

The people of Newburgh retain the tradition that the croſs was an aſylum or gerth for caſual homicide by any of the deſcendants of the Thane's family, who for a compenſation were obliged by the law to bring nine cows and a quey to the croſs, but if the murderer could not produce clear evidence of his being within nine degrees of blood to the Thane before the ordinary judge at Cupar of Fife no compenſation could be taken; he was condemned to die. Sir Robert Sibbald ſays [g], that Spence of Wormiſton pleaded the privilege, and proved himſelf to be within the degrees of conſanguinity, and gave the compenſation for the ſlaughter of Keninmount. As there are ſeveral artificial cairns or tumuli of earth and granite nodules at a ſmall diſtance around the croſs, it is conjectured, that theſe are the burial-places of thoſe who pleaded the privilege, and failed in the proof of conſanguinity. There is one cairn larger than the reſt 50 yards north from the croſs; but ſuperſtition forbids the opening of any of them; no perſon in the neighbourhood will aſſiſt for any conſideration, nor will any perſon in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that ſpectres and bogles as they call them haunt that place, and indeed it is not worth while to open the graves of malefactors; there is no food there for an antiquary.

	feet	inches
The height of the pedeſtal of this croſs	3	9
Length at the bottom - -	4	7
Breadth at ditto - - -	3	9
Length at the top - -	3	4
Breadth at ditto - - -	2	8
Length of ſocket where the croſs was fixed	4	6
Breadth of ditto - - -	4	

There are nine holes bored in the pedeſtal, into which tradition ſays were fixed iron ſtaples, to which the nine cows were faſtened, which the law obliged the criminal to bring to this croſs, one in the north-eaſt corner, three on the eaſt ſide in a line, two on the ſouth, and three on the weſt ſides.

Sir John Skene in his piece *De verborum ſignificatione* obſerves, that the privileges on Mac Duff's croſs were expreſſed in barbarous verſes, and John Cunningham in his eſſay on it printed at Edinburgh 1768, 4to. gives it thus:

3 *Maldaradrum dragos Malairia largia largos*
4 *Spalando ſpados ſive nig fig knippite gnaros*
1 *Lorea lauriſcos lauringen louria luſcos*
2 *Et coluburtos ſic ſit tibi burtea burtus*
Exitus blaradrum ſive lim ſive lam ſive labrum
5 *Propter Macgidrim et hoc oblatum*
6 *Accipe ſmeleridem ſuper limpide lampade labrum*

But one Douglas in Newburgh near to the croſs had by him a verſion, which ſeems to be much more probable and agreeable to the matter, and reads thus:

1 *Ara, urget lex quos, lare egens atria lis, quos*
2 *Hoc qui laboras, hæc ſit tibi pactio portus*
3 *Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris*
4 *Spes tantum pacis cum nex ſit a nepote natis*
5 *Propter* Macgidrum, *& hoc oblatum accipe ſemel*
6 *Hæredum, ſuper lymphato lapide labens.*

Here ſeems to be wanting a line of the inſcription which is loſt or could not be read by the tranſlator, and probably related to Macduff's leading the van of the king's army. The inſcription is thus paraphraſed in Engliſh rhyme:

All ſuch as are within the ninth degree
Of kindred to that antient Thane *Macduff*,
And yet for ſlaughter are compell'd to die,
And leave their houſes and their houſhold ſtuff;
Here they ſhall for their refuge find a place,
To ſave 'em from the cruel blood avenger,
A privilege peculiar to that race,
Which never was allow'd to any ſtranger.
But they muſt enter here on this condition,
(Which they obſerve muſt with a faith unfeignzeid)
To pay a thouſand groats for their remiſſion,
Or elſe their lands and goods ſhall be diſtrenzeid.
For St. *Macgidder*'s ſake, and this oblation,
And by their only waſhing at this ſtone,
Purg'd is the blood ſhed by that generation;
This privilege pertains to them alone [h].

[c] Pennant, 188. Keith, 18. [d] Pennant, ib. [e] Keith, 259.
[f] Ib. 251. [g] P. 92.
[h] Dalrymple's Camden, p. 135. Sibbald's Hiſt. of Fife, p. 99. Pennant, 1772, 184, 185. Gordon, 164, 165, ſays the form of this monument, which is now quite gone, is no where exhibited. There is a print prefixed to Sibbald's Hiſtory. Mr. Cunningham's own edition, and Adams's republication of it 1718, ſeem to have had a plate of it, which all appear to be copies of one another.

Near

Mugdrum croſs.

Near the junction of Fife and Strathern is *Mugdrum* croſs: the diſtances in computed miles and the meaſures are as follows:

	miles
From Perth - - - - -	6
From Eccleſia Mag Girdle or eccleſia Magriden	5
From Abernethy the antient Pictiſh capital -	2
From the abbey of Lundores - - -	1

	yards
From the weſt port of Newburgh -	590
From Macduff's croſs ſouth-weſt -	1560
From the river Tay - - - -	185

Meaſure of the croſs and capital.

	feet	inches
Height from the pedeſtal - -	11	9
Breadth - - - -	2	4
Thickneſs - - - -	1	2
Height of the pedeſtal - -	2	2
Length - - - -	6	
Breadth - - - -	3	6

The croſs is conſiderably ſunk into the ſocket of the pedeſtal, which is a ſolid ſtone: the exact meaſure in depth could not be taken. The tranſverſe part is worn away by the injury of time. This croſs was dedicated to St. Magriden, whoſe church, now called *Eccleſia Mag Girdle*, antiently *eccleſia Magriden*, ſtands at the eaſt end of the Ochil hills in Strathern, four miles north-weſt from the croſs, where Mr. Carmichael of Pelly has a ſeat. The croſs and pedeſtal are of freeſtone, the ſame with that of Macduff's croſs, and the antique ſteeple of Abernethy. Tradition ſays, that the ſtones were dug out of a quarry in the Lamond hills about five miles ſouth. The figures and inſcription which were on the eaſt ſide of the croſs are quite defaced by the weather and age, but the reliefs of them are in baſſo relievo, and the table is eaſily ſeen by a cutting round the edges of the croſs, one inch broad and half an inch deep. Old people in Newburgh from the tradition of their fathers ſay, that it was dedicated to a great ſaint named *Magrin*, and the lands of Mugdrum, where it ſtands, were dedicated to his church, and they ſhew a cairn three miles eaſt from the croſs on an eminence, on which is an obeliſk of rough ſtones or nodules, which is called Magrin's ſeat. The *d* in Magriden and in Carden, a gentleman's ſeat near Linlithgow, is quieſcent, and they are pronounced Magrinn and Carinn. *Mugdrum*, now the ſeat of Mr. Hay of Leyes, is evidently a corruption of *Magriden*. It is very probable that both this and Macduff's croſs were under the tutelage of the ſame ſaint, and ſeem to have been erected about the ſame time, viz. A. D. 1059, which is the date on M'Duff's croſs, preſerved by ſir Robert Sibbald in his hiſtory of Fife, and we have theſe words preſerved as part of the inſcription on M'Duff's croſs:

Propter Macgidrum [Magriden] *et hoc oblatum.*

From the abbey of Lundores to Eccleſia Mag Girdle or Eccleſia Magriden, about ſix miles diſtance, there was a cauſeway the whole way; veſtiges of it in ſeveral places remain to this day. It was not many years ago that a part of it was diſcovered in Muirmonth, when improvement by ditch and hedge began in that part of the Muir belonging to the eſtate of Colfargie. Tradition ſays, that the monks of Lundores went in an annual proceſſion along this cauſeway on a viſit both to the nuns and eccleſia Magriden and Elcho, and that the nuns at Elcho met them at Magriden croſs, where they paid their devotion and ſaluted one another.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any cemetery, tumulus, or church, nearer to this place than the abbey of Lundores, which is above a mile to the eaſt. The town of Newburgh with the pariſh church ſtand about the middle betwixt the abbey and croſs.

It appears plainly that there were no figures nor ſculpture, but on the eaſt face of the croſs, which are worn away excepting near to the top two X's, which are alſo nearly defaced, and which it is conjectured were part of the date.

The ſmall town of *Falkland* was made a royal burgh by James II. 1458, and is the ſeat of the ſtewartry of Fife. On the attainder of Murdoch Stuart 17th earl of Fife 1424, the palace became forfeited to the crown. It was much affected and built by James V. whoſe initials and thoſe of his queen Mary Guiſe 1537 are on it, and the duke of Athol is hereditary keeper thereof. Part of it was burnt in the civil war, and the fine oaks cut down. Near it are ſeveral houſes built by James VI. for his attendants. One has this inſcription: Falkland.

Al praiſe to God and thankis to the moſt excellent monarche of Great Britane, of whoſe princelie liberalitie this is my portionne.
Nicol Moncrief 1610.

David duke of Rothſay, eldeſt ſon of Robert III. was ſtarved to death in the old caſtle, and buried in Lindoris abbey [i].

This place gives title of viſcount to the Engliſh family of Carey; ſir Henry Carey being ſo created by James VI. 1620. His ſon was the celebrated Lucius, who ſacrificed his life in a fit of royal deſpair at the battle of Newbury, and from whom Charles-John the preſent and eighth viſcount is lineally deſcended.

Of the barons Lindſay deſcended John lord Lyndſay, created by Charles I. earl of Lyndſay 1633, lord high treaſurer 1641, and after the forfeiture of Lodowick earl of Crawford, and by virtue of a former intail, the title of earl of Crawford was declared in parliament to belong to him and his ſucceſſors, and ratified 1661. The ſecondary title of his eldeſt ſon is lord *Lindſay* [k].

In the pariſh of *Monymuſk* was *The Mount*, the ſeat of ſir David Lindſay, the Scotch ſatiriſt and Lion king at arms.

Cupar, no mean built town, is pleaſantly ſituated in an open corn country. Here was a Dominican convent founded by the Macduffs earls of Fife at the foot of the caſtle hill, afterwards annexed to St. Monan's [l]. Cupar.

Weſt of Cupar is *Upper Bankieler*, the ſeat of the earl of Hopeton. North of the town *Scotts Tarvet*, that of an antient family of the Scotts, with a ruined tower; and *Wemys hall* that of James Wemys, eſq.

At *Carail* was a collegiate church for a provoſt, Carail.

[i] Pennant, 185, 186.
[k] Dalrymple.
[l] Keith, 272.

facriſtan, and ten prebendaries, erected at the deſire of a prioreſs of Hadington 1517. The church a large building with the veſtry and choir ſtill remain [m].

Maryculter. At *Maryculter* in Kincardinſhire was a houſe of Templars [n].

Kenoway. Many Daniſh ſepulchres are diſcovered in Fife, particularly near *Lundy*, *Kenoway*, &c. At the firſt of theſe towns are ſtill ſtanding three very large ſtones, ſome of them above 20 feet high, under which baron Clerk found ſtone coffins, containing large human bones, and in one a round battoon of ſtone. A circular Daniſh camp, ſurrounded with a ditch, is ſtill very conſiderable and intire near Kenoway, and at

Newbrough. *Newbrough* on the borders of the county ſtands an obeliſk, ſuppoſed to relate to the defeat of the Danes at Loncarty, which is not far diſtant; but the figures are defaced [o]. Many *ſtanding ſtones* as they are called are to be met with in this county either ſingle or more numerous: near *Strathendrie* on the river Leven, the ſeat of colonel Douglas, near which is alſo a croſs called *Roman ſtone*, and another near *Pitlochie*; another on the coaſt between Anſtruther and Crail; others at *Lundin* the ſeat of Mr. Erſkine on the road to Largo.

Sir Alexander Leſlie, general of the Scotch forces, was by Charles I. 1641, created earl of Leven and lord Balgony, which title is held by Alexander preſent and ſeventh earl. They were before created earls of Mel-

Melville houſe. ville by James VI. 1616. Their ſeat is *Melville* houſe, weſt of Cupar, built 1692. In the garden is a ſquare tower, one of cardinal Beaton's retreats, and near it Cardan's well, named from that celebrated phyſician, who was ſent for from Milan to cure Hamilton archbiſhop of St. Andrew's of an aſthma 1552. He effected his cure, and foretold his ignominious fate, which afterwards befell him, being hanged on a tree at Stirling [p].

The firſt earl of Rothes was George Leſley, ſon of Norman the murderer of cardinal Beaton (ſo created by James II.), whoſe lineal deſcendant Jane-Elizabeth

Leſley. is the preſent counteſs. The ſeat at *Leſley* was burnt 17..

Balvaird. *Balvaird* on the confines towards Perthſhire belongs to the Murrays antient cadets of the lairds of Tullibardine: their ſucceſſor was created lord Balvaird by Charles I. after 1641. His grandſon ſucceeded to the dignity of lord Scone and viſcount Stormont by intail: ſir David Murray the firſt lord and viſcount being a younger brother of the laird of Balvaird [q].

Dunebriſſel. *Dunebriſſel* was the reſidence of the earl of Murray, and in it was murdered 1592 James Stuart ſecond earl of the name, who was ſuppoſed to have attracted the regards of queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI.

The town of *Culros* being now reckoned in Perthſhire will be deſcribed there.

Iſabella, daughter and heireſs of Duncan earl of Fife, who died 1358, married ſir William Ramſay before-mentioned, who is ſuppoſed, but on no good authority, to have been in her right earl of Fife. Her ſecond huſband was Walter Stuart, ſecond ſon of the firſt marriage to king Robert II. who dying without iſſue ſhe married thirdly ſir Robert Byſſet of Upſetlington, to whom king David II. granted this earldom, on failure of iſſue male to revert to the crown. Upon his death iſſueleſs, Iſabella reſigned it in favour of Robert afterwards duke of Albany [r]. The title was revived 1759 in favour of William Duff, eſq. of Braco in the county of Bamff, thought to be deſcended from the antient Thanes *Macduffs*, and created 1735 baron Braco of Kilbryd in Cavan, and 1759 viſcount Macduff earl of Fife. He died 1763, and was ſucceeded by James his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, the preſent earl. *Earls of Fife.*

Other nobility who take their titles from places in this ſhire are ſir William Balfour, of a very antient family here, created lord Burglie by James VI. 1606, which title was forfeited by the fourth lord 1715.

Sir Robert Melville, created lord Melville by James VI. 1616, as was his elder brother's great-great-grandſon earl Melville by William III. 1690, and his ſon ſucceeding to the honours of Leven aſſumed the title.

Sir David Lindſay, created lord Balcarras by Charles I. 1633, as was his ſon Alexander earl of Balcarras by Charles II. 1651. His great-great-grandſon Alexander is the preſent and ſixth earl.

Sir Thomas Erſkine of the houſe of Marr, who killed Alexander Ruthven at Perth, was created viſcount Fenton by James VI. 1606, and earl of Kellie 1619, whoſe lineal deſcendant Thomas is the ninth and preſent earl.

Sir James Levingſton of Kinnaird was created by Charles I. 1647 viſcount, and by Charles II. 1660 earl of Newburgh, whoſe great-great-grndſon Anthony-James Radcliff is the preſent and fourth earl.

Sir James Sandilands of St. Minnans, created by Charles I. 1647 lord Abercrombie, which title expired with his ſon James.

David Leſley, ſon to lord Lindores and general of the Scotch cavalry, created by Charles II. 1660 lord Newark, which title was enjoyed by his great-grandſon Alexander the fourth and laſt lord. The title is now dormant.

Sir Alexander Seton, younger ſon of George ſecond earl of Winton, created by Charles II. 1650 viſcount Kingſton, which title failed in his grandſon third viſcount 1726.

[m] Keith, 285. [n] Ib. 266.
[p] Pennant, 186—188. [q] D.
[o] Gordon's It. Sept. 158.
[r] Douglas' Peer. p. 276.

STRATHERNE.

Strath Ern Stewartry.

TO the frith of *Tay* which bounds Fifeſhire on the north, Julius Agricola, that beſt of all excellent proprætors in Britain, under that worſt of princes Domitian, carried his victorious banners in the third year of his command, after ravaging the country thus far. In this frith the noble river *Ern* unites its waters with the *Tay*, after riſing from a loch of the ſame name, and giving its name to the country through which it flows, it being called *Straith-Ern*, which in the antient Britiſh language ſignifies *the valley on the Ern*. The bank of this river *Ern* is adorned with *Drimein*, a caſtle of the barons *Dromond*, who acquired conſiderable honours ever ſince king Robert Stewart III. married a wife from this their family[a]: the women of this houſe ſo far ſurpaſſing others in beauty and gracefulneſs as to have even kings for their admirers.

Ern r.

Straith Ern.

Ern r. *Drimein* c. Barons *Dromond.*

Tulibardin c.

Earl of *Tulibardin.*

Duplin c. Baron *Oliphant.*

Innermeth.

On the ſame bank riſes *Tulibardin* caſtle, with an acceſſion of honours ſince by the favour of king James VI. John *Moray* or *Murray*, baron of *Tulibardin*, was advanced to the honour and rank of earl of *Tulibardin*. On the other ſide lower down ſtands *Duplin* caſtle, the reſidence of the barons *Olyphant*, which ſtill teſtifies what ſlaughter (unparalleled by any in former ages) was there made of the Scots by the Engliſh who came to the aſſiſtance of king Edward *Baliol:* inſomuch that the Engliſh hiſtorians of that time ſay, that they gained this victory by divine and not by human power: and the Scots relate, that there fell eighty perſons of the houſe of *Lindeſay*; and that the very name of *Hay* had been extinct, had not the chief of that family left his wife with child at home. Not far from hence is *Innermeth*, ſufficiently known for its lords the *Stewarts* of the family of *Lorn*.

At the conflux of the *Ern* and the *Tay* the *Tay* becomes wider, and views on its bank *Aberneth*, antiently a royal and populous city of the Picts, which, as we read in an old fragment, "Nectan king of the "Picts gave to God and St. Brigit till the day of "judgement, with its bounds reaching from a ſtone "in Abertrent to a ſtone by Carful, *i. e.* Loghfol, "and thence quite to Ethan." It fell a long while after into the hands of the *Douglaſſes* earls of *Angus*, who were thence ſtyled lords of *Aberneth*, and ſome of them are buried there.

Abernethy.

The firſt earl of Stratherne I have met with was Robert *Stewart* A. D. 1380[b]: afterwards David, younger ſon of king Robert, whoſe only daughter was married to Patric *Graham*, by whom ſhe had Mailis or Meliſſus Graham, from whom king James I. took away the earldom, when he found by the records that it had been given as a male fief to his maternal grandfather. This county as well as the adjoining one of *Menteith* is ſubject to the barons *Dromond* as hereditary ſheriffs thereof.

Earls of *Stratherne.*

Menteith is ſaid to take its name from the river *Teith*, called alſo *Taich*, and thence this little territory is called in Latin *Taichia*. On the bank of this river ſtands *Dumblan*, a biſhopric, founded by king David I. At *Kirk-Bird*, q. d. *Brigit's church*, the earls of *Montroſs* have their chief ſeat, as the earls of *Montroſe* of the ſame family not far off at *Kinkardin*. This *Menteith* reaches, as I am informed, to the mountains which incloſe *Loch Lomond* on the eaſt. The old earls of *Menteith* were of the *Comyn* family, formerly the moſt numerous and wealthy in all Scotland till it was cruſhed by its own greatneſs: the latter ones have been of the *Graham* family ever ſince Mailiſius Graham obtained the title of earl.

Menteith Stewartry.

Dumblan.

Kirk-brid.

Earls of *Menteith.*

[a] The beauteous Annabella, mother of king James I.

[b] 1360. Gibſon. 1367. Crawf. p. 468.

STRATHERNE

ADDITIONS.

SOME ſuppoſe this ſtewartry to be the *Glacialis Ierne* of Roman writers; for in it are many Roman camps, particularly the fine one at Airdoch, and a military way pointing towards Perth [a]. It is a beautiful vale above thirty miles long, full of rich meadows and corn-fields, divided by the river Erne which ſerpentines finely through the middle, and prettily diverſified by groves of trees and gentlemen's houſes [b].

The Ochil hills which run along the ſouth parts of this ſtewartry abound with metals and minerals; good copper and lapis calaminaris; and about Glen Lyon lead. This laſt is dug out of pits on the ſouth ſide of the Ochil hills in the pariſhes of Tillycoutry and Dollar, and even copper is found. The mines at Areſkine furniſhed much ſilver to ſir John Areſkine 1715. Peat and wood ſupply the want of coal.

Beſides the alliance of the houſe of Drummond to many royal and noble families of Europe by the marriage of king Robert's daughters, James the fourth lord Perth was created earl of Perth by James VI. 1605, as was James, another ſon of this family, lord Maderty 1607: James VII. created lieutenant-general William Drummond viſcount Strath-allan [i]; and after the Revolution James, fourth earl, was advanced by the ſame king to the title of duke. His two ſons engaging in the rebellion of 1745, the eldeſt received a mortal wound at Culloden, of which he died in his paſſage to France. Drummond caſtle near Crief is now the property of Mr. Drummond, late of Lundy in Fife, now the heir and repreſentative of the family, and to whom the family eſtates have been reſtored by act of parliament. On the back part are ſome remains of the old caſtle built 1493 by ſir John Drummond, hereditary ſteward of Strathern, after removing from the family ſeat at *Stob-hall*. The caſtle was beſieged and taken by James IV. again by Cromwell, and totally demoliſhed at the Revolution [c]. In a great cairn a mile north of Duplin had been found a neſt of ſtone cheſts eight feet by two, two formed of five flags; in all but one were bones, beads, and other trinkets [d].

John Moray's ſon William, who for reſcuing James VI. from the mob, on the death of John earl of Gowry obtained the ſheriffſhip of Perthſhire, which ſtill continues in the family, marrying the eldeſt of the coheirs of John Steuart, laſt earl of Athol, his ſon John ſucceeded to that title, and his brother ſir Patrick Murray became earl of Tulibardin, whoſe ſon James dying without iſſue this eſtate and title reverted to his nephew's ſon, created marquis of Athol 1676 [e]. His eldeſt ſon John was created 1703 marquis of Tulibardin and duke of Athol, and died 1724. His eldeſt ſon James became an Engliſh peer by the title of John lord Strange, and alſo lord of the Iſle of Man. He died 1764, leaving his nephew John third duke of Athol, who dying 1774, was ſucceeded by his ſon John preſent and fourth duke.

Tullibardine, the original ſeat of the Murrays, is a great old houſe, made a garriſon by the rebels 1715. Before it were laid out in hawthorn buſhes the dimenſions of the great ſhip the Great Michael deſcribed by Lindſay [f]. Here was a collegiate church for a provoſt and prebendaries, founded 1446 by ſir David Murray [g]. Tullibardine.

At *Elcho* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by David Lindſay of Gleneſk and his mother [h]. Elcho.

The eſtate and caſtle of *Duplin* were purchaſed by ſir George Hay, who was created by Charles I. viſcount Duplin and earl of Kinnoul 1633, and whoſe family continue poſſeſſed of the honours and eſtates. Only one tower remains of the old caſtle; the reſt is modern, containing ſome good pictures, and commanding a pleaſing view of the vale; and behind it are flouriſhing plantations for ſeveral miles [i]. Duplin.

The battle of Duplin was fought Auguſt 12, 1332. The Scots conſiſted of between 30 and 40,000 under the regent the earl of Mar, and the Engliſh only of 500. The regent was an unexperienced general: he ruſhed to battle without order or diſcipline, and loſt his life in it. Buchanan [k] after Fordun allows only 3000 Scots to have been ſlain. Hemingford [l] ſays, 12 barons, 806 (he means 86) knights, 2000 men at arms, and 13,300 foot ſoldiers. The ſtory of the almoſt extinction reſts on the ſingle authority of Boethius, and is well confuted by lord Hailes [m].

The preſent ſeats of the lords *Oliphant* are at Don in Inverneſsſhire and Pittendreek near Elgin.

Moncrief hill affords a rich and varied proſpect, the glory of Scotland [n]. Moncrief.

The Stewarts of Lorn were by James VI. advanced to the rank of earls of Athol and Buchan; Athol came to the Murrays of Tullibardin by the marriage of an heireſs.

All the traces of that antient people the Picts, which Mr. Gordon could find at *Abernethy*, which Abernethy.

[a] G. Gordon, p. 390. Sibbald in Thulè.
[b] Pennant, 1769, p. 72.
[c] Pennant, 1772, p. 99, 100.
[d] Ib. 106.
[e] Collins's Peerage.
[f] Pennant, 1772, 104.
[g] Keith, 289.
[h] Ib. 283.
[i] Penn. Ib. 72.
[k] IX. 6, 7.
[l] II. 67.
[m] Annals of Scotl. II. 151, 152.
[n] Pennant, Ib. 74.

was

was the ſee of their biſhop, and afterwards 1273 a priory of canons of St. Anthony [o], and is about four miles from Perth, was a hollow pillar or round ſteeple of hewn ſtone 75 feet high and 48 feet in circumference, with four windows near the top and a door, but no ſtairs within it [p]. With what propriety this can be aſcribed to the Picts let others judge.

The family of Douglas were advanced to the titles of duke of Douglas, marquis of Angus, and earl of Abernethy in Strathern by queen Anne 1703. Theſe became extinct on the death of the late duke Archibald 1761, but the titles of marquis of Douglas and earl of Angus devolved on the duke of Hamilton.

The lords of Down, earls of Murray, were hereditary Stewarts of Menteith [q].

Dunblane. *Dunblane*, ſituate in a rich and fertile bottom in an amphitheatre of hills, is a pleaſant little town of one long narrow ſtreet tolerably well built; at the head of which is the ſhell of a magnificent cathedral, built in a ſimple ſtyle of architecture by David I. in the beginning of the 12th century. The choir crowded and deformed like all the Gothic buildings in this country, ſerves for a pariſh church: the nave walled off from it is full of modern grave-ſtones. Among them Slezer mentions a *picture* (I ſuppoſe he means a monument in braſs or ſtone) of the counteſs of Strathern and her children kneeling to St. Blanus the patron, who was ſuperior of the convent of Culdees here in the reign of Kenneth III. in the 10th century. About the middle of the church lie under three blue ſlabs, Margaret, eldeſt daughter of John lord Drummond, and her two ſiſters, Eupheme lady Fleming, and Sybilla, who all died at the ſame time, being, as ſuppoſed, poiſoned at a breakfaſt in order to remove the elder Margaret, of whom James IV. was ſo enamoured that he made her a promiſe of marriage, and by favour of it got her with child, and would not enter into any engagement with the Engliſh princeſs till her death. Biſhop Leighton, afterwards archbiſhop of Glaſgow, a pious and learned prelate, left his library to the uſe of this dioceſe, and his nephew founded a ſalary for a librarian; nevertheleſs this collection of books is not much uſed; a ſtriking proof how little literature is cultivated in the northern provinces of Scotland, though the country has lately produced ſo many authors. The ruins of the biſhop's and canons' houſes are ſtill to be ſeen. Dunblane gives title of viſcount to the duke of Leeds. Lord William Drummond, viſcount Strathallan, had before the rebellion 1745, a good houſe and eſtate in this neighbourhood.

William, the laſt earl of Menteith, died without iſſue 1694, having conveyed his eſtate to James, then marquis afterwards duke of Montroſe.

Duncrib. John Rollo of an antient family in Perthſhire, was created baron Rollo of *Duncrib* by Charles II. 1650, which title is ſtill enjoyed by his deſcendants, whoſe ſeat is at Duncrib in Perthſhire.

Inchaffray. *Inchaffray* was an abbey of canons regular from Scone, founded by Gilbert earl of Strathern 1200. James VI. 1607 erected it into a temporal lordſhip by the ſtyle of lord Maderty in favour of James, ſon of David lord Drummond, who had purchaſed it of the biſhop of Galloway, then commendator [q].

Cardroſs. *Cardroſs* gives title of baron to the Erſkines earls of Buchan [r].

Airdoch. Five long miles from Dunblane, on a wild heath by the ſide of a rivulet called the *water of Kneck* is a Roman camp, the beſt preſerved and moſt ſtrongly fortified of any in Britain. This camp is ſituated at the head of the fertile vale of Strathallan and that of Strathern or Strathmore, on an elevated ſituation with one ſide defended by the ſteep bank of the little river *Kneck*, and therefore furniſhed with a ſingle foſs, while on the ſouth and eaſt ſides it has ſix ramparts and five ditches, and on the other ſide only five ramparts. The works on the ſouth ſide are much injured by the plough, the reſt in fine preſervation. In the area, which is 450 feet by 400 with four entrances plainly to be diſcerned, is the prætorium, a ſmall hill almoſt in the centre [s], tolerably perfect, and the road from the *porta prætoria* to it very viſible. Three of the four gates are very diſtinguiſhable. The area about 90 paces by 80 is a corn-field, and rounded off at the corners. The weſt and north ſides are leaſt perfect; the inner rampart all round very high. In this camp was found this ſepulchral inſcription now at Glaſgow: See Pl. IV. fig. 8.

DIS MANIBVS
AMMONIVS DA-
MIONIS· COH.
I HISPANORVM
STIPENDIORVM
XXVII HEREDES
F. C.

Mr. Horſley [t] ſuppoſes Ammonius Damionis to be one name in the nominative caſe. Biſhop Gibſon gave a moſt unfaithful copy of it when at Drummond caſtle. It is the only Roman inſcription yet found north of the Forth. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes Airdoch one of the *caſtella* which Tacitus ſays Agricola made in the third year of his command.

To the north of this fortreſs are the outlines of three incloſures, all ſingle trenched. They may have been works of different periods, or ſummer camps to this ſtation, or towns built under its protection. The firſt is contiguous to it, and receives the Roman road into the weſt ſide; the area 1080 feet by 840, the entrance filled up. North of this is a large one 2600 feet by 1670, which takes in a ſmall portion of it. Its four entrances are very viſible, each defended by a rampart before it, and the preſent road to Stirling runs through the middle of it. The third, which ſeems never to have been completed, breaks in on one ſide of this, pointing towards the Kneck, which it either never reached,

[o] Keith, 241. [p] Gordon, It. Sept. p. 164. Pl. LXII. f. 1. [q] G.
[r] Keith, 240. [s] Not the Erſkines earls of Mar as G. though the other family are a branch of that.
[s] Sibbald calls the whole camp "the general's quarters or prætorium, a large ſquare about 100 paces." Diſc. on Thulè. Gordon gives only the place of the camp without the three outworks which are expreſſed in Mr. Pennant's plan. See his Tour, 1772, p. 101, 102. Maitland ſays the largeſt part of the camp lying towards the north is in length about 440 yards, and in breadth about 240 of the ſame meaſure, which being added to the prætorium, the length of the whole will appear to be about 725 yards, and the breadth about 340. Hiſt. of Scot. I. p. 195.
[t] P. 205.

or has been defaced on that ſide. Many bits of bridles, ſpear-heads, and armour, and ſeveral coins, have been found about this ſtation, but diſperſed. On the oppoſite ſide of the Kneck, at a place called the *Keir*, q. d. *Caer*, are a great many circumvallations and ramparts of earth and ſtone[u]. On the moor north of it are five barrows, one of them double: alſo a large ditch, traceable for above two miles with two or three outworks at regular diſtances. On the hill above the moor are two large cairns called *Cairn wockel* and *Cairn lee:* the firſt of them 182 feet high and 45 feet diameter. Beyond them a ſmall oblong caſtellum called *Kemps* or *Camps Caſtle*, 76 feet by 64, and treble ditched, on a hill half way between Airdoch and Innerpeffery, and probably exploratory[x]. The Roman road from Duplin paſſes a little to the weſt of *Innerpeffery* caſtle, and continues on the other ſide of the river, where it falls into the camp at Strageth, and from thence to Airdoch. In *Gaſk hall* woods is a ſmall circular entrenchment; and about a mile further on Gaſk moor another, whoſe ditch is 11 feet wide, and the area 56 feet diameter. Between this and Innerpeffery are two other ſimilar, in ſight of each other[y]. The great military way from beyond Stirling and Dunblane runs along the foot of this hill to *Innerpeffery*, near which at a ſmall village called *Strageth* is another Roman fort of much the ſame dimenſions as that at Airdoch[z], treble trenched on the ſouth-weſt: the works on the other ſides demoliſhed. The Roman road from Strageth fort to Camps caſtle and Airdoch has many circular hollows on each ſide, alſo a deep and oblong trench; and a little further parallel with it a ſmall round area triple trenched: near it in front of a deep dell a regular lunette with a ſtrong foſs; and near that again another round fort, double ditched. From this lunette a great foſs paſſes half a mile wide of Airdoch, and falls into the Kneck two miles further[a]. Plenty of Roman coins have been found at both theſe forts. At the angle of junction of the Ern and Ruchel at *Dalgenroſs* is a large ſquare Roman camp about 340 yards ſquare, double trenched with gates and out-works[b]: a military way runs by it north-weſt. On the weſt ſide of the camp are three tumuli, and juſt within the rampart on the ſouth ſide is a large erect ſtone about 10 feet high, ſurrounded by others, now fallen: and a little north of it another like it, but leſs perfect. Both theſe are joined by a vaſt bank, and ſuppoſed to have contained Agricola's infantry and cavalry before the battle with Galgacus fought on the moor where theſe two camps are ſtill called *Galdachan* or *Galgachan Roſs moor*[c]. Sir Robert Sibbald applies to that uſe the fort at Airdoch; but the earl of Buchan, who has been at great pains to inveſtigate the progreſs of Agricola, has ſufficiently proved that the battle could not be at this place, and from many circumſtances has rendered it highly probable that it took place in the neighbourhood of *Stonehaven*[d]. *Galgachan Roſs Muir* ſignifies only the moor of a peninſula where the Gauls had fought, which implies nothing peculiar in a country inhabited by Gauls[e]. The road above-mentioned is called the *Streetway* about Innerpeffery[f], being the common road, very bold at intervals for near two miles ſouth of Airdoch, and called with the hamlet by its ſide *Græmeloming*, *Græme* ſignifying the ſame as at Graham's dyke, and *loming* anſwering to our *Leeming lane*. *Græmelom* is a high ridge running north through the marſhy ground at the foot of the hills on the weſt ſide of the preſent road, broken through in ſeveral places, and before it gets to Airdoch almoſt level. Mr. Horſley[g] a little controverts Mr. Gordon's account, and finds Galgacus' camp at *Fortingall* 16 miles from Dunkeld. He ſuppoſes the Airdoch and Innerpeffery camps held the legions and four alæ of Agricola's army, and as to the other he agrees with Mr. Gordon, adding that there is in the larger of the Roſs moor camps, which in Horſley's plate is miſcalled Innerpeffery, a ſtone 12 feet high, and a tumulus and military way near them. An actual ſurvey of the country about theſe ſeveral camps would throw great light on them. See more on this ſubject hereafter.

The earl of Mar with his army lay at Airdoch the evening before the battle of Dunblane was fought 1715 on the plain of Sheriff muir, in which he was defeated by John duke of Argyle[h].

[u] Pennant, 1772, 103, 104. Gordon, 41. [x] Gordon, 42. Pennant, 100. [y] Pennant, 1772, 89, 90.
[z] Maitland, p. 196, ſays, the prætorium of it is 250 yards by 200, fortified by four ramparts and ditches, and the whole area upwards of 30 acres.
[a] Penn. ib. 100.
[b] Gord. 39, 40. Horſl. 44. Pennant, 96. This is the camp mentioned by the earl of Buchan as near *Comeria* church.
[c] by Maitland, *Dalgen roſs*. [d] See Nichols's Topographical Collections, N° XXXVI. and hereafter.
[e] Remarks on the Progreſs of the Roman Army in Scotland, Bib. Top. Brit. N° XXXVI. p. 10.
[f] Sibbald, Thulè, p. 14. 97. Pennant, 1772, 100—104. [g] P. 44. [h] Pennant, Ib. 104.

ARGATHELIA OR ARGYLE.

BEYOND Logh *Lomund* and the weſt part of Lennox ſtretches towards the firth of *Cluyd* *Argathelia*, or as it is called in Latin *Argadia*, commonly *Argile*, more properly *Argathel* and *Ar-Gwithil*, q. d. *near the Iriſh*, or as ſome old MSS. have it the *Edge of Ireland*. For it fronts that kingdom whoſe inhabitants were called by the Britans *Gwithil* and *Gaothel*. It is a country of great extent every way, interſected with lakes well ſtocked with fiſh, and riſing in mountains very proper for feeding cattle, on which rove wild kine and deer. On the coaſt it preſents nothing but dreary rocks and black barren mountains. Here, as Bede[a] relates, "Britain after the Britans and Picts received a third "nation of the Scots, who coming from Ireland "under Reuda, procured themſelves by ſword or "alliance a ſettlement among the original poſſeſſors, "which they ſtill keep. From this general they *Dalreudini, Daal.* "have to this day the name of *Dalreudini: Dal* in "their language ſignifying *part*." And preſently after he adds, "Ireland is the proper country of the "Scots, who quitting it added a third people in "Britain to the Britans and Picts. A very large "bay antiently divided the Britans from the Picts, "incroaching upon the land a great way from the "weſt; where to this day is the ſtrongeſt city of the "Britans called *Alcluith*. On the north ſide of this "bay the Scots before-mentioned landing procured "themſelves a new ſettlement." No traces of this name of *Dalreuden* remain at preſent that I know of, not even in writers, unleſs it be the ſame with *Dalrieta*. For in an old book about the diviſion of Albania we read the following account of Kinnadius, who is known to have been king of the Scots, and to have ſubdued the Picts. "Kinnadius two "years before he came into Pictavia" (ſo the country of the Picts is there called) "took upon him the "kingdom of Dalrieta." Later hiſtories alſo mention *Dalrea* as ſomewhere in theſe parts where king Robert Brus loſt a battle. *Dalrieta.* *Dalrea.*

King James IV. with the concurrence of the ſtates of the kingdom ordained that juſtice ſhould be adminiſtered in this ſhire by *Juſtices Itinerant* at Perth, when the king thought fit. But the earls have royal rights in ſome caſes, being poſſeſſed of great influence and intereſt with a numerous train of dependants, and deriving their deſcent from the antient petty princes of *Argile* by a long ſeries of anceſtors, taking their name from *Cambell* their caſtle. They are indebted for the rank and title of earl to king James II. who is reported to have created Colin lord *Cambell* earl of Argyle, for his perſonal valour and the nobility of his family. His deſcendants by the favour of ſucceeding princes were, for a long time, general juſticiaries of the kingdom of Scotland (or as the term is, *Juſtices generally conſtitute*), and ſtewards of the king's houſhold. *Earls of Argyle.*

[a] Ec. H. I. 1.

ARGYLE

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhires of ARGYLE and PERTH with the countries adjacent ſeem to have been antiently inhabited by the Horeſti, Ορεσται, or mountaineers, mentioned by Tacitus, the true antient Scots, who came from Ireland and poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe countries and of the weſtern iſles [a]. They were called for diſtinction ſake the *Northern Picts*, and are the ſame with Amm. Marcellinus's *Dicaledones*, which Buchanan [a] (agreeable to the meaning of *Horeſti* and *Highlanders)* reads *Duncaledonii*, q. d. mountaineer Caledonians. They are called *Hiberni* by Eumenius, who joins them with the Picts as *hoſtes ſoli Britanni* [b], and their country by the writers of the middle age *Hibernia*, as is proved by ſir Robert Sibbald in his Diſſertation on Thulè. Theſe two counties with the weſtern iſles made up the kingdom of the Scots, while the reſt of Scotland was ſubject to the Romans and Picts. Afterwards the whole country came under one king, Kenneth II. who was ſtyled *Rex Scotorum* [1].

Dalrieda, whence the *Dalreudini* took their name, was the part of Ireland now called *Rout*, oppoſite to Scotland, and ſignifies *Portio Regis Edæ*, whom Bede contracts into *Reuda*, and later writers call *Reuther*. Theſe emigrants ſettled in *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argyle*, *Braidalbin*, and the weſtern iſles [c].

Argyle was formerly divided into two ſheriffdoms *Argyle* and *Tarbart*, now united into one comprehending *Cantyre*, *Knapdale*, *Cowell* (in which is *Denoun* the biſhop of Argyle's ſee), *Lorn*, and many of the weſtern iſles. To the eaſt it joins to Perthſhire; to the north-eaſt to Lochaber, to the north-weſt it has ſeveral iſles, and to the ſouth the Iriſh ſea and the firth of Clyde. It is about 120 miles in length and 40 in breadth. The ſea in many places runs up into the land in long bays called *lochs*. The tract properly called *Argyle* lies along *Loch Fyne* a ſalt-water lake, above 30 Scotch miles by ſcarce two, wherein large whales are often ſeen, and wherein is a great herring fiſhery when tunneys are alſo caught; and *Loch Aw* a freſh-water lake 30 miles long and one broad, out of which the river Aw runs for about ſix or ſeven miles, three of them over cataracts, and then enters *Loch Etive*, an arm of the ſea, at *Bunaw*, a ſtraggling village, where an Engliſh company have long carried on the ſmelting buſineſs. Near the north end is a ſalmon fiſhery [2].

At the head of Loch Aw ſtand *Ben Cronachen*, the higheſt hills in Scotland, and on a peninſula in it the ruins of *Cilchurn* caſtle, built by the lady of colonel Campbell lord of Loch Aw, who died 1480, when her huſband was abſent on ſome foreign expedition, or more probably by himſelf, improved by his ſucceſſors, but now in ruins [d]. The great tower was repaired by lord Bredalbin againſt the rebels 1745, but has ſince been deſtroyed by lightning. The fine bridge over the Aray, built by government, was deſtroyed by floods in the autumn of 1772. From Cilchurn the paſſage is a long and rapid river, in a moſt ſavage country, the very heart of the Highlands. Ben Cronachen. Cilchurn c.

The vale of *Glenurchy* is very fertile, well wooded [e], and watered by a fine ſtream. Glenurchy.

The whole ſhire is mountainous, and the inhabitants who ſpeak Erſe live moſtly by hunting and fiſhing. Its chief town is *Inverara*, a burgh royal, ſituate in a hollow ſurrounded with high mountains by the ſide of Loch Fyne. The duke of Argyle's ſeat is near the town by the water of Eyra, where it falls into the loch. It was built by duke Archibald in form of an old caſtle, with very extenſive plantations, or as they are called in this country *policies*, beautifully diverſified with wood and water. An elliptical arch there is worth notice, as alſo the extenſive kitchen-garden, and another bridge over the loch with Gothic turrets on it. The loch, town, bridge, and ſurrounding mountains with the herring veſſels form a very pictureſque ſcene. Inverara.

The road over the *Black mountain* is the higheſt public road in Great Britain, three miles to the top and a zigzag deſcent of only a mile on the other ſide. Through this country runs one of the three military roads made by Marſhal Wade 1723. They begin at Dunkeld, aſcend through the noted paſs of Killicrankie by Blair, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinnie, and over the Corijarich to Fort Auguſtus. A branch extends thence eaſtward to Inverneſs, and another weſtward over High-bridge to Fort William. From the laſt by Kinloch Leven over the Black mountains by the King's houſe (built for the accommodation of the king's troops in their march through this deſo-

[a] If the Horeſti or mountaineers mentioned by Tacitus were "the true antient Scots who came from Ireland;" qu. at what time was this Iriſh colonization made, and where is the authority for it? Why were they called Scots in Ammianus's days and even earlier, and in Bede's days Dalreudini? Are there no ſuſpicions of a monkiſh dream in Bede's account of the Dalreudini? eſpecially when it is to be found no where elſe. [a] II. 22.

[b] Paneg. Conſtant. Cæſ. c. 11. He ſays the Britans were accuſtomed to the inroads of the Picts and Hiberni, *Natio etiam tunc rudis & ſoli Britanni* Pictis *modo* & Hibernis *adſueta hoſtibus.*

[1] G. [c] Smith's note on Bede. [2] G. [d] Pennant, 1769, 217. [e] Ib. 1772, p. 11. 1769, 216.

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lated country, but in a manner unfurniſhed), to Tyendrum, and from thence by Glen Urqhie to Inverary, and ſo along the beautiful bounds of Loch Lomond to its extremity. Another road begins near Creif, paſſes near Aberfeldy, croſſes the Tay at Tay bridge, and unites with the other road at Dalnacardoch, and from Dalwhinnie a branch paſſes through Badenoch to Inverneſs. In ſome places the troops employed in making theſe roads left engraved on the rocks the names of the regiment each party belonged to after the manner of the Romans [f]. The few mile-ſtones are rough blocks marked with double numbers as $\frac{10}{X}$ $\frac{100}{XIII}$.

Dr. Stukeley engraved two cairns near *Kilmartin* and at the upper end of Loch *Kraigneſs* in Argyleſhire, the little one in a circle and two circles near it [g].

Glen Urqhie. *Glen Urqhie* is a pretty vale and town, in whoſe church-yard are ſeveral antient monuments of the M'Gregors [h].

Inch hail. In Loch Aw is *Inch hail*, an iſland with ruins of a convent of Ciſtertians, cell to Dunkeld, not mentioned by Keith, or perhaps only a church or chapel, among which are ſeveral rude monuments of the Campbells of Inveraw and others. On *Fraoch Elan*, another iſland, are ruins of a caſtle [i].

In the way from *Ardinaddie* to Loch Aw is a heap of ſtones called *Cairn Alpin*, becauſe from hence the bodies of the *Alpiniades* or ſucceſſors of that monarch were embarked for interment at Jona [k].

Loch Leven is a branch of the ſea ſo narrow as to have only the appearance of a river, bounded on both ſides with vaſt mountains. On the weſt ſide are ſome woods of birch and pine; the hills are very lofty and taper to a point. Biſhop Pococke compared one of them to Mount Tabor. Beneath them is *Glen Co*, infamous for the maſſacre of its inhabitants 1691, and celebrated by ſome as having given birth to Oſſian, Morven, the country of his hero Fingal, lying to the north from hence. The ſcenery of Glen Co is the moſt picturesque of any in the highlands. The entrance to it is ſtrongly marked by the craggy mountain of *Buachal-ety* a little weſt of the *King's houſe*. In the middle of the valley is a ſmall lake, from whence runs the river *Coan* or *Cona*. The principal native animals on the mountains here are red deer, Alpine hares, foxes, eagles, ptarmigans, and a few moor-fowl. Here are ſix farms, forming a rent of £240. *per ann.*; the only crops are oats, bear, and potatoes. Glen Co lies in the united pariſhes of *Liſmore* and *Appen*, and contains about 400 inhabitants. A vaſt cataract from between two perpendicular rocks forms a large ſtream called the water of *Boan* [l].

Melfort. *Melfort* in this county gave title of viſcount and earl to John Drummond of Lundie, ſecond ſon of James earl of Perth, by grant from James VII. to whom he was ſecretary. The title was forfeited by his attainder 1695 [n].

Kilmund in *Cowel* had a collegiate church, founded for a provoſt and eight prebendaries by ſir William Cunningham of Kilmaures 1403 [m]. Kilmund.

In the church-yard of *Kilmichael* in Glaſſrie in Argyleſhire is interred *Evan Mac Brayne*, commonly called *Orc Mac Bryane*: his figure is engraved at full length with a ſword by his ſide, and the croſs on his right ſhoulder, with a helmet and circle, or rather cap of ſtate. There are letters on the grave-ſtone, which may be decyphered by antiquaries, but are now unintelligible by the inhabitants. Bryane in Gaelic is the *judge*; he is reported to have lived in the time of ſir John de Græme, and was one of the Engliſh generals. This pariſh lies only two miles diſtant from Loch Crinan and the ſame diſtance from Loch Gilp, the new object for a canal from the weſtern ocean to Loch Fine. In this pariſh are many remains of Druidical temples: ſome of theſe erect ſtones ſtand now in the midſt of moſs. Beſides theſe there are two forts, ſuppoſed Daniſh; one of them is called *Torr-blaran*, the property of Mr. Campbell of *Knockbay*: another called *Dunnal* belonging to Mr. Robert Mac Lochlane. Kilmichael.

There is upon the edge of *Gouade of Lagg* a curious cave called *Mac Brayne's Cave* which may contain about ſixty men fully armed; the entry is dreadful almoſt by the water ſide, but when fairly entered is pretty comfortable. There is a ſubterraneous paſſage for about one-eighth of a mile, out of which people might in caſe of danger make their eſcape both ways.

The three *Lorns*, Nether, Upper, and Middle, were in the time of Robert Bruce poſſeſſed by the M'Dougals his opponents, paſſed from them to the Stuarts, and in the fifteenth century were transferred by marriage with three coheireſſes of the laſt Stuart lord of Lorn to the Campbells, whoſe deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs them. They were ſummoned to parliament as lords Campbell 1445, created earl of the county of Argyle 1457, marquis of the ſame 1641 [n]. The eldeſt ſon had the title of marquis of Kantyre and Lorn. Lorns.

Family tradition repreſents this family of Campbell figuring here as early as the beginning of the fifth century, by the name of *O'Duimhm* or *Duil*, which in the reign of Malcolm Kenmure in the middle of the eleventh century they changed for that of Campbell to perpetuate the heroic achievements of one of them in the ſervice of France [o]. The firſt of the noble family of Campbell mentioned in hiſtory was the *black baron* of Loch Aw, who ſucceeded to his eſtate on that lake by his marriage with Dorothy Mac Vicar the heireſs, and that family did afterwards by their policy and the forfeiture of the Mac Vicars acquire the rich territory of Inverary and both the glens adjoining. Archibald was created marquis of Argyle by Charles I. into whoſe hands he reſigned the juſticiary. He was executed for high treaſon

[f] Pennant, 1769, 214, 215. [g] It. Cur. II. Pl. LXXXVII. and another plate. [h] Pennant, 1769, 215.
[i] Ib. 1769, 217. 1772, 10. [k] Ib. 1772, 2. [l] Ib. 209—211.
[n] G. [m] Keith, 386. [n] MS. Hiſt. of Campbell ap. Pennant, 1772, 3.
" Archibald earl of Argyle, by king Charles I. created marquis of Argyle, was forefaulted by king Charles II. and his ſon Archibald lord Lorn reſtored to the dignity and precedence of the earl of Argyle, who thereafter in the ſame king's reign, upon very nice and ſlender grounds, was alſo forefaulted, which forefaulture was particularly taxed as a reproach to the nation in the claim of right or inſtrument of government 1689; and by a ſpecial printed act of parliament 1690 his ſon Archibald lord Lorn, now earl of Argyle, was reſtored. Since the printing of the firſt ſheets of this book he hath preſented a letter from the king to the lords, nominating him an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion in place of the duke of Hamilton deceaſed, and is accordingly admitted." Dalrymple.
[o] Crawford's Peer. p. 13.

1661, as was his eldeſt ſon, ſucceſſor, and nameſake 1685; but his ſon Archibald was reſtored to his title and precedency 1 William and Mary, and created duke of Argyle 1701. His ſon John ſucceeded to his honours, and was for his great merits and abilities made a peer of England by the title of earl of Greenwich 1710 before the Union, and further advanced by George I. 1718 to the more honourable title of duke of Greenwich. He was ſucceeded in 1743 in his other titles by his brother *Archibald*, who 1706 had been created a peer of Scotland by the titles of lord Ornſay, Dunoon and Aros, and earl of Ila; and he in 1761 by his couſin *John*, on whoſe deceaſe 1770 the honours devolved to his ſon John, father of George the preſent and ſixth duke of Argyle.

The dioceſe of Argyle comprehended the counties of Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, and Lochaber, with ſome of the weſtern iſles, ſuch as Liſmore, where the ſeat of the biſhop was. John, biſhop of Dunkeld, obtained of the Pope that this dioceſe ſhould be ſeparated from his[p].

[p] Keith, 169.

CANTIRE.

Loch Fin. LOCH *Fin*, which at certain times yields a ſurpriſing quantity of herrings, ſeparates Argyleſhire from a cape which ſhoots out a great length [1] in a point towards Ireland as if eagerly ſtretching itſelf towards that kingdom which is divided from it only by a narrow ſtrait ſcarce thirteen miles acroſs. This EPIDIVM. is called by Ptolemy EPIDIORVM *promontorium*, which name ſeems to me to bear ſome relation to the iſlands EBVDÆ over-againſt it. It is called at preſent in the Iriſh language, which prevails all over theſe parts, *Can-tyre*, q. d. *Head of land*. It is inhabited by the family of *Mac-Conell* who are lords here, but ſubject to the earl of Argyle. They frequentlyinvade Ireland in their flat-bottomed boats [a], and have poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe little diſtricts called *Glines* and *Rowte*. This promontory is joined to *Knapdale* by ſo narrow a neck ſcarce a mile over and very ſandy, that ſailors carry their boats over-land as the ſhorteſt way. This is more credible than that the Argonauts bore their Argo on their ſhoulders five hundred miles [b].

[1] Thirty miles together. D.
[a] Q. if the *lymphad* or galley in the Argyle arms was of this ſort. Dalrymple calls them light pinnaces and gallies.
[b] From Æmonia to the coaſts of Theſſalia. D.

ADDITIONS.

CANTYRE as was before obſerved is about thirty miles long and eight or nine broad, and has in *Campbell town.* it a burgh of barony called *Campbell town*, ſituate on the Loch of *Killheran*, where is a ſafe harbour for ſhips, having an iſland in the mouth of the bay. It gave title of lord to James ſon of Archibald ſeventh earl of Argyle 1622, but died with him; and was revived with the honour of marquis on the advancement of his brother Archibald to that rank 1641 [1]. This noble family have a ſeat here. The whole place is their property, and roſe entirely by the herring fiſhery on the coaſt of the North Highlands [a].

At *Saundale, Sanadale*, or *Sadagal*, was a Ciſter- Saundale. tian abbey, founded by Reginald, ſon of Somerled lord of the iſles, annexed by James IV. 1507 to the ſee of Argyle [b].

[1] G. [a] Knox's Tour in the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 43. [b] Keith, 258.

LORNE.

HIGHER up to the north lies *Lorne*, producing excellent barley, divided by the ſpacious lake *Leave*[a], on which is *Berogomum*[b] caſtle, wherein was formerly a court of juſtice, and not far from it *Dunſtafag*, q. d. *Stephen's mount*, antiently a royal reſidence; above which *Loch Aber* runs ſo far in land from the weſtern ocean, that were it not for a narrow chain of mountains which divide them, it would join Loſs *Neſs* which diſcharges itſelf into the eaſtern ocean. The moſt conſiderable place in this ſhire is *Tarbar* in *Loch Kinherran*, where, by authority of parliament, James IV. appointed a juſtice and a ſheriff to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants of the ſouthern iſlands. Theſe countries and thoſe beyond them were in the year 655 held by the Picts, whom Bede[c] calls the northern Picts, when relating that in the ſame year Columbanus "the preſbyter and abbot, eminent "for his monaſtic habit and life, came into Britain "to preach the goſpel to thoſe northern Picts who "were ſeparated by dreary horrid mountains from "the ſouthern countries of the Picts." For this they rewarded him with the iſland *Hii*, now *I-Columbkill*, which lies over-againſt it, of which in its place. In the laſt age the *Stewarts* were lords of Lorne; now by an heir female of their family the earls of Argyle, who always bear this among their other titles.

Berogomum.

Dunſtafag.

Loch Aber.

Tarbar.

1503.

[a] *Leven.* [b] The *Brigomono* of Ravennas. Gale MS. n. [c] B. III. c. 4.

LORN

ADDITIONS.

LochLinnhe. *LOCH Linnhe*, which Mr. Camden calls *Loch Leave*, runs up to Lochaber. In it is an iſland called *Mun*, where the country people have a ſuperſtitious deſire to be buried [a]. Along its bank by the ſea ſhore foundations may be traced: the country people ſtill call this *Market Street*. The caſtle ſtood upon a rock. At one end of it foundations of a fort in form of an oblong ſquare with a round tower at the end may be eaſily traced. From the top of a high woody hill about three miles from hence is a moſt beautiful ſea proſpect; and on its ſummit a tower is erected by major Campbell, who commanded the highland regiment at the conqueſt of Quebec, and had a houſe cloſe by it. The late biſhop Pococke obſerved, that this exactly reſembled the bay of Conſtantinople, and the weſtern iſles thoſe of the Archipelago. Mull with ſeveral of the weſtern iſles, and Morven the kingdom of Fingal, are ſeen from it.

Beregomum. The modern name of *Beregomum* is *Dun-mac-Smochain*. Tradition aſcribes its foundation to Fergus II. and it was called the chief city in Scotland for many ages. Along the beach is a raiſed mound as a defence againſt a ſudden landing, now called *Straid-a-margai* or the *Market Street*. Within this are two rude erect columns about ſix feet high, and nine feet and an half in front; behind is a peat moſs, and on one ſide a range of low hills, at whoſe neareſt extremity is an entrenchment called *Dun valirè*. On the weſt ſide of the moraſs is a long inſulated hill, on whoſe top it is pretended have been ſeven towers. Mr. Pennant could ſee only three or four irregular excavations ſurrounded with a dyke. On moſt part of the hill are dug up different ſorts of ſcoria or pumices. Near the hill is a circle of round ſtones, placed cloſe together, the area 26 feet diameter, and about 10 feet from the outſide an erect pillar ſeven feet high [b].

Oban. In the bay of *Oban* are a cuſtom-houſe and poſt-office. The place is formed by nature and a combination of favourable circumſtances for a principal harbour and central mart for the South Highlands, and the numerous iſlands in its neighbourhood; and even for an arſenal and royal dock yard. Here, and in the ſound of *Kerera*, 100 ſail of the line might ride at ſome diſtance from ſhore in 5 to 27 fathom water [c]. On a great rock within land, inacceſſible on three ſides, is *Dunolly* caſtle, a reſidence of the chieftains of Lorn [d].

Dunolly.

Dunſtaffnage c. *Dunſtaffnage* caſtle is pretended to have been founded by Ewin a Pictiſh king, contemporary with Julius Cæſar, and called after him *Evonium*. It certainly was the firſt ſeat of the Pictiſh and Scottiſh princes, and here was preſerved the famous ſtone uſed as a ſeat of juſtice by Gathelus in Spain, and as the coronation chair here till Kenneth II. removed it to Scone. Some of the antient regalia were preſerved till the eighteenth century, when the keeper's ſervants, during his infirm years, embezzled them for the ſilver ornaments; and left only a battle-axe, nine feet long, of beautiful workmanſhip, and ornamented with ſilver [e]. The caſtle is ſquare, only 87 feet within, partly habitable, with round towers at three of the corners, the entrance towards the ſea. At a ſmall diſtance from it is a round chapel, and at one end an encloſure, a family cemetery. The caſtle ſtands on a peninſula, of which one has a fine view from the fall of *Connel*, which is of ſea water, where the waters of Loch Etive fall into the ſea, an extraordinary curioſity, falling at low water about ſeven feet, at high water near ten feet, and the whole ſtream for a great diſtance is covered with white foam. When the water is high it boils up from the bottom, and forms a variety of whirlpools [f]. In 1307 this caſtle was poſſeſſed by Alexander M'Dougal lord of Argyle, a friend to the Engliſh, but was reduced by Robert Bruce. About the middle of the 15th century it was the reſidence of the lord of the iſles. Mr. Pennant has engraved a rude ivory figure of a king ſitting in a chair, found here, of no very antient date [g]. At this caſtle the unfortunate duke of Argyle landed 1685, and publiſhed his two declarations; but his expedition was but of twenty-eight days before he was taken and beheaded [h].

On the north bank of Loch Etive is the ſite of *Ardchattan*, a priory of monks of Valliſcaullium in Burgundy, founded 1230 by Donald Mac Coul, anceſtor of the Mac Dougals of Lorn. Here Robert Bruce, who remained maſter of this country before he got entire poſſeſſion of Scotland, held a parliament or council [i]. Ardchattan.

Againſt the ſuppoſition that theſe countries were held by the Picts, it is alleged, that it does not appear that the weſtern iſles belonged at that time to the Picts, and that the old iſland mentioned by Bede was more probably Hoia [Hay], one of the Orkneys [k]. Fordun (Scotichr. II. 1.) makes Hii and Icolmkill the ſame iſland, in which were two houſes of monks and nuns, the former the burying-place and reſidence of the kings of Scotland and Pictland to the time of Malcolm huſband of St. Margaret [l]: but of this hereafter.

[a] Pennant, 1769, 209. [b] Voyage to the Hebrides, 356-7.
[c] Knox's Tour through the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 45, 46. [d] Pennant, 354. [e] Knox, ib. 19.
[f] See two views of it in Virt. Muſ. XLIV. LIV. [g] Pennant, 354, 355.
[h] Rapin, X. 29. 35. [i] Voyage to the Hebrides, 356. Keith, 262.
[k] G. Penn. Ib. 355. [l] See alſo Buchanan, I. 36.

BRAIDALBIN.

FURTHER inward among the high and craggy ſummits of mount *Grampius* near where they ſink gradually lower lies *Braid Albin*, i. e. *the higheſt part of Scotland*, the true and genuine Scots calling Scotland in the language of their country *Albin*, as where theſe mountains riſe higheſt lies *Drum Albin*, i. e. *the ridge of Scotland*. It is however called *Brunalbin* in an antient book, where we have this paſſage: "Fergus, ſon of Eric, was the "firſt of the ſeed of Chonar who aſſumed the go- "vernment of Albany from *Brun-Albain* [a] to the "Iriſh ſea and Inch-Gall *. And from that time "kings of the race of Fergus have reigned in "Brun-Albain or Brunhere till Alpin ſon of Eoch- "all." But this Albany is more famous for its dukes than for the qualities of its ſoil. The firſt duke of Albany I have met with was Robert earl of Fife, whom his brother king Robert III. advanced to that dignity; notwithſtanding which, from an ambition to mount the throne, he ungratefully cauſed his ſon David, the next heir to the crown, to be ſtarved to death. But the puniſhment due to this infamous deed, which he by the ſlow procedure of divine juſtice eſcaped, fell heavy on his ſon Mordac ſecond duke of Albany, who was convicted of treaſon and beheaded, after ſeeing his two ſons undergo the ſame puniſhment the day before. The third duke of Albany was Alexander, ſecond ſon of king James II. who was regent of the kingdom, earl of *March*, *Marr*, and *Garioch*, lord of *Annandale* and *Mann*, outlawed by his brother James III. and after ſtruggling with many difficulties he died of a wound received from a ſplinter of a broken lance as he was aſſiſting at a tournament at Paris. His ſon John, fourth duke of Albany, was alſo regent and governor to James V. but, allured by the pleaſures of the French court, married there a daughter and coheir of John earl of Auvergne and Laurageueze, and died there without iſſue. From regard to the blood royal of Scotland, Francis I. king of France did him the honour to grant him a ſeat between the biſhop of Langres and the duke d'Alençon, peers of France †. After his death there was no duke of Albany till queen Mary conferred this title on Henry lord *Darnley*, whom a few days after ſhe made her huſband; as king James VI. conferred the ſame on his younger ſon Charles an infant, now duke of York.

Dukes of *Albany*.

This country is inhabited by a rough, warlike, and very miſchievous ſort of people, commonly called *Highlandmen*, who are the true offſpring of the antient Scotch, ſpeak Iriſh, call themſelves *Albinnich*, are ſet and tight moulded, of great ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, high ſpirited, bred up in war or rather robbery, and extremely prone to revenge and deep reſentment. They wear after the Iriſh faſhion ſtriped mantles and thick long hair, and live by hunting, fiſhing, and plunder. In battle their armour is an iron head-piece, and a coat of mail, and they uſe bows, bearded arrows, and very broad ſwords; and being divided into companies called *Clans*, commit ſuch dreadful outrages by plundering and murdering, that their ſavage cruelty made it abſolutely neceſſary for the parliament ‡ to paſs an act, that whatever miſchief was done by any perſon of any of their clans, whoever of that clan was taken ſhould make good the loſs or ſuffer death.

Highlandmen.

* i. e. the Ebudæ.

[a] Kalten-brun on the river Labach in Carniola. MS. n. Gale.

† *Tillet.*

‡ Parl. 1581.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME IV. PART II.

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BRAIDALBIN

ADDITIONS.

THE title of duke of Albany from the time of Charles I. reſting in the crown, was by the late king George II. conferred on his late grandſon Edward duke of York, ſince whoſe deceaſe it reverted to the crown.

BRAIDALBIN, properly ſo called, ſtretching along the ſouth ſide of the Tay and its loch makes at preſent a part of Perthſhire. We have, however, in compliance with Mr. Camden's method, endeavoured to treat of it here diſtinctly.

Braidalbin, ſtill perfectly highland, retains ſome of its antient cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions, ſuch as the belief of ſpectres, fairies, elf ſhots, and unlucky days, the 3d of May being a *diſmal day*; the *beltein*, a rural feſtival on May day, preceded by a libation to the evil ſpirits and noxious animals, a remain of Druidiſm, and obſerved alſo by the antient Danes, and the *averruncatio* of the Romans; another ſort of *beltein* is placing croſſes dipped in pottage over the doors of the cattle hovels, on Thurſday before Eaſter: the *late-wake* or funeral dance, the *coranich* or funeral howl, like the Roman *conclamatio* [a]; the prediction of death by the Benſhi or fairy's wife's cries in the way where a funeral is to paſs: ſuperſtitious obſervances reſpecting marriage [b]. The dreſs of the men is the *brechan* or plaid, 12 or 13 yards of narrow ſtuff wrapped round the middle and reaching to the knees, often girt round the waiſt, and in cold weather covering the whole body, even on the open hills, all night, and faſtened on the ſhoulders with a broche; ſhort ſtockings tied below the knee; *truiſh*, a genteeler kind of breeches and ſtockings of one piece; *cuoranen*, a laced ſhoe of ſkin with the hairy ſide out, rather diſuſed; *kelt* or *fillebeg*, q. d. little plaid or ſhort petticoat, reaching to the knees, ſubſtituted of late to the longer end of the plaid: and laſtly, the pouch of badger or other ſkins with taſſels hanging before them. The *Lochaber* axe, uſed now only by the town guard of Edinburgh, was a tremendous weapon. Bows and arrows were in uſe in the middle of the 17th century, now as well as the broad ſword and target laid aſide ſince the diſarming act, but the dirk or antient *pugio* is ſtill worn as a dreſs with the knife and fork. The method of ſummoning the clans to war was by ſending full-ſpeed a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and at top a croſs called *croſhtaine*, q. d. *the croſs of ſhame* or the *fiery croſs*. The women's dreſs is the *kirch* or white linen pinned round behind like a hood, and over the foreheads of married women, whereas maidens wear only a *ſnood* or riband round their heads: the *tanac* or plaid faſtened over their ſhoulders and drawn over their heads in bad weather: a plaited long ſtocking called *oſſan* is their high dreſs. They generally go without ſhoes or ſtockings, which they bring in their hands to church and there put on for the time. Their condition is generally ſervile. The highlanders are indolent except in war or the chace, or to aſſiſt and direct travellers; extremely hoſpitable and generous, and naturally rather polite; above mean revenge though impatient of injury; inquiſitive and fond of news; have a very good opinion of themſelves; in their general behaviour are decent; ſuperſtitious, yet attentive to the duties of their religion, in which they ſeem well inſtructed. Their character becomes daily more mixed as their vaſſalage ceaſes and induſtry and improvement take place [c].

Strath fillan or the vale of St. Fillan takes its name from St. Fillan, who retired hither in the year 703, and is ſuppoſed to cure lunacy. The friends of the patients perform thrice round a neighbouring cairn the ceremony of the *Deaſil* by turning from eaſt to weſt and to the courſe of the ſun; they then offer on the cairn rags or a little bunch of heath tied with worſted; they then plunge the patient into a holy pool of the river, and leave him faſt bound the whole night in the neighbouring chapel: if he is found looſe the Saint is deemed propitious, if otherwiſe his cure remains doubtful, or frequently death releaſes him before morning. To this Saint is aſcribed the victory of Bannoc, to which Maurice, abbot of Inchaffery, brought his arm, for which Robert Bruce founded here on the water of *Dochart* a priory of canons regular [d]; and lady Glenurchy ſettled a fund and built a houſe for the miniſter of the chapel, which is in *Kellin* pariſh, but diſtant from the church. This tract is at preſent almoſt entirely ſtocked with ſouth-country ſheep, which have in a manner expelled the breed of black cattle [e]. Strath fillan.

Paſſing by the ſeat of Rob-roy the celebrated free-booter, you enter *Glen Dochart*, in which is *Loch Dochart* with its ſides beautifully wooded, and in an iſland covered with trees are ruins of a caſtle, one of the nine ſubject to the great knight of *Loch Aw*. The M'Gregors took it by rolling faſcines of ſtraw and branches before them on the ice, and ſcaling the walls. This potent clan was poſſeſſed of Glenurchie, were owners of Glen Lion, and are

[a] Pennant, 1769, 96—100. [b] Ib. 186, 187. [c] Ib. 190—194.
[d] Keith, 241. [e] Pennant, 1772, 15—17.

ſaid

ſaid to have been the original founders of Balloch or Taymouth, or at leaſt to have reſided there before the Campbells [f].

Loch Effan. Oppoſite to the farm of *Acheſſan* is the ſmall lake of *Loch Effan*, noted for a floating iſland 51 feet by 29, that ſhifts its quarters with the wind. Tay, after paſſing through Loch Dochart, aſſumes the name of that lake. The pearl fiſhery in this part of the river was ſome years ago carried on with great ſucceſs, and the pearls were eſteemed the faireſt and largeſt.

Killin. At *Killin* or *Cill Fhin*, which tradition makes the burial-place of Fingal, is an excellent inn, built by lord Braidalbin, who has erected others at *Dalmalie*, *Tyendrum*, and *Kenmore*. Killin is ſituated at the junction of the Lochy and Tay, both falling into Loch Tay. The northern boundaries of this lake riſe with ſuperior magnificence in the rugged heights of Finlarig and the wild ſummit of the ſtill loftier *Laurs*, frequently patched with ſnow throughout the year. At the foot of the firſt amidſt woods of various trees at the head of this lake are the ruins

Finlarig [c]. of the caſtle of *Finlarig*, the old ſeat of the Campbells the knights of Glenurchie, built by ſir Colin between 1513 and 1523, now belonging to lord Braidalbin with a park finely wooded with old oaks, cheſnuts, and other timber. The abundance of inhabitants on the north-weſt ſide of Loch Tay ſurpaſſes that of any place in Scotland of equal extent: for from Finlarig to the forks of the *Lion* about 15 miles, there are not fewer than 1780 ſouls happy under a humane chieftain; and ſo much yarn is made here that above £1600. worth is ſold yearly out of Braidalbin only [g]. The oppoſite ſide of the lake is leſs populous and leſs fertile. In going through Laurs one ſees a druidical circle of ſtones, leſs complete indeed than one at *Kinnel* a little weſt of Killin, conſiſting of ſix vaſt equidiſtant ſtones. The windings of the lake appear to form three great bendings. Its length is about 15 miles, the breadth one, the depth in many places 100 fathoms, and within as many yards of the ſhore it is 50 fathoms. It abounds with pike, perch, ſalmon, char, trout, ſamlets, lampries, and eels: one ſpecies of trout weighs 30lb. The whole country abounds with game. The public are indebted to lord Braidalbin for the goodneſs of the road along the loch and for above 30 bridges on it [h].

Loch Tay. Loch Tay is 15 miles long and one wide, in many places 100 fathom deep, confined between heathy hills, and yields plenty of excellent pike. This loch was ſuppoſed incapable of freezing till it actually did in March 1769. On September 12, 1784, about nine in the morning, it ebbed at the eaſt end about one hundred yards, and left the channel dry at that part where the water is uſually three feet deep, and gathering together in the form of a wave rolled on about an hundred yards further to the weſtward until it met a ſimilar wave rolling in a contrary direction; and when theſe daſhed together they roſe to the perpendicular height of about 5 feet, emitting a white foam on the top: it then returned and gained upon the land 4 yards beyond the high-water mark of the loch at that time, and continued to ebb and flow every ſeven minutes for two hours, the wave gradually diminiſhing in ſize every time it reached the ſhore until it wholly diſappeared. The river Tay, which runs out at the north end of the loch, was obſerved to run back during the time of the ebbing, and to be left almoſt dry. Many people ſaid that they obſerved the ebbing and flowing of the loch at different places beſides Kenmure; but as they did not mention this till they heard of that at Kenmure, it was not much credited. During the whole of that week the ebbing and flowing continued, but at a later hour, and not at all in the ſame degree as at firſt; the day was perfectly calm. There was an earthquake felt on that day in *Calabria* [i]. In an iſland in it are ruins of a priory, a cell to Scone, founded for canons regular by Alexander I. 1122, where his queen Sibylla, daughter to Henry I. of England, died and was buried [k]. Hither the Campbells retreated at the approach of Montroſe, who narrowly eſcaped being killed by a ſhot. It was taken and garriſoned, but in 1654 ſurrendered to general Monk. In the priory orchard is a black cherry-tree that meaſures at 4 feet from the ground 10 feet 3 inches in circumference. Over the Tay juſt below its diſcharge from the lake is built at the expence of lord Braidalbin, an elegant bridge of three large and two ſmaller arches [l]. All this country abounds with grous, ptarmigans, eagles, Royſton crows, ring ouzels, ſtags, a ſmall delicate ſpecies of hare, grey in ſummer and white in winter. The ptarmigan inhabits the tops of the rocks, has the ſame change of plumage in the different ſeaſons, taſtes like grous, and is a very ſilly bird. Mr. Pennant compares the hills on the north ſide of the vale to the Alps, but particularly to the great ſlope oppoſite the Grand Chartreuſe in Dauphiné [m]. The Tay, a moſt beautiful, clear, and gentle ſtream, which never freezes, gliding over a vale between banks, ſometimes level with its edge, ſometimes perpendicular to a vaſt height above it, and ſometimes thus varied on the oppoſite ſides, is croſſed by a noble bridge, built 1733 by Marſhal Wade, when the army under his command made the roads through the highlands. At the foot of the bridge are four pyramids; on the middle of the parapet four obeliſks on pedeſtals; and the road over it is handſomely paved in figures. On it is this inſcription:

Mirare
Hanc viam militarem
Ultra Romanos terminos
M Paſſuum CCL hac illac
Extenſam,
Teſquis & paludibus inſultantem,
Per montes rupeſque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo
Ut cernis inſtratam.
Opus hoc arduum ſua ſolertia
Et decennati militum opera
A. Aer. Xnæ 1733 poſuit G. Wade
Copiarum in Scotia præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regis Georgii II. Auſpicia.

[f] Buchanan's Clans, 138, 139. Pennant, 1772, 17, 18.
[g] Pennant, 1769, 92.
[h] Ib. 1772, 18—25.
[i] Gent. Mag. LVI. 368.
[k] Pennant, Ib. 89.
[l] Ib. 27, 28.
[m] Ib. 82—85.

At

Wemys. At *Wemys*, a mile from this bridge, are the houſe and garden of ſir Robert Menzie, and a good inn. On the left hand of the road leading to Taymouth is a ſmall circle of great ſtones, thrown down at the foot of the hills: a ſingle ſtone oppoſite to it.

All over theſe parts are ſcattered Druid circles, called in the Erſe language *Tibberd* [n].

In the reign of Charles II. 1677 ſir *John Campbel* of *Glenurchie*, bart. an antient and powerful cadet of the family of Argyle, was created earl of *Braidalbin*. His grandſon John died in 1782; and was ſucceeded by *John* Campbell (a deſcendant of his grandfather's uncle), who enjoys the title at preſent. His eſtate is ſaid to be ſo extenſive that he can ride one hundred miles on it [o]. The ſeat of this family at *Taymouth* at the head of Loch Tay is an antient caſtle modernized, containing the greateſt collection of Jameſon's pictures [p], and ſurrounded with an extenſive well-wooded park and policies. It was originally called *Bulloch* caſtle or the caſtle at the diſcharge of the lake, and was built by ſir Colin Campbel, 6th knight of Lochaw, who died 1583. The village of *Kenmure* forms an avenue of houſes on a green, terminated by the church which ſtands on a point projecting into the loch, and was rebuilt by the late earl. Taymouth. Kenmure.

[n] Pennant, 86.
[o] Ib. 1769, 92. 1772, 82, 83.
[p] Among them a fine head of John lord Napier, inventor of the logarithms 1637. Pennant, 1769, 87. 1772, 30—35.

PERTH SHERIFFDOM.

Tay r.

OUT of the heart of the mountains of *Albany* flows the *Tay*, the largeſt river in all Scotland, which after rolling with violence through the fields, ſpreads itſelf into a lake full of iſlands, where its courſe is checked. Afterwards confined in ſtraiter banks it waters the extenſive and rich diſtrict of *Perthſhire*, receiving the *Amund* a little rivulet from *Athol*.

Athol.

This *Athol* (to make a ſhort digreſſion) is infamous for witches, but is a tolerably fruitful country with woody vallies, where the Caledonian foreſt antiently extended far and wide, with its gloomy ſhade rendered dreadful by the retreat of bears and the huge ſhaggy bulls above-mentioned. The places in this country are of no great renown; but their earls are very illuſtrious. Thomas, younger ſon of Roland de *Galway*, was in right of his wife earl of Athol, whoſe ſon Patric was murdered in his bed-chamber at Hadington by the *Biſſets* his rivals; and the houſe where the deed was done afterwards ſet on fire to give his death the appearance of accident. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by David de *Haſtings* * who had married Patric's maternal aunt, whoſe ſon ſeems to have been that David ſurnamed of *Strathbogy*, who ſoon after in the reign of Henry III. of England became earl of Athol, and married a daughter and coheireſs of Richard natural ſon of John king of England, with whom he acquired the fineſt eſtate in England, and had by her two ſons, *John* earl of Athol, who, wavering in his allegiance, was hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high, and *David* earl of Athol, who, by a daughter and coheireſs of John *Comin* of *Badzenoth*, by one of the heireſſes of Audomar de *Valence* earl of Pembroke, obtained large poſſeſſions. He had a ſon David, who was ſummoned to the parliament of England among the Engliſh earls under Edward II. and being appointed lieutenant-general of Scotland under king Edward *Balliol* was by the bravery of Andrew *Murray* defeated and ſlain in battle in the foreſt of *Kelblen* A. D. 1335. His ſon *David* had only two daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas *Percy*, from whom are deſcended the barons *Borrough*, and Philippa, wife of Thomas *Halſham*, an Engliſh knight. The title of Athol came next to Walter *Stewart*, ſon of king Robert II. who barbarouſly murdered James I. king of Scotland, but ſuffered the puniſhment juſtly due to his execrable cruelty; ſo that Æneas Sylvius, then nuncio from pope Eugenius IV. in Scotland, is reported to have ſaid, "He doubted whether he ſhould beſtow "greater praiſe on thoſe who avenged the king's "death, or brand with greater infamy thoſe who diſ-

Caledonian foreſt.

Earls of Athol.

"honoured themſelves by ſo baſe a parricide." A few years after this honour was conferred on John *Stewart* of the family of *Lorne*, ſon of *James* ſurnamed the *black knight*, by Joan, widow of king James I. daughter of John earl of Somerſet, and niece to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, and his poſterity at preſent enjoy it.

The *Tay* receiving the *Almund* [a] proceeds to *Dunkeld*, honoured with an epiſcopal ſee by king David. Many perſons, from the meaning of the name, ſuppoſe this a town of the Caledonians, and explain it the *hill of hazles*, imagining it took the name from the hazles in the Caledonian foreſt. Hence Tay proceeds [b] by the veſtiges of *Berth* a ſmall ruined city, ſtill remembering what miſchief this river formerly did to it, when its violence laid waſte the paſtures, the corn-fields, and the labours of the huſbandmen, carrying before it this little city with the infant ſon of its king † and all the inhabitants. In place hereof king William built *Perth* ‡ in a more advantageous ſituation §, which ſoon roſe to ſuch a pitch of wealth as to occaſion Necham who lived at that time to expreſs himſelf to this effect about it:

Dunkeld.

Berth.

Perth.

Tranſis, ample Tai, *per rura, per oppida, per* Perth;
Regnum ſuſtentant iſtius urbis opes.

By Perth, by fields, by towns flows wide-ſpread Tay,
By Perth whoſe opulence is Scotland's ſtay.

Later ages, from the church built there and dedicated to St. John, gave it the name of *St. John's town*. The Engliſh in the height of the war between the *Bruces* and *Balliols* fortified it with ſtrong works, the greateſt part of which was afterwards demoliſhed by the Scots. For the reſt, it is a handſome little city, pleaſantly ſituated between two groves; and though ſome of its churches have been ruined, it ſtill makes a good figure, being ſo laid out that the ſeveral artiſts inhabit their reſpective ſtreets, and the Tay in ebb tides brings up all kinds of commodities from the ſea in ſmall veſſels. On theſe accounts it is thus celebrated by J. Jonſton already ſo often quoted:

PERTHUM.

Propter aquas Tai liquidas, & amœna vireta,
Obtinet in medio regna ſuperba ſolo.
Nobilium quondam regum clariſſima ſedes,
Pulchra ſitu, & pinguis germine dives agri.
Finitimis dat jura locis, moremque modumque
Huic dare, laus illis hæc meruiſſe dari.
Sola inter patrias incincta eſt mœnibus urbes,
Hoſtibus aſſiduis ne vaga præda foret.

* Chron. Mailros. † William. ‡ before 1214. § lower down, Buchan. VII. 50.

[a] This river (Tay) is increaſed by receiving the river *Braan*, which having given name to a ſtrath through which it paſſeth, loſeth its name by augmenting of Tau at Dunkeld. D.

[b] forward to the old caſtle of *Kincleiven*, where it is much augmented by the river Ila, a very pleaſant and large river, and thence, &c. D.

Quanta

Quanta virum virtus, dextræ quæ præmia norunt
Cimber, Saxo ferox, & genus Hectoridum.
Felix laude nova, felix quoque laude vetuſta,
Perge recens, priſcum perpetuare decus.

Beſide Tay's cryſtal ſtream and pleaſant groves,
Perth in its country's heart is nobly plac'd.
High ſov'reigns choſe it for their lov'd abodes,
By ſituation and rich produce grac'd.
The neighbour places law from it receive,
Their greateſt honour to obey its will,
Alike its glory ſuch juſt laws to give,
Their glory ſuch injunctions to fulfil.
This only Scottiſh city walls ſurround
To guard it from the raſh invader's ſpoil:
Its valour and its juſt reward have found
The Cimbrian, Saxon, and the Daniſh toil.
O! bleſt with modern and with old renown,
Bear thine old fame to future ages down.

Earls of *Perth.* King James VI. lately made Perth an earldom, creating James, baron Dromond, earl of it.

Methven. In the neighbourhood of this place is *Methven*[c], which Margaret of England, widow of James IV. purchaſed for a ſum of money for her third huſband Henry Stewart of the blood royal and his heirs, obtaining at the ſame time for him the rank of baron of her ſon James V. Lower down is *Rethven*, a caſtle of the *Rethvens*, a deteſted name worthy to be baniſhed from all remembrance, it being enacted by authority of parliament, that all perſons of that name ſhould lay it aſide and take a new one, after the brothers *Rethvens* formed ſo execrable and horrid a conſpiracy againſt the moſt excellent prince James VI. who had created their father William earl of *Gowry*, though afterwards when he inſolently preſumed to dictate to his ſovereign, upon fair and full conviction of treaſon he cauſed him to be beheaded. But this is more than enough concerning men of ſuch infamous memory, though it is proper to take notice of worthleſs families as a warning to poſterity.

Barons *Methven.*

Rethven or *Revven.*

Gowry, ſo much celebrated for corn-fields and an extraordinary fertility of ſoil, is a more level tract running down to the other bank of Tay. In it oppoſite to Perth beyond the Tay ſtands *Scone*, antiently a famous monaſtery, held in great reverence for the inauguration of the kings of Scotland ever ſince Keneth having totally extirpated the Picts in its neighbourhood placed here within a wooden chair the ſtone brought from Ireland into Argyleſhire for the inauguration of the Scottiſh kings, which king Edward I. of England cauſed to be brought to Weſtminſter. Concerning this ſtone there is this vulgar prophecy current, which being now verified among the few ſimilar inſtances, I thought not amiſs to inſert:

Gowry.

Scone.

Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem[d].

Or fate is blind, or Scots ſhall find
Where'er this ſtone the royal throne.

At preſent Scone by eſpecial favour of king James gives title of baron to David *Murray*.

Barons *Scone.*

On the Tay, now increaſed, ſtands *Arrol*, the ſeat of the renowned earls of *Arrol*, who, from the time of the *Bruces*, have been hereditary conſtables of Scotland, and derive a very antient deſcent from one *Hay*, a brave hero, who, with his ſons, in a hard-fought battle with the Danes at *Longcarty*, catching up a yoke fought ſo bravely and ſucceſsfully, and by his exhortations ſo animated the Scotiſh army, which had begun to give way, that they gained a complete victory, and the king and ſtates of the kingdom, who owed both victory and ſafety to his valour, aſſigned to him and his poſterity ſome very rich lands on this ſpot; and, in teſtimony of this event, added the yoke to their arms as a creſt. Of *Huntly* caſtle in this neighbourhood, I ſhall only obſerve, that it gives name to a large and honourable family, of whom in their place.

Arrol.

Earls of *Arrol.*

Huntly c.

[c] *Mæth-wen. Meath* in Ireland. *Mæatæ* as Sauromatæ. MS. n. Gale.
Near to which runneth the river of Almond, which paſſing downward falleth into Tau near to the place where the antient town of Bertha ſtood. D.

[d] Dalrymple gives this inſcription as a chronogram:
nI faLLat fatuM ſCotI qVoCVnque LoCatVM
InVenIent LapIDeM regnare tenentVr IbIDeM.
Others tranſlate it,

Except old ſawes be vain,
And wits of wizards blind,
The Scots in place muſt reign,
Where they this ſtone ſhall find.

PERTH

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhire of PERTH which takes its name from the county town, is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Badenoch and Lochabar, on the north-eaſt by Mar, weſt by Argileſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Dumbartonſhire, on the ſouth by Clackmannan and part of Stirling ſhires with the frith of Forth, to the ſouth-eaſt by Kinros and Fife ſhires, and to the eaſt by Angus. Its length from eaſt to weſt is above 50 miles, and breadth about 48 miles. The high grounds afford good paſture, and the low lands yield plenty of corn [1], particularly about Perth where a conſiderable quantity of wheat is grown.

ATHOL. ATHOL has recovered its credit ſince Mr. Camden wrote, and is now to be admired for its high improvements both natural and moral [a]. The pariſh

Logerait. of *Logerait* contains about 2200 inhabitants. The caſtle, defended on one ſide by a deep ditch, on the other by a precipice, is ſaid to have been a hunting ſeat of Alexander III. and has a fine proſpect of three beautiful vales and the two great rivers Tay

Dalſhian. and Tummel united. At *Dalſhian* on the top of a little hill is the ruin of St. Catharine's chapel, and on the acceſſible ſide of the hill a very deep ditch.

Mouline. *Mouline* pariſh contains 2500 ſouls, who manufacture

Edradour. flax [b]. At *Edradour* on the top of a ſteep den are remains of a circular building called the *Black Caſtle*, about 60 feet diameter within, and the walls about 8 feet thick. There is another a mile from Mouline near *Balyoukan*, and a third on an eminence ſouth of the former. One of them anſwers to another ſimilar at *Killichauge* in Logerait pariſh. To begin with the moſt eaſtern next to theſe is one on the hill of *Drummin* oppoſite to Taymouth on the ſide of the vale; another within view above the church of Fortingal; on the hill *Druim an timhoir* is a third oppoſite to *Altmhuic* eaſt of *Meggarnie*; one under the houſe of *Caſhly* called *Caſtel mhic neil*, and another about half a mile weſt named *Caſtal a chon bhaican*, a crooked ſtone called *Con bhaican* being erected about 200 feet eaſt from it. The figure of this building differs from the others, being oval, not unlike the *Faghs na ain eighe* or work of one night near Dundalk in Ireland, of which hereafter. The greateſt length within the wall is 71 feet, the breadth 40, the thickneſs at the ſides 12, at the ends only 8; the door at the eaſt end is low, now covered with a flag. But the moſt entire is that named *Caſtal an diu* at the foot of *Grianan* hill on the farm of *Caſhly* 3 miles weſt from Meggarnie. On the north-weſt ſide is a ſtone 29 feet long and 9 thick, which ſupplies part of the building on the outſide. The building is circular, the thickneſs from 11 to 12 feet; and within the place where the great ſtone ſtands is an additional ſtrength of wall about 8 feet thick; the moſt complete place is 9 feet and an half high, the diameter within the wall 45 feet; the greateſt part of the ſtones uſed in this building are from 3 to 6 feet long, and 1½ to 3 feet thick. About 100 yards weſt from this is another called *Caſtal an Deirg*. A mile further weſt is another called *Fiam nam boinean*, and within ſight of this but 5 miles diſtant a third, the moſt weſtern we know of on the ſide of *Ben chaſtal* hill. Moſt if not all theſe are in Glen Lion. Tradition aſcribes twelve towers to Fingal. Two others out of the line of theſe might be connected with them; one is on the north ſide of Loch Tay about 5 miles eaſt of Killin above the public road; the other called *Caiſteal Baraora* on the ſouth ſide about a quarter of a mile from the lake and a mile eaſt of Achmore. On the top of a great eminence a furlong from this are remains of a vaſt incloſure, nearly oval, 360 feet by 120, no part of the walls entire, but the ſtones of it lie on the ground to the breadth of 15 feet. Within near the eaſt end is the foundation of a rectangular building 38 by 10 feet. This poſt commands an extended view of the weſt end of Braidalbin, almoſt to the head of the vallies of Glen Dochart and Glen Lochy, and at a little diſtance from it is ſeen the hill of Drummin, from whoſe round tower the ſignal of alarm might be given [c].

On a plain below *Dirnanean* in *Strath Ardle* is a circular mount, compoſed of ſmall round ſtones mixed with earth, coated with turf, on whoſe ſummit ſtands a large four-ſided ſtone. Another ſtone of the ſame kind is to be ſeen at ſome diſtance from it on the edge of the river. At the eaſt end of the ſame plain is a tumulus 16 feet long with a large ſtone at each end called the *Grave of high blood*, and aſcribed to a Daniſh chief. In the hollow of *Mouline* is a ſquare caſtle, of which two round towers and a croſs wall remain. It is aſcribed by the inhabitants to ſome of the Cummins, but by ſir James Balfour in his MS. collections to Thomas of Galloway earl of Athol, it being the reſidence of the antient earls [d].

The *Tumel* riſes out of Loch Rannoch and runs Tumel r.
by *Caric* the houſe of Mr. Campbell, factor for the Struan eſtate. Among the mountains is *Mount Alex-* Mount Alexander.
ander, the retreat of Robinſon of Struan the poet, who celebrates the fountain at the bottom of the hill by the name of *Argentine* for the ſilvery micæ which Argentine.
it flings up. A mile lower are the falls of the Tumel [e].

The Tay riſes immediately below the village of

[1] G.
[a] Pennant, 1772, 38.
[b] Ib. 39, 40.
[c] Ib. 50—54.
[d] Ib. 55.
[e] Ib. 1769, 103.

Tyendrum

Tyendrum at two ſources, between which is the plain of *Dalrie*, perhaps the ſeat of Bede's *Dalreudini* or the antient government of *Dalrieta* noticed by Mr. Camden. On this ſpot Robert Bruce was defeated by the forces of Argyleſhire under M'Dougal, chieftain of Lorn. One of M'Dougal's ſervants had ſeized on Bruce, who ſlew him with his battle-ax, but the man tore off his mantle and broche. This latter was preſerved in the family till burnt in the fire that conſumed the houſe of Dunolly [f].

Dalrie.

Shehallian mountain or the *Maiden Pap* in this county, nearly in the centre of Scotland, has been rendered remarkable by the experiments tried on it at the public expence by certain members of the Royal Society 1772, in conſequence of a propoſal from the Aſtronomer Royal to find the attraction of any mountain [g].

Shehallian *mountain.*

In Athol is the *Blair*, an antient and capacious caſtle of the dukes of Athol, whoſe walls are ſome yards thick and capable of lodging near one hundred perſons in different beds. It was occupied by Montroſe 1644, and ſtormed 1653 by Cromwell's general Daniel, who blew it up with a magazine of proviſion in it. The relief of it brought on the battle of Killicrankie. Being garriſoned by the royal forces, it was beſieged by the rebels 1746, under lord George Murray, the late duke's brother; it was reduced three ſtories lower, being before this ſeven ſtories high with turrets and vaulted rooms. It was ſo much damaged as to be rebuilt. Though it now makes but an indifferent figure from the parks, few houſes exceed it in Scotland. The whole is completely furniſhed. The few family pictures that remain are on the great ſtairs. It ſtands on an eminence above the plain, watered by the river *Gary*. The gardens are inferior to thoſe at Dunkeld: here is a fall of water 40 feet high, another of five falls, the three uppermoſt ſingle, the next double, and ſo on. About a mile diſtant is *York* caſcade, a magnificent cataract among ſuitable ſcenery [h]. Several leſſer falls catch the eye along the road to Dalnacardoc. This mountainous dreary country, whoſe native produce is only birch [i], by the various plantations of its preſent owner aſſumes the face of improvement. The chieftain here while vaſſalage ſubſiſted could raiſe 2 or 3000 fighting men. The extenſive *treeleſs* foreſts feed vaſt numbers of ſtags, which were formerly hunted with the train of an eaſtern monarch; witneſs the magnificent hunt made for James V. and his mother by an earl of Athol, deſcribed by ſir David Lindſay [k]. Between this and Dunkeld is the famous paſs of *Killicranhie*, a moſt rude aſtoniſhing view near half a mile long, a road cut on the ſide of a mountain, which riſes to a great height above, and below is in many places a perpendicular precipice of 100 yards; the rapid river Carric rolling over rocks at the bottom in a deep darkſome channel overhung with trees. On the north of the paſs in a ſmall field near the entrance was fought 1689, the battle between general Mackay and viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. A plain ſtone marks the ſpot where he fell [l]. A mile below is *Faſkally*, the ſeat of Mr. Robertſon, in a beautiful meadow [m]. On the *Bruer* is another fall, divided into five others viſible at once in a line with each other: the four uppermoſt form together a fall of 100 feet; the fifth alone is nearly the ſame height, and all together in floods they form one ſheet of near 200 feet [n].

Blair.

Killicrankie.

Walter Stewart was inſtigated to the murder of king James I. by certain predictions of the witches, for whom Mr. Camden ſtigmatizes this county, who promiſed him that he would be crowned king amidſt a vaſt concourſe of people. He was three days in ſuffering his puniſhment. On the firſt day a red-hot iron crown was ſet on his head; on the ſecond he was drawn through the ſtreets of Edinburgh on a hurdle, and on the laſt he was quartered alive. Tradition points out a field near Perth where the firſt part of this dreadful ſentence was executed.

Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of John, fifth and laſt earl of Athol, of the name of Stewart, married William Murray ſecond earl of Tullibardine, whoſe great nephew John, ſixth earl, was created marquis of Athol by Charles II. 1676. His ſon John was advanced to the rank of duke by Anne 1703, and his ſon James, ſecond duke, ſucceeded to an Engliſh peerage by the title of lord Strange and lord of the Iſle of Man, on the deceaſe of James tenth earl of Derby. He died 1764, and was ſucceeded by his nephew John, and he 1774 by his ſon and nameſake fourth and preſent duke of Athol.

The rapid water of *Lion*, which gives name to *Glen Lion*, a narrow fertile vale, falls into the Tay.

Lion *r.* Glen Lion.

Fortingal on the north ſide of the river Lyon is noted for its camp, the moſt northern work of the Romans, and by Mr. Horſley derived from Galgacus: a copper veſſel with a beak, handle, and three feet was found in it [o]. No coins have been found here; but in digging the foundation of a tower near Taymouth were taken up fourteen ſilver denarii, none later than Marcus Aurelius. The yew tree in this churchyard meaſures 56 feet in circumference; the middle part is now decayed to the ground, but was within memory united to the height of 3 feet [p].

Fortingal.

At Dunkeld is the paſs into the Highlands: high, craggy, and often naked mountains preſent themſelves to view, approach very near each other in a zigzag manner, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the Tay that rolls with great rapidity beneath. After ſome advance in this hollow appears a moſt beautiful knoll covered with pines; and ſoon after the town of Dunkeld, in a ſituation truly romantic, under and among very high and almoſt inacceſſible crags, part naked and part wooded [q]. *Dunkeld*, the chief market town of the highlands, has been greatly improved with buildings by the dukes of Athol. It is ſurrounded with woods at the foot of the Gram-

Dunkeld.

[f] Pennant, 1772, 14.

[g] See Phil. Tranſ. LXV. art 49, and in vol. LXVIII. 1. art. 33, Mr. Hutton's calculations from this ſurvey and meaſures to aſcertain the mean denſity of the earth.

[h] Pennant, 1769, 104, 105.

[i] Some of the broom trees grow to a great ſize, and the reſt when poliſhed make handſome cabinet work.

[k] Hiſt. of Scotland, p. 266. Pennant, Ib. 106.

[l] Pennant, 105.

[m] Ib.

[n] Ib. 1772, 60.

[o] See it in Pennant Pl. XXX. *Fortingal* ſignifies *the camp of the ſtrangers.* The highlanders call themſelves *Na fian*, or deſcendants of Fingal. Pennant, 1769, 90.

[p] Pennant, 1769, 90. 1772, 25.

[q] Ib. 1772, 80, 81.

pian hills on the north ſide of the Tay. The entire ſhell of the cathedral ſtill remains, the eaſt end ſerving for a kirk, on the north ſide of which is the burial-place of the dukes of Athol. The ſtyle of architecture is ſimple and elegant, the pillars round. The monument of one of its biſhops remains in the ſouth aile of the nave, as alſo that of Alexander Stuart earl of Buchan, third ſon of Robert II. called for his cruelty the Wolf of Badenoch, who died 1394. The tower at the weſt end with a ſingular crack down one of its ſides adds to the pictureſque appearance which the whole makes among the venerable pines at the end of the duke's garden. His grace's ſeat is a modern building and not large, with pleaſant walks and policies, and a fine caſcade on the water of Bran, which in its way from the weſtern hills forms an aſtoniſhing fall of 150 feet called the Rumbling brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks acroſs the ſtream. This fall is like that in the pariſh of Muckhart in this ſhire bordering on the ſmall ſhire of Kinroſs, of which hereafter, but inferior[r]. Nothing can be conceived more aſtoniſhing than this ſcene. The pencil of Roſa never formed a more horrid view. The ſtream has a ſecond fall, which, without ſeeing the other, would be deemed capital. Sir James Galloway, maſter of requeſts to James VI. and Charles I. was created lord Dunkeld 1645, whoſe grandſon James was attainted at the Revolution, and dying at the beginning of the laſt century the title became extinct[s].

Delvin. At *Delvin* or *Dalwin* about ſix miles north-eaſt from Perth was a Roman town or ſtation, in which was found an hypocauſt. The ſtation appears to have been about 500 yards ſquare, and contained 154 Scotch acres, regularly ſteep on all ſides, and in every part of equal height, 60 feet above the great plain of Stormont, fortified with a double rampart and deep ditch, the inner rampart of ſtone: the entrance of the military road which runs through it defended at the ferry by a ſtrong fort about 150 yards by 120; and as an additional ſtrength to this ſtation on the weſtern extremity of the hill ſtands a very ſtrong ſemicircular fort, fenced on the eaſt ſide by five very high ramparts of earth and as many deep ditches, and on all the other ſides by the natural declivity of the hill[t]. It was firſt poſſeſſed by the Picts who drew a circular fortification of ſtones and earth along the margin of the ſteep; another dike croſſes the ground from margin to margin, where it narrows; a ſmall portion of the end is cut off by five great ramparts and as many foſſes. The Tay once ſurrounded it and made it an iſland, whence it had the name of *Inchtuthel* or the iſle of Tuthel. The river runs now only on one ſide, but traces of its channel may be ſeen on the north ſide. On the plain are many round low tumuli ſurrounded with a foſs; many bones have been found in them. The Romans ſucceeded the Picts. The ſide of their camp next Delvin now the ſeat of John Mackenzie, eſq. is barely to be traced, and part of another borders on the margin of the bank. A ſquare redoubt near the edge faces the *Eaſt inch* in the Tay, which covered the ſtation on that ſide. The firſt was once incloſed with a wall 14 inches thick, and aſhes, iron, brick, utenſils, weapons, and large pieces of lead have been ploughed up; and weſt of the ſtation were diſcovered about 50 years ago veſtiges of a large building, the whole ground being filled with fragments of brick and mortar. A rectangular hollow made of brick 10 or 12 feet long, 3 or 4 feet wide, and 5 or 6 deep, is ſtill entire. Boethius calls this the *Tulina* of the Picts, who burnt it on the approach of Agricola, and ſays that in his time it was called *Inchtuthel*[u]. Mr. Pennant places here the Orrera of Ravennas, which Dr. Stukeley removed to Perth, though in the map it is eaſt of Tay on the very ſite of Delvin.

Tay paſſes forward to the old caſtle of *Kincleven*, Kincleve where it is much augmented by the pleaſant and large river *Ila*[3]. It paſſes by *Innernyte*, a ſeat of the earl of Mansfield, and *Taymont* that of the earl of Dunmore, and has to the weſt *Knowhead*, that of the duke of Athol. The river *Almond* falls into Tay near Perth[4].

Loncharty lies between Perth and Nairn houſe on Loncha the weſt ſide of the river. Here are traces of lines and tumuli, in which are found human bones between rude ſtones placed like coffins. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes that the ſtone in *Aberlemny* church-yard commemorated this great event. The objections to his ſyſtem I ſhall ſtate hereafter. Near this ſpot is a curious linen manufacture, carried on by the family of Sandiman, who have converted a bog into good meadows; 50 acres of which are covered with linen, of which they make yearly 400,000 yards[u].

Six or ſeven tumuli on a riſing ground called *Turn-again* hillock, where it is ſaid the flying Scots returned to the charge, were levelled, and in a large tumulus about 300 yards eaſt were found about two feet and an half below the ſurface ſkeletons almoſt entire under light gravel. In this place ſome rude ſtones were laid together like a coffin, in which were human bones mixed with thoſe of horſes. About 700 yards eaſt near the bank of Tay ſtand eight tumuli in a direct line from eaſt to weſt. In front of theſe is a large one next the river: at a little diſtance is a large unpoliſhed ſtone, where the Daniſh general is ſaid to be buried, and ſeeming to be placed in the middle of the Daniſh camp. On the land ſide are remains of a large oval rampart of earth, and at the eaſt end of theſe eight tumuli ſtand ſome cottages ſtill called *Dane mark*. Near this place in a field was dug up the handle and part of the blade of a ſword. At the ſide of the riſing ground before mentioned is another ſmall riſing ground ditched round at top, probably for a detached poſt[x].

North of Loncarty at *Gully bank* or the burn of the Strangers are traces of an encampment, ſuppoſed Daniſh[y].

The *Lin of Campſie*, three miles above Loncarty, is a ſhelf of rocks acroſs Tay forming a ſalmon-leap[z].

[r] Pennant, 1772, 76.
[s] D. G.
[t] IV. 64. Pennant, 1772, 67—71.
[u] D.
[x] Cant's Gall's Gabions, p. 89.
[y] Pennant, 1772, 71.
[z] Maitland, I. 199.
[3] D.
[4] D.
[u] Pennant, 74.
[z] Gall, 53.

Scone

Scone. *Scone* abbey was founded by Alexander I. for Auguſtine canons 1114[a]. Both the houſe and church here were burnt by the populace inflamed by Knox's preaching at the Reformation 1559, in ſpite of all the efforts of the nobility to ſave the latter. Charles II. was the laſt king crowned in the preſent kirk, which has nothing remarkable but a ſumptuous monument of David Murray, created earl of Stormont 1624, who died 1631 without iſſue, and an urn with an inſcription in memory of the counteſs Henrietta-Frederica, who died 1767. The palace here begun by earl Gowrie, and on his death given by James VI. to this family, has two courts, a gallery 175 feet long, being the longeſt in Scotland, and ſome good pictures. The title of Stormont deſcended to the Murrays of Tullibardine, and is held at preſent by David-William earl of Mansfield.

Talloch. Beyond Scone on the ſame ſide of the river are *Talloch* houſe and hill with a linen manufactory.

Nairn. In *Nairn* pariſh was a large antient ſeat of the duke of Athol, pulled down by the late duke.

At Birnham wood Wallace met his friend William Ruthven, ſheriff of Perth, and returning with an army from the highlands beſieged and took Perth[b].

From this place the hills contract to defiles, winding round the Tay by *Murthley*, a houſe and eſtate of ſir John Stewart on a high woody hill. After paſſing a lane of hills you come to *Ringwood* or the wood of *Inchevan* or *Birnham*, out of which Malcolm's army cut branches of trees, and ſo brought the wood to Dunſinnan, agreeable to the prophecy of the weird ſiſters. In the bottom is *Dalpoley* alehouſe, a group of houſes, and a handſome one built by ſir John Stewart for the poor, who would not live in it. A high hill to the left oppoſite there is fringed with wood from top to bottom, as is that on the right hand with firs. A burn or brook called the water of Inchevin croſſed by a bridge here divides the *Highlands* from the *Lowlands*. On the north ſide of it Erſe is the prevailing language. This is a delightful picturesque ſcene of deſcents among hills of heath and wood intermixed, winding in among each other, and this on a ſudden opening only to conduct a traveller to ſuch another defile. This ſcene I enjoyed by the light of a bright full-orbed moon in a clear ſummer ſky 1771. The whole cloſes at a ſandy lane embowered in hedge-rows, opening one way to Dunkeld; the other to Inverеſk; the former road a terrace on the Tay with fine rocks in front. The river ſhagged to the left with tufted trees is croſſed by a lofty bridge of one arch perfectly romantic. On the ſteep hill above is a ruined earth work called *Macbeth's caſtle*, with one or two ramparts. Hector Boetius ſays, Macbeth finding Malcolm was coming againſt him with an army, went firſt to Perth to raiſe recruits; "*mox ad novum caſtellum* Dounſinnan *caſtra poſuit*;" determining to wait for the enemy there. Buchanan relates, that hearing of the general revolt of his ſubjects, "*in arcem* Dunſinanam *ſe incluſit*[c]." Boetius adds, that after his defeat Macduff purſued him to *Lunfannain* (a miſprint for *Dunſinnan*), and ſlew him in ſingle combat. After croſſing a ſecond ſtream you come to an excellent inn in *Inverеſk* village, and ſo ferry over Tay to Dunkeld.

Perth. That *Perth* does not owe its origin to William I. 1210 as Boetius ſays, is evident from its being mentioned as a conſiderable place in the foundation charter of Holyrood-houſe by David I. 1128[d]. It is now one of the handſomeſt towns in this kingdom, ſtretching itſelf in length under the Grampian hills on the weſtern bank of the Tay, which is here croſſed by a handſome bridge of nine arches, the largeſt 76 feet wide, built on a plan of Mr. Smeaton. The old bridge had been ruined 1573, 1582, 1589, but completely 1621, after it had been in part rebuilt by Mylne: the ſecond arch next the tower is ſtill to be ſeen lying in the bed of the river[e]. The town conſiſts of one principal wide ſtreet well paved, but ill built, from which branch off two others on each ſide at right angles. The infirmary is a good building, finiſhed 1750, on the ſite of the Carthuſian friary. The houſes of the Grey and Black friars, the former founded by lord Oliphant 1460[f], the latter by Alexander II. 1231[g] (the public burying ground occupies their ſite), were the firſt that felt the rage of Reformation in Scotland 1559. The Black friars ſtood without the north wall of Perth, a little north of the tannery: the lands retain the name. Here James I. was murdered 1437 by Robert Graham, who gave him twenty-eight wounds, and the queen received two, and was carried off[h]. The king was buried under a very ſtately monument in the Carthuſian monaſtery called *Monaſterium vallis virtutis*[i], of his own founding, one of the moſt magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which with the reſt was deſtroyed by the populace. James VI. created George Hay commendator of the Carthuſian priory, giving him all its emoluments with a vote and ſeat in parliament; but theſe not being ſufficient to ſupport the title, he ſurrendered it back to the king[k]. The only remain of this magnificent ſtructure is to be ſeen in the carved ſtones with which the ſouth-eaſt porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed[l]. The king's garment full of ſtabs was preſerved here after the Reformation[m]. The preſent ſtately pariſh church, now divided into two kirks, belonged to one of theſe houſes. The linen manufacture brings a conſiderable revenue to this town, £150,000. worth being annually exported; £10,000. worth of wheat and barley; and £48,000. worth of ſalmon. In the river here are found pearls, of which £10,000. worth were ſent to London between 1761 and 1764, and ſold from 10*s*. to 36*s*. per oz. but the avarice of the owners has exhauſted the fiſhery[n]. James Drummond, 4th earl, was created duke of Perth by James II. for adhering to whoſe intereſts he was outlawed. His two grandſons were attainted 1745. No leſs than fourteen national councils were held at Perth between 1201 and 1459. But the oldeſt was at Scone A. D. 906.

The houſe and the very room where the attempt of the Gowries to ſeize or aſſaſſinate the king was ſup-

[a] Keith, 236. [b] Cant, 159. [c] B. VII. c. 13.
[d] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scotl. I. 198. [e] Cant, 28. 38. [f] Keith, 276.
[g] Ib. 271. [h] Gall, 33. [i] Keith, 263. [k] Ib. [l] Gall, 37.
[m] Ib. 38. [n] Pennant, 1769, 76. 1772, 77.

poſed

poſed to have been made is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery: but the back ſtair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This ſtrange event, however magnified or atteſted by contemporary writers, is made up of ſo many improbabilities or circumſtances, for which no reaſon can be aſſigned, that ſir David Dalrymple in republiſhing the account printed by authority 1600, preparatory to his further obſervations on it, ſeems juſtified in abſolutely diſcrediting a fact which paſſed for problematical with ſo many perſons at the very time. Dr. Robertſon ſuppoſes it a plot of Elizabeth to get James into her power. Mr. Cant having diſcuſſed the whole ſtory of the conſpiracy in his "Muſe's Threnodie," p. 185—261, concludes, "that as this would have been a very impolitic meaſure, the beſt way of accounting for it is by James's known hatred to the Puritans and wiſh to get rid of two popular characters." The king had been ſeized and forced from his favourites by the father of the Ruthvens twelve years before [1582], and though he affected to forgive him, took the firſt opportunity to condemn and execute him as a traitor 1584. Mr. Camden was too good a courtier to ſpeak with impartiality of any part of this weak monarch's conduct. Though the name of *Gowrie* was aboliſhed, the title of *Ruthven* was revived in the perſon of ſir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, whom Charles II. 1651, created lord Ruthven: but the honour on the death of his ſon David 1704, devolved on Iſabel, ſurviving daughter of his ſecond ſiſter, who married ſir Francis Ruthven, and was ſucceeded 1732 by her ſon James; who dying in 1783 was ſucceeded by his ſon James, and he in 1789 by his ſon James the preſent lord.

The caſtle of Perth ſtood near the red bridge, which terminated the narrow ſtreet called Skinnergate. At the end of the Caſtle ſtreet another narrow ſtreet leads weſt to the Black friars called *Couvrefeu-row*, where the curfeu bell was [o].

The kings of Scotland before James II. were crowned at Scone and reſided at Perth as the metropolis of the nation. James reſided and was educated in the caſtle of Edinburgh, and was crowned there 1437. The parliaments and courts of juſtice were removed from Perth to Edinburgh, but Perth kept its priority till 22 James III. 1482.

After the battle of Falkirk 1298 Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the reſidence of his deputies [p]. Robert Bruce attacked it 1306, when it was the head quarters of the earl of Pembroke the Engliſh guardian. The earl ſallied out and defeated him at Methven [q]. In 1311 he ſcaled the walls after a ſix weeks ſiege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works [r]. The Scottiſh parliament held here 1332, elected Randolph regent [s]. After the battle of Duplin Baliol took poſſeſſion of, and fortified it. It was ſoon after blockaded without ſucceſs by the Scots [t], but it was ſurpriſed, and its fortifications razed the ſame year [u]. It ſtood a long ſiege againſt the regent Robert 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch [x]. The walls were repaired by James II. [y] The firſt demolition of monaſteries began at Perth 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the Proteſtants, provoked them to beſiege and take poſſeſſion of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march painted in the Town-clerk's office at Perth is ſtill to be ſeen [z]. The marquis of Montroſe ſeized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor 1644, and Cromwell made himſelf maſter of it 1651, and the commiſſioners ordered a citadel to be built on the South Inch, capable of containing 500 men [a], now a green beautifully planted [b]. The earl of Mar lay here a conſiderable time with his forces 1715. The town is ſuppoſed to have increaſed one-third ſince 1745. The inhabitants amount to 11,000.

The eaſt wall of the priſon by the old bridge was part of the chapel of the Virgin Mary. St. Katherine's church ſtood on ground retaining its name without the Highgate port. St. Paul's at the north-weſt end of the New row. Holyrood chapel in the South ſtreet port. St. Ann's on the ſouth ſide of St. John's kirk. The chapel of Loretto in the South ſtreet. St. Leonard's nunnery and that of Magdalen about a mile from the tower, were ſuppreſſed by James, and annexed to the Charter-houſe [c]. *Spey* or *Spy* tower, a ſtately fortreſs with a priſon, of which the Roſſes of Craigie were governors, is now only a pitiful ruin where the toll-houſe is. Monk's tower ſtands in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the garden; on the wall a powder magazine. Spey gate and Water gate, near Gowry's houſe, were adorned with noblemen's houſes; ſome of which ſhew ſome remains with arms on the front. The town is at preſent without towers, ports, or walls [d].

Cromwell built the ſtrong citadel, now called the *Mount*, at the head of the South Inch a little below the Grey friars' burying-place, and oppoſite to it a pier for unloading ſhips. They pulled down the ſchool-houſe and Grey friars' wall and tomb-ſtones, the town-croſs, the hoſpital, 140 houſes, and the pillars and abutments of the bridge [e].

Five or ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Perth is *Fortiviot*, Fortiviot.
or, as Mr. Innes * calls it, *Forthuir-tabauht*, and a charter of Malcolm IV. † *Fether-teviet*, a place of the Pictiſh and reſidence of the Scottiſh kings, within a few miles weſt of Abernethy, on the banks of the river Ern: whether it ſhews any remains of old buildings I know not. It is a pariſh church village.

There is a ſmall village at the conflux of Almond and Tay, called at this day *Bertha*, having in it ſome Bertha.
lanes called *vennals*, by which ſeveral narrow bye-ſtreets in Perth are known [f]. This appears to have been a Roman ſtation of a rectangular form, fortified with a high rampart and ſpacious ditch: part of the north rampart is ſtill 226 yards in length, but part of is levelled by the plough: what remains of the ſouth rampart is about 150 yards long, the other two ſides are levelled [g]. Urns have been found in the banks of the Almond, depoſited among ſix

[o] Gall, ubi ſup. 89.
[p] Ib. 103.
[q] Dalrymp. Ann. II. 5.
[r] Ib. 35.
[s] Ib. 147.
[t] Ib. 153, 154.
[u] Ib. 155.
[x] Gall, 107.
[y] Ib. 126.
[z] Ib. 154.
[a] Whitelock, 528.
[b] Pennant, 1772, 73.
[c] Gall, 154. Keith, 283.
[d] Gall, 163.
[e] Ib. II. 129.
* Critical Eſſays on the antient Inhabitants of Scotland, II. 713.
† Anderſon, Pl. XXV.
[f] This is the common name for a ſtreet or lane in old records in England and on the continent.
[g] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scot. I. 198.

ſemicircular

ſemicircular pillars of earth (perhaps brick) near the bed of the river about 18 feet below the ſurface, diſpoſed in lines 10 feet aſunder, about 18 feet high from the ground to the bottom of the river. One broken urn meaſured 15 inches diameter and one thick, had a narrow mouth, two cylindrical handles, and contained about three or four Engliſh gallons. It ſtood on three ſhort round feet, on a brick 14 inches ſquare, burnt black and vitrified, with a turned-up brim like the flat of a tea-pot. Near it on the eaſt ſide lay on ſome ſquare bricks the remains of a helmet and the head of a ſpear almoſt conſumed with ruſt and a piece of the wooden handle on it. Underneath the whole was dug out an oblong ſquare bar of lead, weighing 73lb. and on one of the ſides (×. J. $^{11}_{xxxx}$. The firſt of the urns before mentioned is deſcribed as plated on the inſide with braſs, almoſt conſumed and covered with verdigriſe, of which Mr. Cant had a piece. In another were found wood-aſhes and a lacrymatory. He ſuppoſes Bertha was a Roman caſtellum, and this the burying-ground, that Agricola loſt his infant in the ſeventh ſummer of his command hereabouts, and that the large plated urn contained his aſhes, and the other thoſe of Aulus Atticus, præfect of a cohort ſlain in the battle with Galgacus [h]. Theſe urns were found but a little way from the Roman road, which, according to tradition, leads to a bridge over Tay about a quarter of a mile above Bertha, whoſe ruins may be ſeen at low water, and very large and long ſquare oak planks lie ſunk in the water, either the work of the Romans or the Caledonian kings. On the ſtraight road from this bridge to Blair Gowry near the conflux of the Ila and Tay are veſtiges of an encampment, where a bridge was thrown over the former of theſe rivers [i].

On the ſouth bank of Tay is a Roman fort called the *Golden caſtle*, from a number of gold coins dug out of a tumulus in it. It is 188 yards by 122. Between it and the military way is a handſome ſquare incloſed with a rampart and ditch and reſembling a fort, but full of water, and having a ſmall iſland in the middle [k].

From *Mordon hill*, three miles ſouth of Perth, is one of the fineſt proſpects in this county, perhaps in all Scotland. On the higheſt ſummit is a circular foſſe about 16 yards diameter; in the middle of which ſtood *Carnac* fort, which belonged to the Picts, whoſe metropolis Abernethy is three miles ſouth-eaſt from this hill [l].

At *Tullilum* near Perth, Richard, biſhop of Dunkeld, built a houſe and chapel for Carmelites 1262; biſhop Brown rebuilt the weſt part of the church and monaſtery, adding to the latter two galleries of hewn ſtone between 1484 and 1515 [m]. The ſite called *Dovecoat land*, was converted into a garden about 1740. Several images and ſtatues then dug up are to be ſeen there [n].

Kinfauns. *Kinfauns*, a ſtrong caſtle two miles eaſt from Perth near the river, belonged to Thomas Longueville, who accompanied Wallace from France, and whoſe ſword is kept here. It came from the Blairs by marriage to lord Gray the preſent poſſeſſor [o].

Roſſie, *Newton*, and *Pufabelus*, are ſeats of the Oliphants.

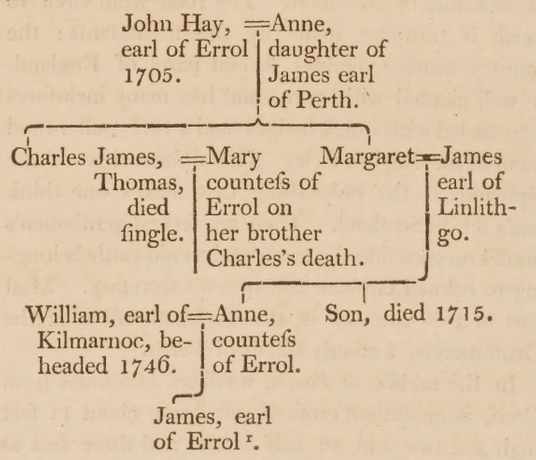
Elcho is a large ſtrong caſtle on the ſouth ſide of Tay a mile below Kinfauns, belonging to the hon. Mr. Charteris of Amisfield, ſecond ſon of the late earl of Wemys, and giving title of lord to the eldeſt ſon of that family. David, lord Elcho, forfeited both titles in 1745, but, on his death 1787, the latter was revived in his brother Francis [p]. Elcho.

The *Carſe of Gowrie* ſtretches along the north ſide of the Tay between Perth and Dundee, and for richneſs of ſoil is inferior to no part of North Britain. By a new mode of huſbandry introduced of late years, the farmers are all in a thriving condition, and annually export great quantities of wheat, barley, peas, and beans. Some of the farms let at between 2 and 3*l*. an acre. This alſo was the field of the military exploits of the Errol family who reſided here, and ſtill a ſmall village on the banks of the Tay bears their name. Carſe of Gowrie.

Balthayock ſhews remains of a ſtrong caſtle of the Blairs a mile north-eaſt of Kinfauns. *Meginch* was a delightful ſeat of the Hays, now of the Drummonds, in the middle of the carſe of Gowrie. About 500 years ago *Earnſyde* wood extended four miles along the bank of the Tay, and was three miles broad. Its remains are on the bank of the river between Newburgh and Bambreich caſtle, and *Earn* now falls into Tay above three miles weſt from it [q]. Balthayock. Meginch.

Not far from Errol lived ſir George Kinnaird of Roſſie, created lord Kinnaird 1682. The late lord George was the ſeventh in deſcent from him, and in 1805 was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, the preſent lord.

On the death of Charles earl of Errol 1717 unmarried, the title devolved by inheritance to his eldeſt ſiſter Mary, and on her deceaſe 1747 to her niece Anne lady Kilmarnoc, whoſe ſon James was in his mother's right 15th earl of Errol and hereditary conſtable of Scotland.


John Hay, earl of Errol 1705.
Anne, daughter of James earl of Perth.
Charles James, Thomas, died ſingle.
Mary counteſs of Errol on her brother Charles's death.
Margaret
James earl of Linlithgo.
William, earl of Kilmarnoc, beheaded 1746.
Anne, counteſs of Errol.
Son, died 1715.
James, earl of Errol [r].

Earl James died in 1778, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George; and he in 1798 by his brother William, the preſent earl.

Huntley caſtle was one of the houſes of the earl of Strathmore, and while the property of that family was called *Caſtle Lyon*, but about 1780 purchaſed by Mr. Paterſon, who gave it its original name. Mr. Camden ſeems to confound this with Huntley Huntley c.

[h] Gall's Gabions, Pref. xxi. p. 25—27.
[i] Ib. 86, 87.
[k] Maitland, ib. 199.
[l] Ib.
[m] Gall, 177.
[n] Gall, 159. Keith.
[o] Ib. 158.
[p] Cant, 153.
[q] Gall, 160.
[r] Crawford, 140. Salm. II. 167. 183. and add. p. 25.

caſtle at Strathbogie in Aberdeenſhire, belonging to the family of Gordon, though their title of earl of Huntley is taken from a place of that name in Berwickſhire, part of the barony of Gordon their antient inheritance [4].

Methven wood, weſt of Perth, is a large foreſt full of oak, birch, and hazel cut at different periods. At Methven caſtle 1539 died Margaret eldeſt ſiſter of Henry VIII. relict of James IV. remarried to Archibald Douglas ſecond earl of Angus, but divorced, and married to Henry Stewart, ſon of lord Evardale, whom her ſon James V. created lord Methven. She was buried in the charter-houſe at Perth near James I. and his daughter Jane [s]. At this place Walter Stuart, earl of Athol, one of the younger ſons of Robert II. founded 1433 a college for a provoſt and four prebendaries [t]. On the Tay was *Suggeden* hoſpital [u].

Hunting tower is a mean ſeat of the dukes of Athol, falling faſt to ruin. The late duke of Athol took great delight in the beautiful ſituation of this pleaſant villa, and would have ornamented it in the modern taſte, but his mother, whoſe dowry-houſe it was, would not conſent. It is ſupplied with water from St. Conal well, a very fine large ſpring capable of ſupplying all Perth with water [y]. Hence to Perth the road is a pitched cauſeway: by the ſide is a rude ſtone 10 or 12 feet high, with a crucifix extended on it in relief.

Creif. *Creif* is a ſmall town noted for the largeſt fair in this part of the country. Mr. Macky, author of the Journey through Scotland, ſaw 30,000 highland beaſts ſold here, moſt of them to Engliſh drovers, who paid above 30,000 guineas for them, and then hired ſome of the poorer fellows to drive them to England at 1 *s. per* day, and to return at their own charge. Here is a very good inn. At the foot of the hills to the north-weſt ſurrounding a ſingle one, Drummond. are the ruins of *Drummond* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Perth, and now belonging to Mr. Drummond of Meginch. The road from Creif to Perth is turnpike, made by the inhabitants; the country much reſembles ſeveral parts of England, is well planted with corn, and has many incloſures ſurrounded with quick hedges and a turf wall round them in the Engliſh ſtyle. The diſtant view of the highlands is the only thing that makes one think one's ſelf in Scotland. There are ſeveral gentlemen's houſes on each ſide the road; and an old caſtle belonging to colonel Graham the queen's ſecretary. Moſt part of this country is the forfeited eſtate of the Drummonds, formerly dukes of Perth.

Foulis. In the middle of *Foulis*, a village two miles from Creif, is an antient croſs of one ſtone, about 11 feet high and two and an half broad, and three feet at the baſe. The weſt face is adorned with a croſs in relief, embelliſhed with flowers and fret-work in the ſhaft, and in the centre of the croſs a circle of lines repreſenting the nimbus: the eaſt face is charged with hiſtorical reliefs. On the top is a greyhound, under him two horſemen in bonets and mantles fringed and flowing behind them. Below theſe is an ox led by a man, who walks by his ſide, and is followed by ſix bearded men, in long garments and hair and holding ſhields like the figures at Perſepolis. Under the feet of the firſt man is a kind of crown or regal bonet ſuſpended over a child, who ſeems in danger of being devoured by a lion or other large beaſt; over which is a bird. I do not find this croſs in any writer. Juſt out of the village on the ſouth ſide of the road is a conical hill, ſingle trenched and called the Caſtle.

The town of *Culroſs* ſtands on a deſcent: its chief Culroſs. commodities are coals and ſalt; and its greateſt ornament the ſtately houſe of the earl of Kincardin, now the property of the earl of Dundonald, whoſe gardens and terraces have an agreeable proſpect to the very mouth of the Forth [4]. It was built about 1590 by Edward lord Kinloſs, better known in England by the name of lord Bruce, ſlain in the duel with ſir Edward Sackville [z]. Here are ruins of an abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Malcolm earl of Fife 1217 [a]. Here are carried on with great ſucceſs lord Dundonald's works for extracting tar from pit-coal, which, together with an eaſy proceſs for refining ſea ſalt, has made his lordſhip's name remarkable in the chemical world and reſpectable in the county: his ſeat is on the north-eaſt ſide of the town: and many other are around it thick ſet on this ſide of the Forth. Sir James Colville was created lord Colville of Culroſs by James VI. 1609; John the preſent is the ſeventh lord.

The river of *Devon* riſes on the north part of the Devon r. *Alva* hill, one of the Ochil range, and takes its courſe amongſt that range eaſtward. Turning at the crook or bow its direction is weſtward. It loſes itſelf in the river Forth at the ſouth bottom of the Alva hill, a few miles from its riſe, though its courſe is about 20 miles. It ſeparates Perthſhire in this weſtern direction from Fifeſhire, Clackmannan and Kinroſs ſhires. There was about the middle of the laſt century a timber bridge acroſs the river of Devon at the crook, formed of deals ſtrongly chained together for foot paſſengers, called the *Dancing Bridge*, from its ſpringing, while people paſſed along it; but this was ſoon hurried away by the impetuoſity of the floods: in rainy ſeaſons the inundations are great.

About ſeven miles north-weſt from Kinroſs at *Glen-* Glen-devon. *devon* in the pariſh of *Muckhart* in the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this county is a bridge called the *Rum-* Rumbling brig. *bling brig*, a ſingle arch thrown over a chaſm worn by the river *Devon*, about 80 feet deep, very narrow and horrible to look down, the bottom covered with rocks, through which the waters guſh with great violence: the ſides in many parts almoſt meet: trees ſhoot out in various ſpots. It was at firſt formed of two large trees, which were covered with bruſh-wood, &c. for the paſſengers or travellers on foot; by degrees it was more enlarged, ſo as to admit carriages and horſe, and afterwards built up of one arch of ſtone; thoughtleſs people moſt injudiciouſly have impaired the parapets by toſſing down the ſtones in order to entertain themſelves with the tremendous noiſe of their fall amongſt the rocks before reaching the water. A mile lower is the *Caldron Glen*, where the river, after a ſhort fall, drops on rocks hollowed into deep cylindric cavities like caldrons. Hence the river

[4] D. [s] Gall, 175. [t] Keith, 287. [u] Ib. 292, ex Prynne, III. 660. [x] Pennant, 1772, 88.
[y] Gall, 175. [4] G. [z] Pennant, 1772, 218. [a] Ib. 219. Keith, 258.

darts

darts down about 30 feet in form of a great white ſheet: the rocks below open, and their ſides are fringed with wood.

In the pariſhes of Muckhart and Dollar, particularly the former, reſided for near four centuries the clan of Paton, of whom was James biſhop of Dunkeld in the reign of James VI. who died 1596, and was buried at Muckhart, being anceſtor to my friend Mr. George Paton of the Cuſtom-houſe, Edinburgh; whoſe zeal for the illuſtration of the antiquities of his native country at large, ſo far exceeding that of moſt of his countrymen, joined with that readineſs of communication which I have experienced in an uninterrupted correſpondence of nearly forty years, demands my warmeſt commendation and acknowledgment.

Loch Ern, the north termination of Stratherne, is about eight miles long and one broad, divided at the end by a woody iſland. Loch Ern.

Foulis Eaſter on the eaſt confines of this county was the property of the Gray family, who never had any concern with the family of *Foulis Weſter* near Creif. The barony of Foulis was long the property of the Gray family, and gives name to the pariſh. The church of this place was made collegiate for a provoſt and prebendaries in the reign of James II. by ſir Andrew Gray of Foulis, anceſtor to the lord Gray [b]. It is a moſt elegant building; the altar-piece painted on wood repreſenting the crucifixion is ſtill preſerved, and merits the attention of the curious. Foulis Eaſter.

[b] Keith, 286.

A N G U S.

ON the forth of Tay and more inland on the *North Eſk* extends *Anguſia*, commonly called *Anguis*, by the native Scots *Aaneia*[a]. interſperſed with fruitful fields yielding wheat and all other grain, large hills, lakes, foreſts, paſtures, and meads, and adorned with many towers and caſtles. On the
Baron *Glamys.* edge next to Gowry is *Glamys*, the caſtle and barony of a family ſurnamed *Lyon*, conſiderable ever ſince *J. Lyon*, a favourite of king Robert II. obtained this caſtle and the rank of baron in dower with the king's daughter, and at the ſame time, as authors ſay, the ſurname of *Lyon* with a lion for his arms on a treſſure fleury as borne by the kings themſelves, but differently blazoned, the field being Arg. the lion and treſſure fleury Az. Patric, preſent
Earl of *Kinghorn.* baron Glamys, lately had the title of earl of *Kinghorn* from king James VI.

Forfar. A little diſtance from hence is *Forfar*, where juſtice is adminiſtered by the barons *Gray*, hereditary ſheriffs, deſcendants of the *Grays* of *Chillingham* in Northumberland, who came into Scotland with James I. on his return from England, to Andrew the firſt of whom the royal bounty gave with his wife Helen *Mortimer* the lordſhip of *Foulis*.

Dundee. Near Taymouth ſtands *Dundee*, antiently *Alectum*, or according to others *Taodunum*, a very conſiderable town, whoſe conſtable * is, by ſpecial right, ſtandard-bearer to the kings of Scotland. The name *Dundee* is tranſlated *Donum Dei* by Hector Boetius, a native of this place, who, on the revival of learning, wrote the hiſtory of Scotland in an elegant ſtyle, and from ſuch remote antiquity that P. Jovius in his writings expreſſes his ſurpriſe that there ſhould remain memorials of this remote part of the world, the *Hebrides* and *Orcades*, for above 1000 years back, when in Italy, the mother of ſo many men of genius, there were no writers for ſo many ages after the expulſion of the Goths. Of this place thus Johnſton, who was born not far from it:

TAODUNUM,
or
DEIDONUM.

Qua notus argutis adſpirat molliter auris,
Hac placide coëunt Taus & Oceanus.
Hic facili excipiens venientes littore puppes,
Indigenis vaſti diſtrahit orbis opes.
Sæpe dolis tentata, & belli exercita damnis,
Invictis animis integra præſtat adhuc.
Fama vetus crevit cum religione renata,
Lucis & hinc fulſit pura nitela aliis.
Alectum *dixere prius; ſi maxima ſpectes*
Commoda, fors Donum *dixeris eſſe* Dei.
Tu, decus æternum gentiſque urbiſque, Boëti,
Cætera dic patriæ dona beata tuæ.

Where the mild ſouth wind breathes his ſofter blaſts
The river Tay and ocean gently meet,
The wide world's wealth into her boſom caſts
In level ſhore embay'd the num'rous fleet.
The arts of war and all its miſchiefs try'd,
Invincible this antient town ſurvives,
Increas'd her fame, and to it near ally'd,
Religion, hence pure light to others gives.
Alectum call'd of old, ſo highly bleſt,
She claims the title of "the Gift of God."
Renown'd Boëtius, thou canſt tell the reſt,
Who boaſt'ſt this town thy birth-place and abode.

In ſight of this place ſtands the caſtle of *Brochty-crag*, defended many months by an Engliſh garriſon, when, with earneſt wiſhes for a laſting peace, they demanded the marriage of Mary of Scotland with Edward VI. which being promiſed they claimed the performance of it by arms, but at laſt abandoned the place of their own accord. Expoſed to the open ſea lies *Aber-broth* called by contraction *Arbroth*, which place, with its rich revenue, was antiently dedicated to Thomas of Canterbury by king William; near which *Redhead* runs a long way out to ſea. Near this *South Eſk* empties itſelf into the ſea, running out of a lake by *Fynnevin* caſtle, ennobled by its inhabitants the *Lindeſays* earls of Crawford before mentioned. Then on the ſame river ſtands *Brechin*, honoured with an epiſcopal ſee by David I. and at its mouth the town of *Mont-roſe*, q. d. *Mount of Roſes*, antiently called *Celurca*, which roſe out of the ruins of another of the ſame name, ſituate between the two *Eſks:* it gives title of earl to the family of *Graham*. Of it Johnſton has theſe lines:

Brechtyerag. 1547.
Arbroth.
Redhead.
S. Eſk r.
Fynnevin c.
The Lindſays.
Brechin.
Montroſe.

CELURCA, or MONS ROSARUM.

Aureolis urbs picta roſis: mons molliter urbi
Imminet, hinc urbi nomina facta canunt:
At veteres perhibent quondam dixiſſe Celurcam,
Nomine ſic priſco & nobilitata novo eſt.
Et priſca atque nova inſignis virtute, virûmque
Ingeniis, Patriæ qui peperere decus.

The city, ſprinkled with the golden roſe,
Commanded by a gently-riſing hill,
Of old *Celurca* call'd, as ſome ſuppoſe;
Old and new name her glory's meaſure fill.
Alike ſhe boaſts of valour old and new,
And names renown'd their country's honour ſhew.

Not far from hence ſtands *Boſchain*, belonging to the barons *Ogilvy*, who derive their extraction and antient nobility from Alexander, ſheriff of Angus, ſlain in a bloody battle at Harlaw againſt the Mac Donalds of the iſles.

Boſchain.
Barons *Ogilvy.*
Donalds.

The firſt earl of Angus I meet with was *Gilchriſt* of Angus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Mal-
Earls of *Angus.*

[a] Aeneia. D.

* J. Skene de Verbor. Signif. H. Boetius.

colm

colm IV. About the year 1242 John *Comin* was earl of Angus, and died in France, and his widow (who probably inherited the earldom) married Gilbert *Umfravill* of England. For he and his poſterity had ſummons to the Engliſh parliament by the ſtyle of earls of Angus till 3 Richard II. The Engliſh lawyers, indeed, refuſed to allow this title in their proceedings, becauſe Angus was no part of the kingdom of England, till he produced in the court the writ by which the king had ſummoned him to parliament by the title of earl of Angus. In the reign of David *Brus*, Thomas[b] *Stewart* * was earl of Angus, and took Berwic by ſurpriſe, but preſently loſt it again, and not long after ended his life in the horrors of a priſon at Dumbritton. The brave Douglaſes held the title of earls of Angus from the time of Robert III. after George Douglas married the king's daughter, and were accounted firſt in rank of the earls of Scotland, whoſe privilege it is to carry the crown before the king in the ſolemn aſſembly of the ſtates. The ſixth earl of Angus of this family was Archibald, who married Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. of England, and mother of James V. king of Scotland, by whom he had Margaret, wife of Matthew *Stewart* earl of Lennox, who on her brother's death without iſſue, with conſent of her huſband and ſons, freely gave up her title to this earldom to David *Douglas* of *Peteindreich*, her uncle's ſon, to attach to her more cloſely by the tie of gratitude that family already moſt nearly allied by blood, when her ſon Henry was deſirous to marry queen Mary, from whom in a happy hour to bleſs theſe nations ſprung king James ſovereign of Great Britain.

[b] Alexander. G. Thomas. D.

* Scotichronicon.

ANGUS

ADDITIONS.

ANGUS, called in the parliament rolls the ſhire of Forfar, from its chief town, is bounded on the ſouth by the ocean and the Firth of Tay: on the weſt and north-weſt it is divided from Perthſhire by a line 27 miles long: towards the north the ridge of Binchiniun or Benchichen mountains ſeparates it from the brae of Mar and Aberdeenſhire; and on the eaſt it is parted from the Mernes by the water of Tarf, and a line drawn thence to the water of North Eſk, which, to its mouth, continues the diviſion. It is in length between 28 and 32 miles, in breadth between 20 and 30, and in circumference about 90. It was antiently divided between the Scots and Picts; the latter poſſeſſing the low champaign part next the ſea; the former that part of the Grampian mountains which lie in this ſhire. But upon the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh monarchy it came wholly to the Scots. Here are ſeveral quarries of freeſtone and much ſlate, with which they drive a conſiderable trade. Near *Innermarchie* caſtle are lead mines, and great plenty of iron ore is found near the wood of *Dalbogie*. The low grounds abound with marl in almoſt every part, which gives amazing fertility to the ſoil. The higher ground or brae abounds with deer and fowl of various kinds, and the ſalmon fiſhery is very advantageous [1].

The ſtaple trade of Angusſhire is the coarſer ſort of linens from 5*d*. ½ to 10*d*.; to which may be added all ſorts of threads; both which are carried on to a greater extent and value than in any other county in Scotland. In proof of the former there is clear and diſtinct evidence from the books of the Honourable Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries and Manufactures in Scotland. From theſe books it appears, that from 1727 to 1728, when ſtamp offices were firſt eſtabliſhed there, the value of linen cloth manufactured in Angusſhire amounted only to the ſum of £14,733 13*s*.; from 1750 to 1751 to £62,608 9*s*. 5*d*.; from 1760 to 1761 to £127,841 7*s*. 6*d*.; from 1780 to 1781 to £181,821 19*s*. 4*d*.; and in the year 1787 to upwards of £200,000. This county is in a high degree of culture, and has made a moſt rapid progreſs within theſe 40 years; whereby the face of the country has undergone a moſt remarkable change, and the value of land has been more than doubled.

Patrick, grandſon of the firſt earl of Kinghorn, obtained leave of Charles II. to change his title to that of Strathmore, the family eſtate occupying the largeſt *ſtrath* in Scotland, running through Perthſhire and Angus, ſo called from two Celtic words ſignifying the *great ſtrath*. John, preſent earl of Strathmore, is the ſixth in deſcent from him. The caſtle of *Glammis*, one of the largeſt in Scotland, is Glammis c. beautifully ſituated among woods in a flat, and almoſt ſurrounded by the water of *Dean*. They ſhew here the room where Malcolm II. was murdered, or rather where he died, for he received his wounds in his way down the Hunter hill of Glamis. In the churchyard is a ſtone croſs, charged with rude carvings, applied by vulgar tradition to this event [a], and the weapons and plunder of the aſſaſſins found in draining the loch of Forfar were lodged in the caſtle of Glamis, where the writer of this remark ſaw them, particularly a battle-ax. Near the town and in the glebe and cloſe to the manſe are two other ſtones with carvings [b]. A rude ſtone at *Coſſens*, a mile from this caſtle, called *St. Orland's*, adorned with a croſs and reliefs of horſe and footmen, is ſuppoſed to allude to this murder or the purſuit of the aſſaſſins [c]. This murder happened in winter when the loch was frozen over, and the murderers periſhed among the ice.

One ſir Andrew Gray had poſſeſſions in the ſhire of Roxburgh or Tiviotdale, and all ſir Edmund de Haſtings' lands in this county, given him by king Robert I. The ſecond ſir Andrew, two deſcents from the former, was one of the hoſtages for the redemption of king James I. 1433, and one of the great barons who were fixed hereditary lords.

Sir Walter Aſton, bart. was by Charles I. created lord Forfar 1628, and his lineal deſcendant James died 1755 [d]. Archibald Douglas, brother to James marquis of Douglas, was created earl of Forfar by Charles II. 1661 [e]. His ſon Archibald, ſecond earl, was killed at the battle of Sheriff Muir, and left no iſſue.

Dundee, the *Alectum* or *Taidunum* of the an- Dundee. tients, is a well-built flouriſhing town, ranking as third among the royal burghs. It ſtands under a ſteep hill called the *Bonet* hill (up which extends a large ſuburb) on the north ſide of the Tay about 10 miles from its mouth in weſt longitude 2° 12″,

[1] G.
[a] This ſtone is engraved in Gordon's Itin. Sept. LXI. 2, 3. and in Pennant's Tour 1772, 173. Pl. XVII. fig. 2.
[b] Gordon, LV. 1, 2. Pennant, 174.
[c] This ſtone is engraved in Gordon Pl. LIX. p. 164, but has been drawn very differently for Mr. Pennant.
[d] See before in Staffordſhire.
[e] Crawford's Peer. 150. 178. G.

north

north latitude 56° 26″. Its ſituation is very advantageous: veſſels of 800 tons burden can enter the harbour; and there are very convenient warehouſes on the quay built in 1756. The buildings are of ſtone, and in general four ſtories high. The market-place or high-ſtreet in the centre of the town is a very ſpacious oblong ſquare, from which branch out four principal ſtreets, beſides the one which leads to the ſhore and ſhipping. In 1787 they had been all recently new-paved. On the ſouth ſide of the ſquare ſtands the town-houſe, which is an elegant building ſurrounded with a handſome ſteeple, completed in the year 1734: it contains the Guildhall, the Court-room, the Council-room, Bank, and a vaulted repoſitory for the records, with wholeſome and commodious priſon-rooms above. At the eaſt end of the ſquare is an edifice, recently erected, for the hall of the nine incorporated trades, and uſed occaſionally for a theatre. On the weſt end is a handſome chapel, erected for the epiſcopal eſtabliſhment. Three churches of the eſtabliſhment, beſides ſeveral chapels and meeting-houſes, having been found inſufficient for the increaſe of inhabitants, an elegant new church hath been alſo built in the Cowgate-ſtreet. The town ſpreads itſelf in a pleaſant ſituation from eaſt to weſt along the river, which oppoſite to it is three Engliſh miles broad. The harbour is near the centre, having commodious and elegant quays, and docks for ſhip-building, and is plentifully ſupplied with water. There has been a new quay built for the common paſſage, which ſufficiently accommodates travellers at all times of the tide, and a new ſtreet leading to the ſhore has been opened by the activity of the magiſtrates, and is of eſſential ſervice. It was a place of ſome note even in the beginning of the 11th century. Malcolm II. with his army lodged in this town and caſtle before he went to fight the battle of Barry with the Danes. But what principally contributed to the enlargement of this place was the great church and tower, built by David earl of Huntingdon, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in gratitude for his eſcape from imminent danger in a ſtorm on his return from the Holy War.

Monſ. Beague, in his Hiſtory of the Campaigns 1548 and 1549, deſcribes Dundee as one of the moſt beautiful, rich, and populous towns in the kingdom; and relates that the Engliſh, after the battle of Pinkey, having taken poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Brughty, a large body of theſe troops were ſent into Dundee, which they began to fortify; but Monſ. Deſſi, who commanded the French troops ſent to the aſſiſtance of queen Mary the regent in her daughter's minority, having ſent a ſtrong detachment to the relief of the town, the Engliſh hearing of their approach abandoned it after ſetting it on fire; and when the French arrived they found nobody in it but a few poor women and men labouring hard to extinguiſh the flames. The town ſuffered ſeverely in the civil wars; the inhabitants having at firſt taken part with the parliament. Montroſe with the Iriſh auxiliaries took poſſeſſion of the town; but getting intelligence that the Covenanters' army was approaching he ſet fire to the town, and abandoned it. The inhabitants afterwards diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the Engliſh parliament declared for the king, and ſtood out after every other place in Scotland was either taken or given up to Cromwell and Monk. In the end the town was regularly beſieged and ſtormed by Monk after a vigorous defence by governor Lumſdale of the Inergelly family. Here the conquerors found great booty; the inhabitants of Edinburgh and other places having conveyed and lodged their beſt effects there.

The following extract from a memorial on the trade and cuſtoms in Scotland by Thomas Tacker, and tranſmitted by him to the commiſſioners of appeals November 20, 1656, a copy of which is lodged in the Advocates' library, will ſhew the ſtate of the town of Dundee after ſuffering the calamity above-mentioned, and alſo of the trade and ſhipping there and the neighbouring ports at that period:

"The port of Dundee comes next in view, which is a pretty conſiderable place, lying by the mouth of the river Tay, which ſpringing out of the mountains of Albany and running through the fields, ſpreads itſelf into a lough full of iſlands, and afterwards paſſeth on to Dunkeld, and thence by Scoon maketh its way into the German ocean. The town of Dundee was ſometime a town of riches and trade, but the many rencounters it met withall in the time of domeſtic commotions, and her *obſtinacy* and *pride* of late years rendering her a prey to the ſoldier, have much ſhaken and abated her *former grandeur*, and after all ſhe remains ſtill though not *glorious* yet not *contemptible*. The trade of this place inwards is from Norway, the eaſt country, Holland, and France; and outwards with ſalmond and plaiding. Here is a collector, a clerk, and five waiters eſtabliſhed; three of which waiters conſtantly reſide here, and the reſt are beſtowed to the three member ports, which are, firſt, St. Johnſton, a handſome walled town with a citadel added thereunto of late years, lying a good way off the river Tay, where there is a waiter always attending, not ſo much becauſe of any great trade there, as to prevent the carrying out wool, ſkins, and hides, of which commodities great plenty are brought thither out of the highlands, and there bought up and engroſſed by the highland-men.

"2dly, Arbroath, a ſmall town without any trade but for their own expence, which is but little.

"3dly, Montroſe, ſeated between the North and South Eſk, a pretty town with a ſafe harbour. Here likewiſe is a loader, becauſe there hath uſually been ſalt brought in, and ſalmond and plaiding and corn uſually ſent forth.

"The veſſels belonging to Dundee and members are, to Dundee 10, from 120 to 25 tons; in all 590 tons; to Montroſe 12, from 26 to 5 laſts, making together 136 laſts."

The coarſe linen being the chief buſineſs occaſions an annual importation of about 2400 tons of flax and hemp from the Baltic. Of the £ 200,000. the value of linen manufactured in the county, this town furniſhes a very conſiderable quota or ſhare, which is exported to London and Glaſgow. The various manufactures within the town and ſuburbs may be computed nearly as follows; the calculations being rather under:

Manufactured

Manufactured in the town and ſuburbs	£80,000
[But the value of linen exported from Dundee is £150,000.]	
Thread	20,000
Sail cloth	12,000
Cordage	4,000
Buckram	2,500
Hats	350
Sugar	16,000
Stockings	1,800
Check and bed-ticking	2,500
Tanned leather	12,000
Shoes	5,000
	£176,150

In 1787 there were three ſhips employed in the Greenland fiſhery. The ſhipping amounts to upwards of one hundred ſail: and the tonnage to about 8000. The town is ſuppoſed to be increaſing annually in inhabitants at the rate of 500, and in 1787 was thought to contain from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The church built by David earl of Huntingdon was in form of a croſs with an elegant tower or ſteeple 156 feet high, ſurrounded with two galleries, one in the middle and the other near the top. This church was burnt, but whether by one of the three firſt Edwards or by the Engliſh after the battle of Pinkey in the reign of Edward VI. is not clear. It was afterwards repaired and roofed, and hath been uſed as three ſeparate churches; but the nave, which had been the principal or great church, was wholly demoliſhed, and upon the ſite of it an elegant church has lately been built, which reſtores the whole to its original form. Of the caſtle demoliſhed by Wallace there are no remains, the trades' hall occupying its ſite. Here was an houſe of Mathurines, founded by James Lindſey in the 14th century[f]; another of Dominicans[g], a third of Franciſcans, founded by Devorgilla daughter to Alan lord of Galloway[h], and a nunnery[i]. At the weſt end of the town is a large hoſpital for decayed traders. Sir James Scrimgeour,

Diddop *c.* of an antient family at *Diddop* caſtle, a little north of the town, conſtable of this town, was created by Charles I. 1641 viſcount Diddop, and his ſon by Charles II. 1661 earl of Dundee. On the extinction of this family James VII. revived the title in the perſon of col. John Graham of Clavering, who was ſlain in his cauſe at the battle of Gillicrankie 1689. The caſtle now belongs to Mr. Douglas, of Douglas, but is ruinous[k].

Camus *croſs.* About ſix miles eaſt of Dundee is *Camus* croſs, erected in memory of Camus the Daniſh general, who being defeated at *Panbride* on this coaſt, and retreating towards Murray, was ſurrounded by the victorious Scots, and loſt his life on this ſpot. The ſtone appears to be merely a croſs. Commiſſary Maul thus deſcribed it 170 years ago: "About eight miles from Brechin at *Karboddo*, a place belonging to the earl of Crawford, are to be ſeen veſtiges of a Daniſh camp with a rampart and ditch, vulgarly called *Norway dikes*, near which is the village of *Panbride*, where was antiently a church dedicated to St. Brigit, becauſe, on that ſaint's day, which preceded the battle, Camus, the Daniſh general, encamped there. Not far from hence is the village of *Barrey*, where the bloody battle was fought near the mouth of a ſmall rivulet called *Loch Tay*. Many tumuli are to be ſeen thereabouts, and large human bones are frequently uncovered by the wind blowing away the ſandy ſoil. A mile from the field of battle is the village of *Camiſtown*. On this obeliſk is engraven in three diviſions on the eaſt ſide, Moſes giving the law, and on the top of the weſt ſide our Saviour on the croſs. Below is a horſeman ſhooting with a croſs bow." Nine years after Mr. Maul wrote, a plough opened near the ſtone a large tomb incloſed with four great ſtones, containing a huge ſkeleton, the back part of whoſe ſcull was cut away as if by a ſword. This was ſuppoſed to have been the body of the general. Mr. Gordon's print of this croſs[l] would rather lead one to ſuppoſe the eaſt face repreſented the Deity ſurrounded by angels, and below the four Evangeliſts; the weſt face has perhaps the Cruciſixion and the piercing of our Saviour's ſide, and below an archer on horſeback. Mr. Pennant omitted to ſee or draw this monument.

Two miles from Dundee on the north ſide of the river at a little diſtance from the ſea is the fort of *Brough Tay Craig*, taken by the Engliſh fleet 1547, and ſurrendered to the French under Deſſe 1550, now in ruins. Brough Tay Craig.

North from Dundee is *Balumbi*, a ruined caſtle with two round towers. Balumbi.

Claypots was a ſeat of ſir William Graham, and built by him[m].

Kelly was the ſeat of the late earl of Panmure[n].

About four miles north-eaſt from Brochtycrag ſtood the old caſtle of *Panmure*, gallantly defended by Robert Maule of Panmure, a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the match of Edward VI. with Mary of Scotland, againſt the Engliſh garriſon of Brochtycrag; but being forced to ſurrender it was demoliſhed. About half a mile from it ſtands a noble houſe, built ſince the Reſtoration, and adorned with pictures, gardens, and policies. Of this family deſcended from the lords de Maulia in Normandy, Patrick was created by Charles I. 1646 earl of Panmure, which title was forfeited by his grandſon James 1715. His nephew William was created a peer of Ireland 1743, by the title of earl of Panmure of Forth and viſcount Maule of Whitechurch; which honours on his death 1772 devolved on his brother John ſecond and laſt earl, at whoſe death the title became extinct. Panmure.

Aberbrothic or *Arbroath* is a royal burgh and harbour, a ſmall but flouriſhing place, and ſtill increaſing in populouſneſs, and a manufactory of brown linens. It ſhews the ruins of its ſumptuous abbey, the richeſt in Scotland, founded for Tyronenſians 1178 by William the Lion[o], who was buried there under a ſtately monument. The church was 275 feet long by 67 wide, and the two tranſepts 165 feet by 27, with three towers and a chapter-houſe. The abbey gate[p] fronts the north, and in the north-weſt corner of the circuit is the regality priſon, which belonged to the convent, who reſigned this part of their juriſdiction Aberbrothic.

[f] Keith, 243.
[g] Ib. 272.
[h] Ib. 274.
[i] Ib. 283.
[k] Douglas, 44.
[l] Pl. LIV. 1, 2. p. 54.
[m] not of cardinal Beton as Mr. Pennant, 1772, 128.
[n] Douglas, 51.
[o] Keith, 250.
[p] See Douglas, 56.

to

to a layman, whom they appointed judge in criminal affairs. The family of Airly had this office before the Reformation, and 1747 it was ſold and veſted in the crown with other heretable juriſdictions. Cardinal Beton was abbot here [q]. The laſt commendatory abbot was John Hamilton, ſecond ſon of the duke of Chaſtleherault, who was afterwards created marquis of Hamilton. This abbey, which was one of the richeſt in Scotland, and a mitred one, was erected into a temporal lordſhip in favour of James marquis of Hamilton, ſecond ſon of the former, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the earl of Dyſart, from whom Patrick Maul, gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. purchaſed it with the right of patronage to 34 pariſhes [r]. The only monument now remaining here is of a monk named Alexander Nicol. Here Robert Bruce 1320 aſſembled his nobles, who framed the ſpirited letter and remonſtrance to Pope John XX. and aſſerted their independence of England [s]. Here is a mineral water, much reſorted to for various diſeaſes.

Redhead. The *Redhead*, forming the ſouth ſide of *Lunan* bay, is high, bold, and rocky, excavated into ſome prodigious caves [t]. On it is *Red caſtle*, a reſidence of William the Lion [u].

Effie. In the kirk town of *Effie* near Glamis is a ſtone, now lying in the rivulet there, with reliefs repreſenting a group of prieſts and victims, and on the other ſide a croſs and angel alluſive to the murder of Malcolm [x].

Kinnaird. Below on the ſame river ſtands *Kinnaird*, the eſtate of the *Karnagies*, of whom David was in 1616 by James VI. created lord Carnegy, by Charles I. 1633 earl of Southeſk, which title was forfeited by the fifth earl 1715. Sir John Carnagie, of another branch, was by Charles I. created lord Lour and earl of Ethie; which titles his eldeſt ſon David exchanged by permiſſion of Charles II. for thoſe of earl of Northeſk lord Roſehill, as being more agreeable to the title of Southeſk held by the chief of the family. William, now ſeventh earl of Northeſk, is the fifth in lineal deſcent from him.

Brechin. *Brechin* is a royal burgh of great antiquity, which, with four others, ſend one member to parliament, and has a conſiderable market for cattle and ſalmon. Here is a ſtately bridge over the South Eſk, in which river below Brechin caſtle are found pearls, which for ſize and beauty may compare with the Oriental. The preſent church is part of the cathedral, the choir being in ruins. The whole was 166 feet by 61. At the weſt end of one of the ailes is another of thoſe round towers before mentioned at Abernethy, p. 121; 85 feet high to the roof, which is of ſtone 23 feet high, low and ſpiral, of elegant maſonry in 60 courſes. The circumference of the tower is 47 feet diameter within, at bottom eight feet diminiſhing to ſeven or eight: the wall 7 feet 8 inches thick, conſiſting of 60 regular courſes of ſtone, and having no ſtairs and only two windows or loop-holes, except four in the roof. The crucifix with the Virgin Mary and St. John over the lower window determine this to be a Chriſtian building, probably intended to call people to church before bells were introduced into theſe parts; at each corner of the crucifixion are two beaſts ſquatted. Such towers are numerous near churches in Ireland [y]. The caſtle here famous for the brave and heroic defence of it by ſir Thomas Maule againſt Edward I. 1303, has given place to a pleaſant and handſome ſeat of the late lord Panmure. The battle of Brechin, fought in conſequence of the murder of earl Douglas at Stirling caſtle 1452, was loſt by the malecontents. William de Brechin founded here 1256 a Maiſon dieu or hoſpital, whoſe walls are ſtill ſtanding behind the weſt end of the chief ſtreet [z]. Here was alſo a houſe of Mathurines [a].

Finehaven is a ruined caſtle, once the ſeat of the Lindeſays earls of Crawford. A Spaniſh cheſnut, in circumference near the ground 42 feet 8 inches, at top 35 feet 9 inches, and of the largeſt branches 23 feet, was, till of late years, an ornament to the place. Above the caſtle is the caſtle hill with a vaſt and long hollow in the top with a rampart of immenſe maſſes of ſtone. Finehaven.

Edzel houſe is a caſtellated manſion, once the ſeat of the moſt antient branch of the Lindſays of Invermark by marriage with an heireſs of Sterling, who built the houſe. Two miles from it and five miles north of Brechin, are two hills, Caledonian poſts, called, from the colour of the ramparts, the white and black *Catterthun*, which ſignifies *Camp town*, the firſt of uncommon ſtrength, extending from eaſt to weſt, oval, having on the top a rampart of looſe white ſtones about 24 feet broad, and a ditch about 40 feet from it, and round the baſe a deep ditch and traces of another that went round the hill. Within this wall foundations of buildings may be diſcovered. The inner area on the top is flat, 436 feet by 200; the largeſt diameter from eaſt to weſt about 600 feet; the leaſt from north to ſouth about 400. About the middle and at ſome diſtance from the north ſide has been one building about 100 feet long and 60 broad, and at the ſouth ſide towards the eaſt has been another range of leſſer buildings. Near the eaſt ſide is the foundation of a ſquare building, and on moſt parts thoſe of others ſmall and circular, and a well now almoſt filled up. The black or brown Catterthun has a circular rampart of earth, conſiſting of various concentric dikes. A ſmall rill running down the ſide of the hill has formed a deep gully defended by a rampart parallel to it, which returning forms an additional poſt of retreat [b]. Three conſiderable Roman camps are to be ſeen in this range of hills at *Kiethie* near Brechin; near *Caerboddo* between Forfar and Panmure; and *Battle dikes* near Kennymuir [c]. Edzel. Catterthuns.

The ſituation of *Montroſe* is very pleaſant in a flat ſandy bottom in a retired vale on an iſthmus forming one ſide of the harbour, its point called *Montroſe neſs*, with a light-houſe lying on the ſouth ſide Montroſe.

[q] Pennant, 133—135. [r] Keith. [s] Fordun, XIII. 23. Hailes, II. 93. Pennant, ib.
[t] Pennant, 138. [u] Ib. 140. Douglas, 61. [x] Cordiner, N° 7.
[y] Pennant, ib. 160—163. Archæol. II. 83. [z] Keith, 290. Pennant, 161. [a] Keith, 243.
[b] Pennant, ib. 156—158. and his plan of the white Catterthun. See alſo the Edinburgh Mag. XXIX. 297. where it is ſaid pieces of a ſtatue and a hand graſping a ſpear were ſeen among ſome ſtones near it by the writer; and that a conſiderable number of gold medals, but defaced, had been dug up by a countryman near it.
[c] Pennant, ib. 159.

and *Annot* ſands on the north. This river has changed its bed from the north to the ſouth ſide of the town. The tide ruſhes up this entrance, which is two miles over, into South Eſk with great fury, and the depth of water is ſix fathoms in the middle of the circular baſon, on whoſe eaſt ſide the town ſtands. In the oldeſt charter to this burgh by David I. it is called *Salork*. In a confirmation charter by David II. 1352, its name is *Monrois*[c]. The town, though not large, is very pleaſant, and conſiſts of one large open ſtreet, not ill built, terminated by the tolbooth. The houſe in which the marquis of Montroſe was born is ſtill to be ſeen. The church is remarkably heavy. The Engliſh epiſcopal chapel near the town was built 1722. Here was a Dominican friery, founded 1240 by ſir Alan Durward[d]. The town is populous; the manufacture of thread, coarſe linen, and ſail-cloth, proſperous, and the ſalmon fiſhery conſiderable. *Fort hill*, a large mount on the eaſt ſide of the town, is ſaid to have been well fortified before the battle of Loncarty and in Edward III.'s time[e].

Eſk r. The rivers of *North* and *South Eſk* riſe in the extreme northern borders of the county among the Benchichin hills[f]. The coaſt from Montroſe to North Eſk is a flat ſand, ſome of which has been not long ſince incloſed. This river has alſo changed its courſe on the ſand, is rapid and croſſed by a fine bridge lately built by ſubſcription[g].

Forfar. *Forfar* ſtands in the middle of corn-fields, and conſiſts of one long ſtreet entered by a gate. The town increaſes in populouſneſs, and its manufacture of linen flouriſhes. At the back of the town on a ſmall hill ſtood the caſtle or palace of Malcolm Kenmure. The loch in which the murderers of Malcolm periſhed in their flight by the breaking of the ice, and which once ſurrounded the town, lies at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle, but has of late years been much reduced by draining for the ſake of the fine marle at its bottom in ſtrata from three to ten feet thick, and frequently found under the peat on the moſſes or wet moors. Mr. Strachan of Balgayloch practiſed a method of dragging up this marle from the bottom of the water as ballaſt is drawn for ſhips[h]. At the foot of the hills north of the town is a hollow ſpot, where *weirds* and *warlochs* (witches and wizards) were burnt by authority.

Reſtenot. About a mile north of Forfar ſtood the houſe of canons regulars at *Reſtenot*, cell to Jedburgh, ſurrounded by a loch, and acceſſible only by a drawbridge, where the monks of Jedburgh kept their valuable articles and papers[i].

North alſo of Forfar is a large camp, the road paſſing through the ſkirts of it: the north and weſt ſides are faireſt; it ſeems double trenched, and the angles ſomewhat rounded, but the ſandy ſoil and the heath overgrowing it, together with the plantations of firs, have left but imperfect traces of them. This is called the Picts camp in Pl. IX. and on the weſt ſide of the road is a foſſe drawn to guard it between the lochs of Forfar and Reſtenoth. A battle was fought between that people and the Scots A. D. 831, in which the latter had rather the advantage. By the road ſide on the ground of the laird of *Pitſcaridlie* are two ſtones eight feet high, rude and unornamented, at the head and feet of a cairn of ſtones 10 feet by 8. A leſſer grave without head or feet ſtones was juſt within the avenue to the houſe. Mr. Pennant[k] deſcribes a great cairn called *Picts Cairnley*, formerly ſurrounded by a circle of great upright ſtones, of which remains only one 11 feet high, 7 broad, and 18 in girth.

Guthrie. At *Guthrie* was a collegiate church, founded by ſir David Guthrie lord high treaſurer under James II. the number of prieſts increaſed by his ſon ſir Alexander, who was ſlain at Floddon[l].

Graham family. The firſt of the antient and illuſtrious family of Graham that was ennobled was William lord Graham, created earl of Montroſe by James IV. 1504; as was his great-great-grandſon James marquis of Montroſe by Charles I. 1644. The attachment and zeal ſhewn by this nobleman to his ſovereign's intereſt can only be paralleled by the brutal malice of the Republican party, who have concurred to raiſe him to the moſt conſpicuous rank in the hiſtory of our civil wars. His great-grandſon James was by queen Anne 1707 advanced to the title of duke of Montroſe, held at preſent by his grandſon James.

Aberlemmy. Half way between Brechin and Forfar at *Aberlemmy* are ſeveral ſtones with rude figures of men on foot and on horſeback on one ſide, and a croſs on the other, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of a party of Danes here in the reign of Malcolm II. in the eleventh century. On the largeſt of theſe ſtones ſtanding cloſe by the road ſide are certain trophies like a boat reverſed, ſhields, and a caduceus, trumpeters, hunters, and a centaur holding a knotty club[m]. Mr. Cordiner gives one in Roſsſhire exactly like it. On one in the churchyard are horſemen and footmen oppoſing them with rude weapons, ſuppoſed to repreſent the battle of Loncarty[n]. A third on a tumulus by the road ſide is charged with various rude ſculptures[o]. A fourth is quite plain[p]. On the ſecond of theſe is a ſnake wreathing itſelf and certain irregular flouriſhes, which laſt are likewiſe on the third. The reliefs on theſe ſtones are like all the reſt very unfaithfully repreſented in Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale. He deſcribes another ſtone at *Baluthesen*, about four miles north from Dundee, 3 feet and an half high and ſomewhat more than 2 feet broad, whereon are rude repreſentations of horſemen, a ſerpent, and a balance in bas relief. In the church-yard of *Miggle*, a village four miles from Cupar, are ſix ſtones, ſaid to have compoſed the grave of Guanora or Vanora, the ſuppoſed wife of king Arthur, who was taken in a battle by the Picts and ended her days here. Boetius ſays, the ſpot has a tradition of barrenneſs annexed to it. Some of the ſtones have reliefs like Roman work[q]; and in the ſame place is a large ſquare one hollowed at top like an altar. Miggle.

[c] Douglas, 63. *Monroſs* in the Gaelic means the *moſſy* or *marſhy peninſula*. [d] Maitl. Hiſt. of Scot. I. 205. [d] Keith, 270.
[e] Pennant, 141—146. [f] Ib. 147. [g] Douglas, 69, 70. [h] Pennant, ib. 169, 170.
[i] Keith, 240. [k] P. 169. [l] Keith, 286.
[m] Gordon, 154. LIII. 3, 4. Pennant, 167. Pl. XVII. 1. Boethius, XI. 243.
[n] Mr. Gordon fancied he ſaw Hay's *yokes*, 151. LIII. 1, 2. Mr. Pennant drew them *bows* and *arrows*, and added others, 166, 167.
[o] Pennant, 167. Pl. XVII. [p] Pennant, 167.
[q] Gordon, 164. LX. LXIII. 4, 5. Pennant, pl. XVII. III. p. 177.

A. The North Gate 74 ft wide.
B. The East Gate 52 ft wide.
C. The South Gate 60 ft wide.
D. The South West Gate 45 ft wide.
E. The North West Gate 30 ft wide.
F. A Cottage lately built within the Camp.
G. The Farm.
H. Seems to have been an advanced post.

CAMP
of
RHE DYKES
1785.

Scale of Feet.
200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Cupar. At *Cupar* Malcolm IV. founded 1164 a Ciſtertian abbey [r], which being demoliſhed by the populace at the Reformation, James VI. erected it into a temporal lordſhip in favour of James Elphinſton, ſecond ſon of James lord Balmerinoch; but he dying without iſſue the title was ſwallowed up in that of Balmerino, baron James Elphinſton being ſo created by James VI. 1604. His lineal deſcendant Arthur, ſixth lord, was attainted and beheaded on Tower hill 1746. This abbey ſtood within a Roman camp, whoſe remains are a ſquare of 400 yards with two ſtrong ramparts and large ditches, ſtill viſible on the eaſt and ſouth and part of the north ſide [s].

Caſtleton. *Caſtleton* near Cupar has a ſtrong oblong fort about 100 yards by 60, with an exceeding high rampart and deep ditch, which from the great appearance of ruins is ſuppoſed Roman [t].

Airlie. On the weſt edge of this ſhire ſtands *Airlie* caſtle, which was the firſt title of the lord Ogilvy of Airlie, whoſe lineal deſcendant James was created earl of Airly by Charles I. 1639, which title was forfeited 1715.

Gilchriſt's father Gillibert was earl of Angus before him [u].

The duke of Douglas is lineally deſcended from the earls of Douglas and Angus [z]. The title of duke of Douglas became extinct in the perſon of the laſt duke, who was raiſed to that dignity by queen Anne, and died about 1761. This illuſtrious houſe is at preſent repreſented by Archibald Douglas, ſiſter's ſon to the late duke, who in 1790 was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Douglas of Douglas Caſtle.

"From the neighbourhood of Perth all through Strathmore nearly in agreement with the antient Itineraries, Roman works are to be found; and in the Muir of Lour, not far from Forfar, in the county of the ſame name, are to be ſeen the remains of two Roman camps [x], called Black or Battle Dykes, and Hare Dykes, with a cauſeway running about ſix miles betwixt them, which will appear hereafter to have been the winter quarters of part of the Roman army after the concluſion of the ſixth campaign and of the Caledonian war. In order to illuſtrate theſe encampments and other Roman works elucidating the whole hiſtory of Agricola's command in Scotland, we have from the earl of Buchan given a ſketch of the country, where from all circumſtances it ſeems evident that the war was concluded by the ſignal victory obtained by Agricola over Galgacus and the Caledonian army.

"His lordſhip ſuppoſes the Roman army to have proceeded through Strathmore and the hollow of the Mearns to the coaſt by the dotted line A, [plate VII.] which croſſes the rivulet of Carron Q, which runs paſt Feterreſſoe R, till it arrived at a place called Arduthy, half a mile from Stonehive O, where are clearly the remains of a camp. This camp was in the remembrance of a reſpectable gentleman much more diſtinct than at preſent, great part of it having been deſtroyed by agriculture. It is ſituated on an eminence with a precipice to the north, and is about a quarter of a mile from the ſea, and about half a mile from Stonehive. From this camp at B the Romans proceeded north-eaſtward, croſſing the rivulet of Cowie, which runs paſt Urie at S, ſtill keeping the dotted line A along a ſmooth bank and a plain heath to C, which is a point where three moraſſes nearly meet at V, and the only road they could take in their progreſs northward by the coaſt, and not far from the preſent road at N. At this paſs they might be oppoſed by the Caledonians upon the Kempſtone-hill at I, which is dotted with almoſt innumerable ſmall heaps of ſtones, and has likewiſe three very large ones called cairns at L. There are likewiſe at K two ſtones ſtanding on end at the diſtance of about one hundred yards from each other, and about 10 feet high without any inſcription. In each of theſe large cairns ſeveral ſtone coffins have been found about four feet long; and in the inſide ſmall urns containing a little earth. Several of the ſmall heaps have been dug to the foundation, but neither bones nor urns were found. Their numbers and appearance, with that of the large cairns and the urns found in them, leave not the leaſt room to doubt that a battle has been fought in that place; and from the diſpoſition of the tumuli, it appears clear that thoſe who made the attack muſt have come from the ſouth, and prevailed. If we ſuppoſe the Roman army to have marched from the camp at B, by the dotted line A, and that they were obliged to paſs between the moraſſes at C, it is impoſſible the Caledonians could have occupied a more favourable ſpot to oppoſe them than the ſouth ſide of the Kempſtone-hill: by extending their flanks to the two moraſſes, they were abſolutely ſecure every where excepting in front. His lordſhip ſuppoſes the Roman general to have prevailed, and the Caledonians driven to the woods and bogs in the neighbourhood which continue for miles at V, and at that time is ſuppoſed to have been all wood. The Roman general might for various reaſons have been unable to purſue the advantage he had gained, and have choſen to encamp upon the Garnie hill or Readykes at D, which is about two miles from the former place, and an eminence commanding a proſpect of the whole neighbourhood, to which there is a clear paſſage by the dotted line A. This camp is found to contain about 120 acres [y], has ſeveral gates, three of which are here deſcribed at F, and covered by three redoubts at G, with an advanced poſt at H. This camp lies on the eſtate of Ury, above the town of Stonehaven, about three miles from the ſea, and 300 feet above the level thereof. The Grampian mountains at this place come very near the coaſt, and the hill on which the camp is ſituated (commonly called the Garriſon hill) commands a great extent of hills and country round it. The poſition of the camp is exactly laid down on this draught, furniſhed by Robert Barclay of Ury, eſq. from an actual ſurvey, to lieutenant-general Melvill in 1778. The gates, ramparts, &c.

[r] Keith, 257. [s] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scotl. I. 199. [t] Ib. 200. [u] Crawford's Peer. p. 8. [z] G.

[x] Theſe camps were firſt ſought for and diſcovered in the year 1754, by lieutenant-general Robert Melville, then a captain in the 25th regiment of foot. Both camps are not in the Muir of Lour, only Hare Dykes, which is ſix miles diſtant from Battle Dykes.

[y] Mr. Douglas, p. 260, ſays, it is an oblong ſquare of *twenty-one* acres with *four* outlets with redoubts before them, and many of the trenches are ſtill pretty deep. It is in the county of Kincardine. The tradition of the country is, that here a Scotch army lay to oppoſe a *Daniſh* one encamped on the links of Arduthie, where are ſtill to be ſeen ſome veſtiges of an encampment.

Mr. Maitland, I. 202, ſays, it is the largeſt he ſaw or heard of in Scotland, and capable of containing Agricola's army of 24,000 men. It makes three-fourths of a mile ſquare or three miles in circumference, fenced with a high rampart and very deep ditch, and each of the gates defended by the like works about 24 yards diſtant from them.

are

are in general very perceptible at this day. The rampart is of earth, about 30 feet broad at the baſe, with a deep ditch without. On the ſouth-eaſt of this camp in a hollow is a large bank, diſtant 242 yards, and 176 yards long; the baſe of which is about 40 feet, and the ditch much deeper than any part of that of the camp. The gates of the camp are all much about the ſame width, except that oppoſite to this work, which ſeems a little wider. The line of circumvallation is rather ſlight, excepting to the eaſt, where the ditch is very deep, and the rampart formed by the earth high, and fronts the bogs, which have been woods, at V, where the enemy ſeem to have retired. Several Roman weapons have been found in this camp, particularly a *haſta* and helmet, of which the former is in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh. A fragment of another *haſta* and a *malleolus* have alſo been dup up; and many more will probably be yet diſcovered. There is a Druid temple to the north-weſt at E.

"Now, ſtating all theſe circumſtances, particularly that this camp is ſituated upon the north-eaſt end of the Grampian hills, where theſe mountains could eaſily be croſſed, and likewiſe near the ſea, where a land army could have communication with the fleet, and where the ground was ſo ſmooth that chariots could have acted; we may fairly ſuppoſe the Kempſtone-hill to have been the place where Galgacus was defeated by Agricola. It could not be at the camp at Readykes, becauſe there is not the leaſt veſtige of an engagement at that place, nor upon the hill at Glethno at W, nor the hill of Magray at T, which have no tumuli. Add to theſe circumſtances, that Tacitus informs us, that after the engagement Agricola led his army into *Horeſtia*, which I think every antiquary ſuppoſes to be the *county of Angus*. It is likely that the Romans ſome time or other extended their conqueſts as far north as the Murray Firth; but it is probable they abandoned theſe advantages in the winter, for reaſons that appear perfectly clear. It does not ſeem to have been of importance ſufficient for them to have defended at a great expence a narrow tract of coaſt againſt the natives; and, to confirm this idea, I have not heard of any Roman military way that has been diſcovered ſo far north as this. Theſe military ways ſeem to have been abſolutely neceſſary where there were winter ſtations, becauſe they formed a communication from one to another. Thoſe I have ſeen are ſo raiſed above the common ſurface of the ground, that they generally keep clearer of ſnow than any other place; and a ſmall number of well-armed and well-diſciplined men could upon thoſe ways have eaſily defended themſelves againſt very ſuperior numbers of Barbarians."

An account of the Roman camps of *Battle-dykes* and *Haerfauds*, with the military way extending between them, in the county of Forfar; by the rev. Mr. Jameſon of Forfar. April 23, 1785.

See Pl. VIII. "The camp of *Battle-dykes*[z] (vulgarly called *Black-dykes*) lies about three Engliſh miles north-eaſt from Forfar in the pariſh of *Oathlaw*, about a mile weſt from the pariſh church. It is finely ſituated on a large plain, flanked on the ſouth ſide by the marſhy grounds on the rivulet of *Lemno*. On the weſt it is partly guarded by a kind of moraſs. Its north-weſt corner reaches to the top of a hill called *Wolf-law*, whence there is a very extenſive proſpect of the country; but in this place the ramparts have been ploughed up. The camp would ſeem to have been defended on all ſides by two ramparts of ſtone and earth, with a ditch between them, except on part of the weſt ſide, where the moraſs lies, which does not appear to have been fortified in any other way than by nature. Proceeding eaſtward you obſerve the ſecond or outermoſt rampart from the firſt gate on the ſouth ſide, which is very diſcernible all the way round to the north-eaſt corner, except in one place, where they have been both effaced by the plough. There are two gates on the north and ſouth ſides of the camp, one only on the eaſt and weſt. From the extremity of the ſouthern rampart to the firſt gate are 292 paces, including part of the moraſs; thence to the ſecond gate 240, thence to the ſouth-eaſt corner 460; in all 992 paces. On the eaſt rampart, from the ſouth angle to the gate, are 312 paces, thence to the north angle 330; in all 642. All the ground within the camp has been ploughed. There is one large tumulus on the weſt ſide, riſing up in the plain, in a triangular form; two of the ſides are equal to each other, extending at the baſe 24 paces each; the other is one-third larger, being 36; in all, its circumference at the baſe is 84. This is evidently artificial, being formed entirely of gravel brought from a diſtance, as the ſoil is all around clayey. This tumulus is within the camp, facing the weſt gate on the ſouth ſide, perhaps an hundred paces from the gate. In a ſtraight line with the ſecond gate, forward on the ſouth ſide, and 90 paces without the gate, is another tumulus much larger, moſtly compoſed of ſuch ſtones as are generally found in cairns, and meaſuring 110 paces in circumference at the baſe. From this mound a cauſeway juts out ſouthward towards the rivulet. It has been carried on for 60 paces, is 10 paces in breadth, compoſed of earth and ſtones; but the deſign has not been carried on. It terminates in a place where probably there has been a druidical temple; as we there find three large ſtones, fallen over, in the order and of the ſize of thoſe that are generally found in theſe remains of heathen antiquity. This tumulus is vulgarly called *The Centry hillock*. A little way within the gate, rather towards tha eaſt, you find the baſe of another tumulus, conſiſting of ſuch materials as the laſt mentioned. The form of it has been ſomewhat ſquare. Here I perceived one ſtone that ſeemed to have been hewn. It goes by the name of *The King's Houſe*. Had not this been ſo far from the centre of the camp, one might have thought that it was the ſite of the *Prætorium*. There is ſtill another tumulus within the camp, ſmaller than any of the reſt, a little within the gate on the eaſt ſide, nearly on a line with it. In ſome places the ditch is ſtill very deep, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the moſt entire rampart being between 10 and 12 feet perpendicular. In one place where the

[z] See Maitland's Hiſt. of Scotland, p. 200, who ſays it is one of the largeſt Roman camps in Scotland, being above half a mile ſquare, and fortified with a double ditch and rampart.

ditch

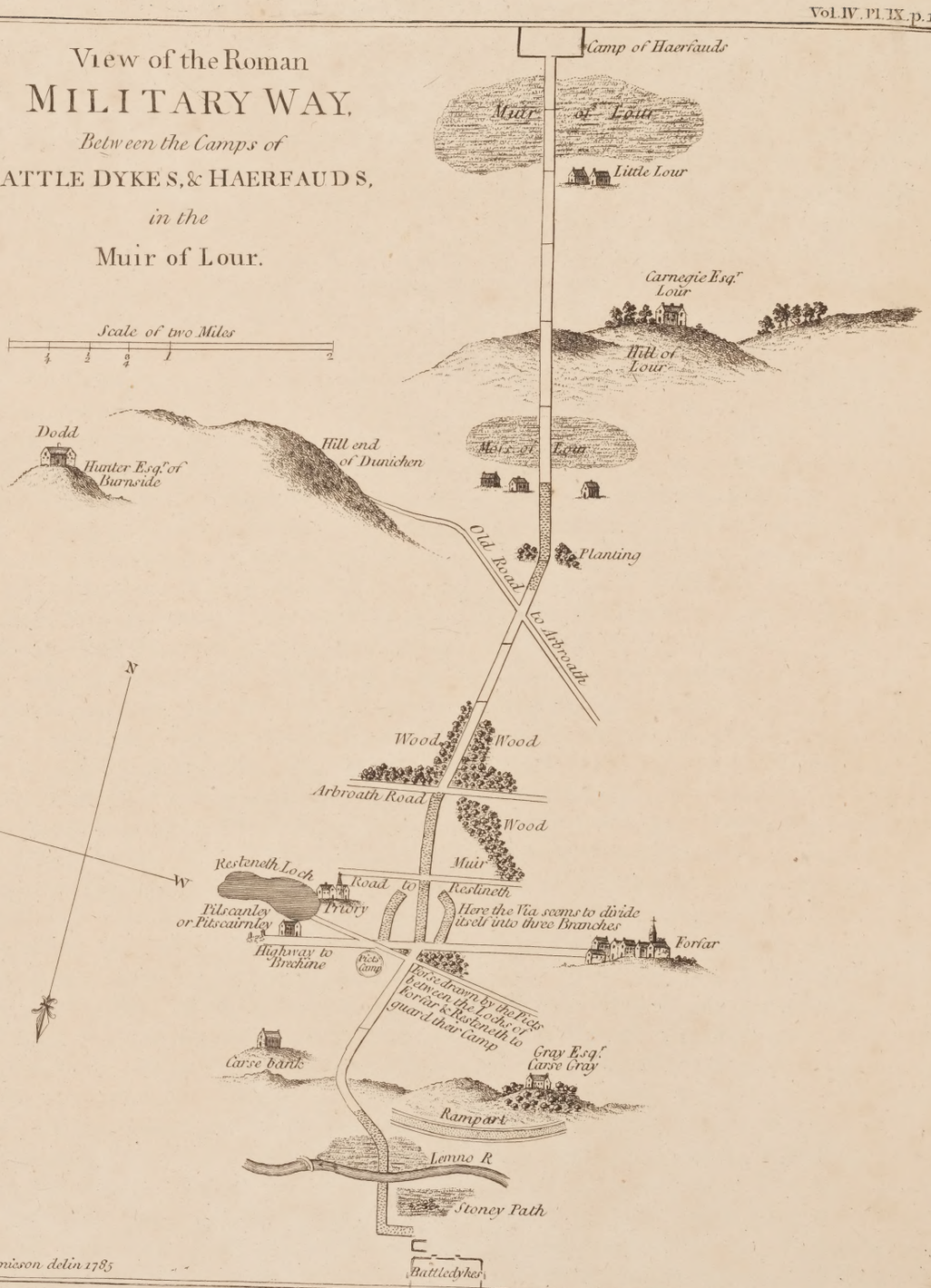
View of the Roman MILITARY WAY,

Between the Camps of

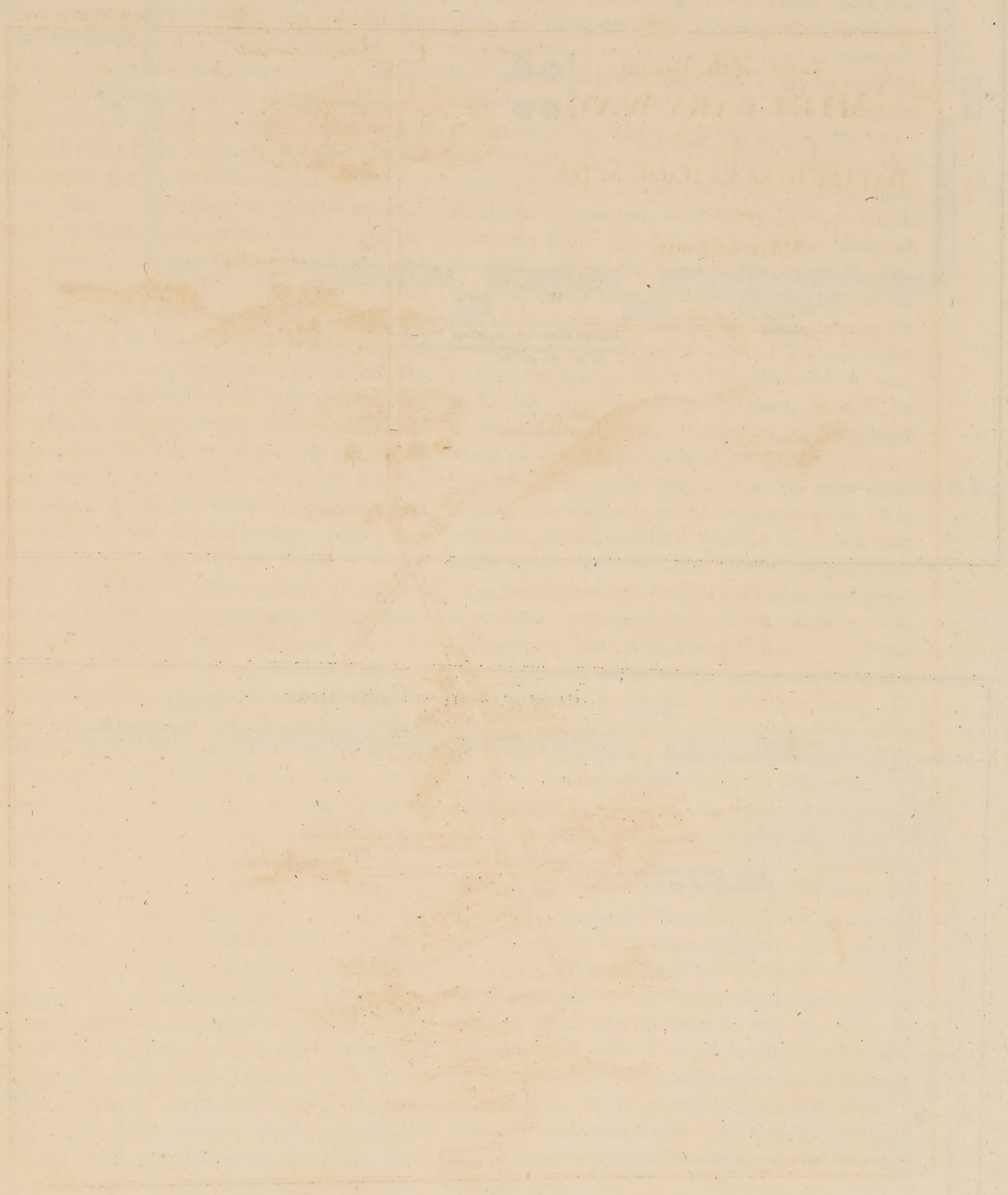
BATTLE DYKES, & HAERFAUDS,

in the

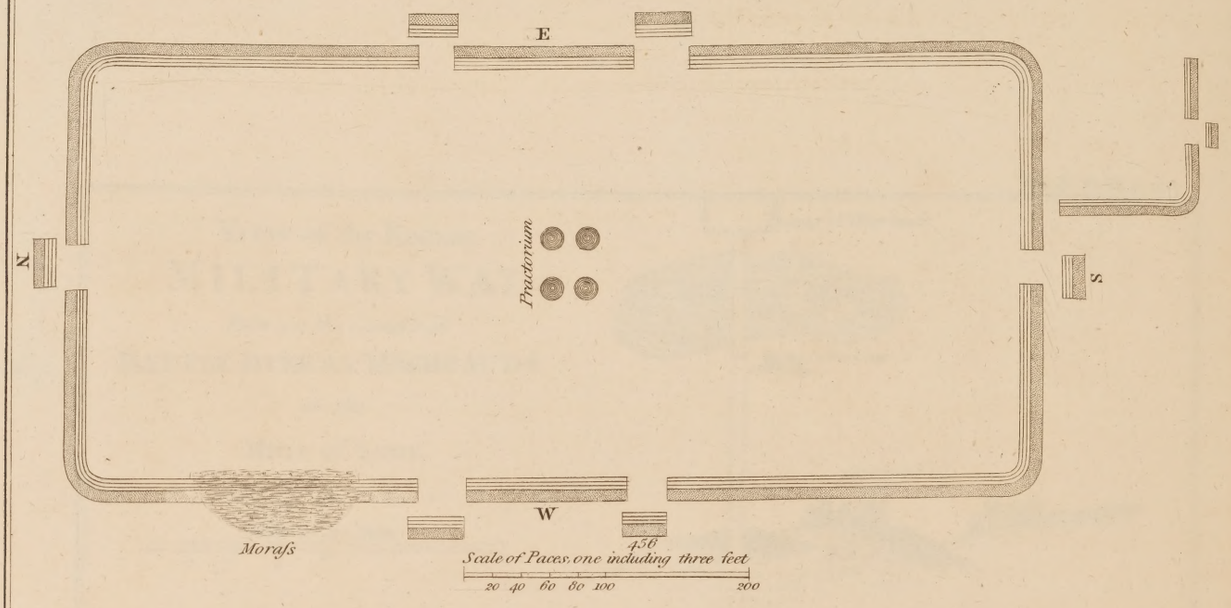
Muir of Lour.



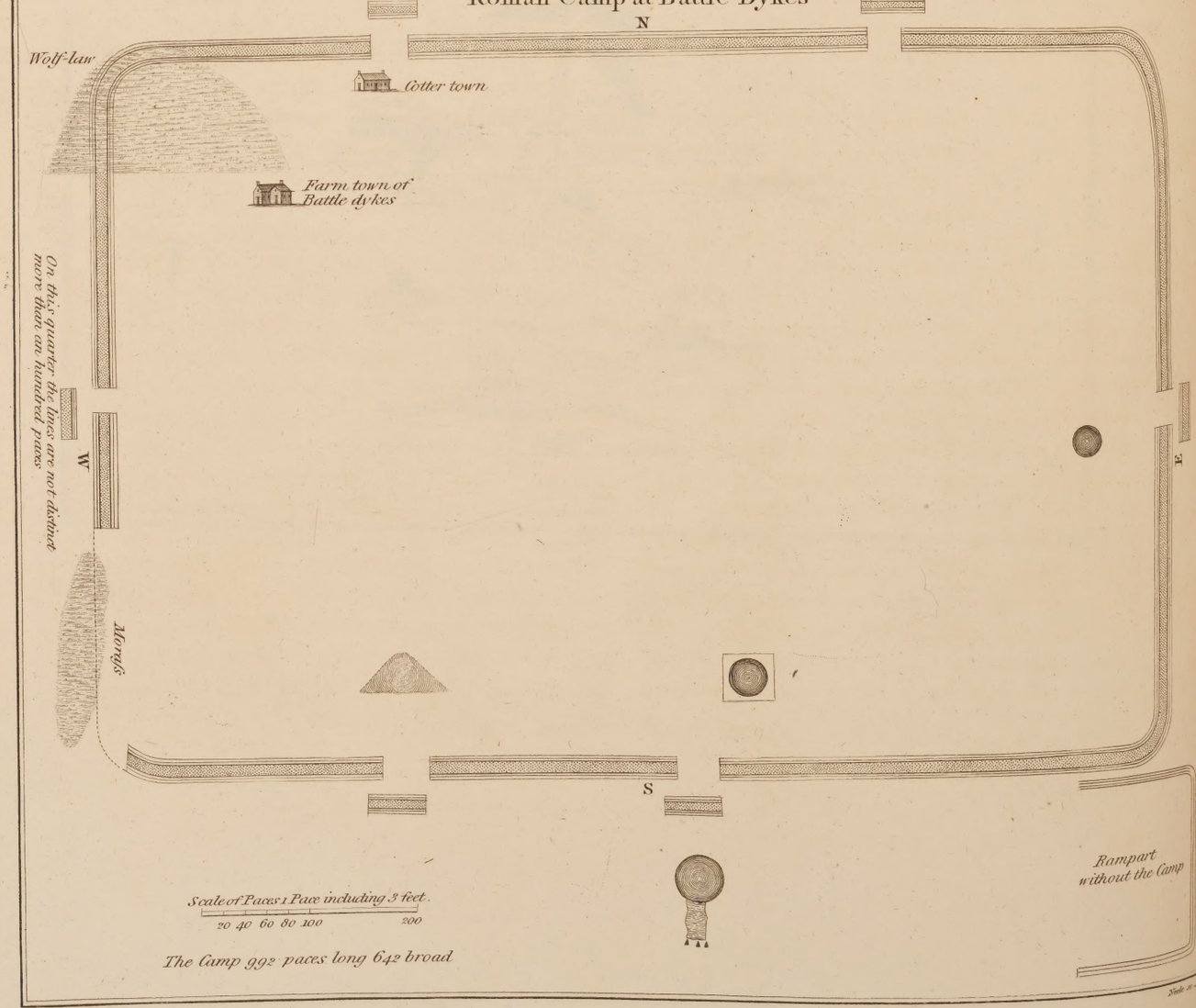
Joan. Jamieson delin 1785



Roman Camp in the Muir of Lour.



Roman Camp at Battle Dykes



ditch was nearly filled up, I meaſured both the ramparts and the ditch, and found that they extended between 14 and 15 paces.

" Parallel to the two ramparts, a few paces from the eaſtern extremity of the ſouth ſide, you perceive another rampart, which, after running a little way further eaſtward than the lines of the camp, runs ſouthward about 200 paces; then turns weſtward, where you loſe it, after tracing it for a conſiderable way very diſtinctly. It ſeems to have extended 120 paces to the weſt, by the tract that is diſcernible among the ridges. Whether this might be the camp of horſe I cannot pretend to ſay; only, although the rampart is conſtructed with ſtones and earth, like the reſt, it does not ſeem to have been ever ſo ſtrong, nor are there any remains of a ditch perceptible.

" From the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this rampart begins what I take to be a military way that has extended between the camps of Battle-dykes and Muir of Lours. Here it is compoſed of the ſame materials that are to be found every where elſe, rough, unpoliſhed ſtones (commonly called bullet-ſtones) and earth. After running a little way eaſtward it forms a ſharp angle, and turns ſuddenly down to the rivulet of Lemno. On the border of this *via militaris*, on a height immediately above the rivulet, are the remains of what would ſeem antiently to have been a fortification or military ſtation. There was indeed a cottage on this ſite, inhabited within the memory of man; but the thickneſs of the walls, and the different courſes of them, would ſeem to indicate, that it had in former times been more than a ſimple cottage, eſpecially as it went by the name of *Stony-paths*, which would almoſt aſſure us that it was found a ruined heap before the cottage was built. From the very brink of the rivulet, on the ſouth ſide, you perceive a broad cauſeway of irregular ſtones, mounting a ſteep hill, on which it holds a ſtraight line for more than a quarter of a mile. This road has indeed been covered from time to time with heaps of ſtones, thrown together from the adjacent fields. After running ſo far in a ſtraight line it takes a winding courſe towards the eaſt, paſſing by ſome fortifications on the hill, which it is neceſſary a little to deſcribe.

" On the north ſide of this hill, which is called *the hill of the Carſe*, you at firſt obſerve a large rampart with a ditch. On going further to the weſt, you diſtinctly perceive two ramparts, and in ſome places one would almoſt ſuppoſe there were three. The ditch is of unequal breadth, in ſome places 8, in others 10, and in other places 12 paces broad. The rampart at the baſe is about four yards in diameter at an average. After purſuing theſe ramparts for about half a mile, you loſe them altogether at a place where are the remains of ſome old buildings. Theſe ramparts evidently appear to have been raiſed at the ſame time with the camp formerly deſcribed; but it doth not ſeem that *they* had been a part of a camp; whether they have been meant as lines guarding a Roman ſtation on this hill, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, and thus ſhutting up all intercourſe between the two camps before mentioned, as it muſt effectually have done, I cannot preſume to ſay, but muſt leave them to the examination of more learned antiquaries. Near theſe lines, about a year ago, was found the head of a Roman ſpear. This I have never ſeen, as it was loſt through negligence; but, from the deſcription given of the metal and ſhape, it muſt have been Roman.

" The *via militaris* takes its courſe round theſe lines on the eaſt till both are loſt in a field lately incloſed. They were ploughed up within theſe few years, and the ſtones of the cauſeway taken for building a wall round the field. It came down in a ſtraight line, paſt the farm of Broom-knows, on the eſtate of Carſe-bank. Thence it takes its courſe through a plantation of firs. On leaving this it croſſes the high-way between Brechin and Forfar. Here it alſo croſſes a ditch and rampart, caſt up by the Picts under Feredith, for guarding their camp againſt an attack from the Scots under Alpin before the battle of Reſtenet. About half a mile eaſtward from the Roman way in this place was found on the top of the hill of Pitſcanley, a ſmall Roman ſpear, now in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Buchan. The *via*, after croſſing the Brechin road, is very diſcernible for near an Engliſh mile in a muir. In ſhort, it is to be found in a ſtraight line to the other camp, in general where the ground has not been ploughed. See Pl. IX.

" The camp in the Muir of Lour is about eight Engliſh miles diſtant from that of Battle-dykes. It is vulgarly called *Haerfauds*[a], which, I have been told, either in the Gaelic or rather in the Teutonic, ſignifies 'the ditches, trenches, or folds of the ſtrangers.' It is about a mile north from the Hynd caſtle. On the north and ſouth ſides it has only one gate. From the corner weſtward to the gate meaſures 162 paces, the ſame thence to the other curve, in all 324. To the firſt gate on the ſouth ſide (moving from north to ſouth) 290 paces; thence to the ſecond 166; thence to the extremity 270; in all 726. There is a kind of ſwamp or moraſs between the north-weſt angle and the firſt gate on the weſt ſide, where it doth not ſeem that the lines were ever completed. On the ſouth ſide there is ſomething that reſembles the camp of the horſe. It projects in the ſame manner, and exactly in the ſame direction, with that at Battle-dykes. It meaſures 105 paces on the weſt, the ſame number on the ſouth; but the eaſt ſide has been ploughed up; however, it doth not ſeem to have extended much if at all further, becauſe the end of the ſouth rampart of the great camp, and the gate, is exactly in the middle, being about 53 paces from each of the extremities. Both the rampart and ditch are ſmaller in this than thoſe of the camp adjoining. See Pl. VIII.

" The camp of Haerfauds hath only one rampart and ditch, and it does not appear ever to have had more, as the ground has never been ploughed, except part of that on the eaſt ſide; but the rampart is broader and higher than any of thoſe at Battle-dykes.

[a] q. d. the camp or incloſure of the army. Maitland, ubi ſup. He ſays it is of a parallelogram form about 800 yards by 400, fortified with a ſtrong rampart and ditch with ſix gates, each fortified in the ſame manner.

War dykes is another Roman camp nine miles from Battle dykes, about 400 yards ſquare with a rampart and ditch, plain on all but the ſouth ſide, where they have been levelled by the plough. (Ib.)

Commiſſary Maul thus deſcribes Haerfauds camp: " About eight miles from Brechin at *Karboddo*, a place belonging to the earl of Crawford, are to be ſeen veſtiges of a Daniſh camp with a rampart and ditch, vulgarly called *Norway dykes*."

dykes. From the bottom of the ditch, in its preſent ſtate, to the top of the rampart it may ſtill be about 15 feet perpendicular. I was told by a perſon who for thirty years paſt has been inſpector of that muir, that he diſtinctly recollects four large mounds that were exactly in the middle of the camp, in a ſtraight line between the north and ſouth gates; that theſe mounds were at a little diſtance from each other; and that, on the removal of them for the turfs and moſs they contained, there were no ſtones found in them, but that they were entirely formed of earth, in an artificial manner. It would ſeem that this had been the *Prætorium*.

"There are no veſtiges of the *via militaris* immediately near the camp. The firſt place where I have obſerved it is nearly three miles to the north. It is loſt wherever the ground has been broken up, but very diſtinct elſewhere. Though it is very evident that this was originally a Roman camp, tradition ſays, that it was poſſeſſed by the Picts in ſome of their wars with the Scots. The perſon who ſurveyed it with me declared, that, when the mounds before-mentioned were removed, he had ſeen a conſiderable number of pieces of old ſhoes among the earth, and that they were all ſquare toed, which would ſeem to confirm this tradition, as we cannot ſuppoſe them to have belonged to the Romans. It is probable they were left on the mounds, and in the courſe of ages overgrown with moſs. He alſo ſaid, that the remains of the Scottiſh camp were on a hill about a mile diſtant, which I have not yet had an opportunity of ſurveying. If this tradition is well founded, it would ſeem to refer to the reign of Alpin, as he was killed at no great diſtance from this place, according to our Scottiſh hiſtorians.

"The connexion eſtabliſhed between the two camps of Battle-dykes and Haerfauds, by means of the military way ſtretching between them, diſcovers the caution and judgment with which the Romans conducted themſelves in an enemy's country, and eſpecially in a country poſſeſſed by ſuch intrepid and impetuous enemies as the Caledonians; who, unleſs they had uſed every precaution, might have poured down their hills like a torrent, and carried deſtruction before them, without any previous warning. Theſe two camps thus connected, if we ſhall ſuppoſe them poſſeſſed at the ſame time, ſecured to them the whole breadth of the *Strath* or valley of Angus. That at Battle-dykes, ſituated about ſix miles Engliſh from the foot of the neareſt mountains, commanded ſuch an extenſive view, that there could be no deſcent from the mountains by daylight, for ten or a dozen miles in front, but it muſt have been perceived by every man in the camp. The other at Haerfauds, about ſeven or eight miles from the ſea, guarded the other ſide of the valley. It is one plain between the two camps, with a gentle and gradual aſcent to the ſouthern one, except where the Carſe-hill riſes up in the valley, and intercepts the view. But we may ſuppoſe the fortifications on this hill, whatever form they bore in their complete ſtate, were deſigned to prevent any inconvenience ariſing from the nature of this high ground as an intermediate poſt between the two camps, completing and preſerving the line of communication. A military way muſt have been peculiarly neceſſary and uſeful in a country which in its uncultivated ſtate muſt have been almoſt one continued moraſs; as is evident from the fenny nature of the ſoil, and the multitude of lakes and marſhes ſtill remaining. Had the Romans ſuſtained any loſs at the foot of the Grampians, they would immediately have betaken themſelves acroſs this *via militaris* to the ſouthern camp; which, among its other advantages, preſerved an open intercourſe with their fleet, which at this period may be ſuppoſed to have been moored in the river Tay, at ſuch a ſmall diſtance from it. From the hill on which Hynd caſtle ſtands, a mile ſouth from the camp, they would have a full view of the ſea; of their fleet, if lying near the mouth of the river; and of any other ſhips approaching the coaſt, long before they could reach it. As we know of no camp between Tay and thoſe of Battle-dykes and Haerfauds, except one on the north ſide of the river, at the confluence of Tay and Almond; and as it ſeems almoſt certain that the deciſive battle between Galgacus and Agricola was *not* fought at Galgachaw-Roſs-moor near Comric, where Gordon in his Itinerarium places it, but a great way farther eaſt, it is moſt probable that Agricola, inſtead of marching directly eaſtward by the foot of the mountains, firſt viſited his fleet at the mouth of the Frith of Tay, and thence marched towards the Muir of Lour; thence to Battle-dykes, onward till he came near Stonehaven, where it would ſeem the great battle deſcribed by Tacitus was fought. Or, perhaps, we may rather ſuppoſe that Agricola in one of his campaigns penetrated no further than the Tay; and that he began another by entering that part of the country now called Angus; proceeding gradually till he arrived at the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian mountains.

"Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, informs us, 'that in the ſixth year of his adminiſtration, when he was exploring the large communities beyond *Badotria* or the Frith of Forth, by means of his fleet, the ſame camp often contained foot, horſe, and mariners; that he was attacked in his camp, the guards ſlain, and the trenches entered; and that in the very gates of the camp a bloody encounter enſued, till the enemy was quite routed; and that the woods and marſhes ſerved for ſhelter to the fugitives.'

"There are ſeveral circumſtances in this deſcription, which evidently denote that Agricola was at this time on the north, or rather the eaſt ſide of Tay, and tend to ſhew that the final victory gained by him over Galgacus was towards the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian mountains. 1. By the *ampla civitas trans Badotriam ſita* cannot be underſtood the country of Fife for two reaſons: Firſt, becauſe *Badotria* ſignifying the Frith, if the country of Fife had been meant, it would have been more proper to have named them 'the cities or communities ſituated *upon* Badotria.' The ſecond is, that he informs us, 'that in his third year he diſcovered new people, by continuing his devaſtations through the ſeveral nations, quite to the mouth of the Tay,—*novas gentes aperuit, vaſtatis uſque ad Taum (æſtuario nomen eſt) nationibus.*' Now, it could not be ſaid with any propriety that Agricola in his ſixth year made new diſcoveries of *thoſe* that he had coaſted and conquered in his third. If then it is not Fife that is meant, we muſt underſtand Tacitus of thoſe countries now called

called Angus and Mearns[b], or the counties of Forfar and Kincardine. 2. It was 'by means of his fleet,' which ſhews, that in his expedition he always kept an open communication with his fleet. 3. 'The ſame camp often contained, &c. *iiſdem caſtris pedes, equeſque, et nauticus miles*, &c.' We do not find a ſingle camp weſtward of that in the Muir of Lour, to which this deſcription can apply with equal propriety. 4. His camp was forced—'*nocte aggreſſi inter ſomnum ac trepidationem*, &c.' As we have already ſeen that we muſt now conſider him as on the north of Tay, this part of the hiſtory will apply to all appearance very ſtrictly to the camp at Battle-dykes; for, not to inſiſt upon the name given it by tradition, which might either be imaginary or might ariſe from ſome event of a much later date, we have there two *cairns*, one of them very large, the one within the camp, the other only 90 paces without the gate, in every circumſtance reſembling thoſe wherein the antients uſed to inter their dead ſlain in battle. 5. Our hiſtorian tells us, that 'the woods and marſhes ſerved for ſhelter for the fugitives.' That Angus is perhaps, even in its cultivated ſtate, the moſt marſhy part of Scotland, is known to all who have paſſed through it; and that the greateſt part of Britain was at that time covered with wood, is ſtill better known. Even within two or three centuries there was a prodigious tract of wood for many miles weſt from the camp of Battle-dykes; the ſite of which ſtill retains the name of the *Forreſt-Muir*.

"From the manner in which Tacitus writes, he gives us reaſon to think that Agricola 'fixed his winter quarters in this part of the country,—and that in the beginning of the ſummer he ſent forward the navy, which, by committing devaſtations in ſeveral places, would not fail to ſpread terror;—putting himſelf at the head of his army lightly equipped; and that thus he arrived at the foot of the Grampian hills.' Had the final battle been fought near Comric, where theſe hills are at ſuch diſtance from the ſea, all the parading of a fleet, and all the deſolation accompliſhed by it, would have had little or no effect upon the Caledonians, ſituated upwards of 40 miles from it. We muſt therefore ſeek for a place where the encampment of the Caledonians upon the Grampian hills was at no great diſtance from the ſea; and where ſhall we find this, but where theſe mountains may be ſaid to bathe themſelves in its waves, at their eaſtern extremity?

"We ſhall only add one circumſtance more in confirmation of the foregoing hypotheſis, which is, the diſcovery that has lately been made of Roman granaries under-ground, upon the eſtate of colonel Duncan of Lundie, a few miles north-eaſt from Dundee; which makes it highly probable that Agricola fixed his winter quarters near this place."

Of the ſame opinion was Mr. Maitland, whoſe account of the Roman roads in Scotland we ſhall here ſubjoin:

"The chief military ways appear to have entered this kingdom at the rivulet of Sark in the exterior parts of Annandale, near the confluence of the rivers Eſk and Lid in Eſkdale; at Jedburgh in Teviotdale; and at Berwick at Tweedmouth.

"The firſt of them is the principal and moſt conſpicuous. Having left Cumberland, it croſſes the Sark and enters Scotland at the *Barrow*, and continues on weſtward to the *Birns*[u], a fortreſs conſiſting of two parts in Middleby pariſh. It then aſcends *Brunſwork* hill in a north-weſt direction for two miles to the two camps on the ſouth ſide of that hill[x]. By the weſt end of this hill it proceeds north, a vicinal way from it croſſing the country in a north-weſt direction, and croſſing the road from Lochmabar to Moffat about a mile north of the latter place, goes on to the river Nid or Nith, and along its eaſt ſide to *Tyber*'s caſtle[y], a Roman fort near Drumlanrig, and being joined by the Roman road from Elwin foot[z] goes on with it to the county of Air and æſtuary of Clyde. In its progreſs northward it leaves the town of Locherby on the weſt, and falling into the road to Moffat runs on to Dunwoody hill, where it is plainly to be ſeen, but a little further is loſt by the river Annan having altered its courſe. Reappearing ſoon after it becomes the common road to Moffat[a], and near Darnham-ſhaw paſſes on the eaſt ſide of a conſiderable Roman camp, fortified on the eaſt ſide by a rampart and moraſs, on the north and ſouth by a moraſs, and, without doubt, a rampart, and on the weſt by a high rampart and ditch; whence proceeding to Thirſlyholme it interſects the river Annan near its confluence with the rivulets of Moffat and Avon, and croſſing the plain, on the weſt ſide of the ſaid river, mounts Kirkby-rigg hill and runs up it to Ekerſtone-brae, the higheſt hill in all its courſe, and croſſing the ſummit, runs on and croſſes the river Clyde near its ſource at Clydeſburn houſe. It continues its courſe north to Newton, and hence winding eaſtward runs along the ſouth ſide of the Clyde, where it is plainly to be ſeen; and leaving the town of Crawford on the north ſide of that river, and turning the angle formed by the Clyde makes northward, and leaving Crawford on the weſt ſide of the river is loſt in the ploughed lands, but appears again aſcending Serrat hill, and deſcending down to the village of that name, whence winding eaſtward it becomes the common road for many miles on the ſouth ſide of Clyde, proceeding in a north-weſt direction to the town of Biggar, croſſing the moſs there, and falls in with the fort near the church. Here it divides, and one branch runs north-weſt to Graham's dike, and the other north-eaſt by Pentland hills, in the neighbourhood of which it is ſeen pointing to the ſtation at Cramund on the ſouth ſide of the Frith of Forth[b]. The main branch of the road from Biggar croſſes a ford in the Maidwin burn about three miles north-weſt from Biggar, and paſſing the villages of Lam-

[b] Of the ſame opinion was ſir James Dalrymple in his edition of the Britannia.

[x] Ib. Maitland ſuppoſes this name a corruption of *Binenſwork*: rather *Burghſwork*.

[z] This military way, before it leaves the paſs at the weſt end of the mountains, about one mile weſt of Duriſdeer, is ſecured at that paſs from Niddeſdale and Galloway by a ſmall but ſtrong ſquare fort. Ib. 193.

[a] Some workmen digging peats in May 1787, on *Errockſtane brae*, in the neighbourhood of Moffat, near the Roman cauſeway, one of them found ſomething that reſiſted his ſpade, which proved to be half a gorget or the plate of a ſtandard, of moſt beautiful workmanſhip, weight half an ounce, and ſemicircular, three-fourths of an inch broad and three inches wide, with a thin border about an inch broad on both ſides, and meeting outwards; in the border are the following letters, well cut, IOVI AVG, on one ſide, and on the other VOT. XX: from one end of this fragment ſtands out perpendicular to the centre a hollow piece about two inches long, cloſe at the other end. Gent. Mag. 1787, p. 540.

[b] Maitland, 193, 194.

[u] or Burrens, ſee p. 61.

[y] See before, p. 63. 66.

pert,

pert, Renſtruther, and the avenue of Lockhart houſe, runs through the ſtation called *Caſtle dikes* [c], and is afterwards loſt in arable ground till it appears again in Lanerk moor for a mile, and croſſing the Mouſe water, a little eaſt of the bridge, aſcends the hill, whereon it is frequently ſeen as high as Kilcudrey law, whence it appears in good condition for a great way: but being levelled by the plough for ſeveral miles it appears again near Over Cambuſnethan, near which it has the name of the Biggar road quite to Graham's dyke. There croſſing at the *Maiden caſtle* about two miles ſouth of Falkirk, and continuing its courſe through the great ſtation at Camelon, it goes on to Stirling, and joins the Roman ſtation on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, which is fortified with a rampart and ſpacious ditch; and though greatly defaced appears to be of Roman conſtruction. The deſtruction of this large ſtation, ſituate near the great Roman ferry acroſs the Bodotrian æſtuary, ſeems to have been owing to the erection of a beautiful work in the prætorium called the *King's Knock* or mount, for which all the works were levelled. This erection conſiſts of two octagonal eminences, one with, the other without a parapet ſurrounding a ſmall octagonal mount, whereon the kings of Scotland uſed to dine in public and amuſe themſelves. Hence the military way paſſes on the weſt ſide of Stirling caſtle, by the way at preſent called the *Craigforth* road or cauſeway to a place about half a mile weſt of the caſtle on the ſouth ſide of the river Forth, where it is highly probable was the Roman ferry. It went thence to Dunblane, near the north-eaſt of which town it appears plainly by the name of the *Old Road*, and croſſing the rivulet Allan near the Wood end, goes on, and croſſes both the new road made by government to Inverneſs by Crief through the highlands and the water of Knock a little below the bridge, and aſcending the eminence runs along the eaſt ſide of the Roman camp near the village of Ardoch. From thence it aſcends the hill, and paſſing on the weſt ſide of Redford village goes to the very ſtrong fort of *Kemp's caſtle* on the upper part of the hill, and paſſing within a few yards of its eaſt ſide runs down hill, and interſects the large Roman camp on an eminence at the mains of *Stageeth* near the ſouth bank of Ern. Deſcending the hill and croſſing the Ern it mounts the hill to *Innerpeffery*, near which it becomes the common road, and runs between the park walls of Gaſk, and, proceeding to Tipper moor, croſſes it and the river Almond, a little ſouth of the bridge; then going on to *Bertha*, which is about ſix miles north from Innerpeffery, paſſes along the north ſide of the ſtation. After croſſing the Tay over Bertha bridge it continues its courſe eaſtward between the *Golden caſtle*, a fort on the bank of Tay on the north, and a ſmall village called *Rome* on the ſouth. Continuing its courſe eaſtward it runs through the moor of *Upper Collen*, and leaving divers villages both on its north and ſouth ſides, goes on to *Camps Michael*, near which is a ſmall Roman fort on the ſouth bank of the Tay, and paſſing on the ſouth ſide of the houſe and park of *Byres* proceeds towards *Coupar* of Angus, leaving the manſion-houſe and village of *Delwin* on the north ſide of the Tay, where appears to have been a Roman ſtation. The cauſeway being loſt in the neighbourhood of Coupar is ſuppoſed to have run by the village of *Caſtleton*, where is a ſtrong oblong fort. After being loſt for ſeveral miles it appears again on the ſouth ſide of the village of *Riddy*, and entering the moor becomes the common road for half a mile, pointing to the town of *Kenymoor*, about one mile to the eaſtward. This is the laſt time Mr. Maitland could diſcover its courſe eaſt or north; however by its eaſtern direction it muſt have proceeded to the large camp to the eaſtward called *Battle dykes* [d], one of the largeſt in Scotland, it having been ploughed up in its courſe through it. Some faint veſtiges of it appear in *Brechin* moor, pointing to the manſion-houſe of *Kethick*, near to the eaſt ſide of which about nine miles from Battle dikes is a Roman camp called the *War dikes* [e]. Though the cauſeway does not appear to the eaſt of Kethick, it muſt have paſſed near the town of *Fettercairn*, in Mearnes, and near the village of *Balmain* three-quarters of a mile ſouth of that town on the Brechin road, where is a beautiful Roman fort, erected to guard the weſtern road from *Cairn croſs* mountains, and prevent incurſions acroſs the mountains from the north, as the ſtrong fort on the north ſide of *Turder burn* defended the eaſtern way from the ſouthern mount. From *Balmain* it cannot be doubted that the road proceeded to the manſion-houſe of *Fordun* five miles off, where is another fort, and near it a larger fortreſs or ſtation. Hence it muſt have gone to or near the large camp on *Urie* hill about three miles north-weſt from *Stonehaven*, which is the largeſt camp Mr. Maitland ſaw or heard of in Scotland, and anſwers to Tacitus' deſcription of the ſcene of the deciſive battle between Agricola and Galgacus. In the antient *Horeſtia* were not fewer than eight large camps or Roman ſtations [f].

"The ſecond Roman road entered Scotland at *Berwich* on Tweed (which being ſituated on a peninſula was probably a ſtation), and having croſſed *Coldingham* moor in a northern direction paſſed *Old Cambus*, probably ſo called from *Old Camp*, to *Dunbar*, where tradition ſays was a Roman camp: thence weſtward to the camp on the north-eaſt end of *Camphill*, a mile and an half north-eaſt from *Haddington*, which fortreſs was ſtrong, and fortified on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth ſides with triple ramparts and ditches, and on the north by the perpendicular rock. The road runs hence weſt, and faintly appears on the weſt of *Muſſelburgh*, and proceeds north-weſt to *Leith* croſſing the river of that name at the end of the *Weigh-houſe wynd*, where it was diſcovered about fifty years ſince, under the foundation of Leith pier. Thence it proceeded to the conſiderable marine Roman ſtation at *Cramond*, and thence weſtward appearing on the moor of *Ehlin*, and proceeding in its weſtern direction not to Edinburgh but ſouth by the eaſt end of the *Pentland* hills, on the north ſide of which it is ſeen leading to the brook, joins *Graham's dyke* near *Kinneil*, about a mile weſt of *Borrowſtouneſs* [g].

"The third Roman road entering Scotland at *Jedburgh* runs in a northern direction croſs the Tweed near its confluence with the Etrick, and aſcending the *Rink* hill runs on the weſt ſide of *Gallow* water

[c] Gordon, p. 19, has greatly miſtaken the courſe of the Roman road to Biggar.
[d] Before deſcribed, p. 152.
[e] Of which ſee note, p. 153.
[f] Maitland, p. 195—200.
[g] Ib. 202, 203.

and

and through *Boſthwick* moor and by the caſtle undoubtedly to Pentland hills, and joined the Roman roads from *Peebles* and *Biggar* at the eaſt end of the ſaid hills, whence they went on together to Cramond. This road, which differs from the other military ways in Scotland in its form, has two ridges with a ditch between them, and is called the *Peehts* or *Picts work dike* [h].

"The laſt Roman road enters Scotland on the eaſt ſide of the Eſk from Netherby by croſſing the river Lid and proceeding through *Canonby* moor, where it is plainly to be ſeen croſſing the Eſk, about one mile and a half below *Langholm* bridge: then taking another weſtern direction, croſſes the rivulet of *Walhop* near *Millholm*, and continuing its courſe along the weſt ſide of the hill of that name, goes on to the camp of *Caſtle over* in Eſkdade moor, and ſo to Peebles, and falling in with the Roman roads from Boſthwick and Peebles accompanies them to Cramond. This is the *Catrail* before deſcribed, p. 36, from Gordon, who miſtook it for a *boundary* as well as another of the ſame name and form a conſiderable way to the eaſtward, though both reſembled in their conſtruction the laſt deſcribed road or Picts work dike, not far from it. The true name is *Catrait*, q. d. the *battle* or *military way*.

"Whether any Roman road ran from the ferry over the Forth at Cramond, to which we have ſeen three of theſe tended, is not clear. One, however, ran along the eaſt coaſt of *Angus* through *Montroſe* croſs the *S. Eſk* at *Inchbrake*, where it was diſcovered in digging foundations, and terminating a little to the northward, and being vulgarly called *Mitchel Scot's cauſeway*, and ſuppoſed made by his enchantments [i]."

[h] Maitland, p. 204.

[i] Ib. 204, 205.

THE Editor having underſtood ſome time ago, that the Britiſh Antiquaries were indebted for the diſcovery of *Julius Agricola*'s large camps in Scotland, to the ſagacious and ſucceſsful reſearches of General Melvill at an early period of his life, applied to the General for ſome information on the ſubject; and he was pleaſed to furniſh him with the following circumſtantial and very ſatisfactory narrative, with uſeful notes thereon.

" IN Autumn 1751, captain Robert Melvill (now lieutenant-general) having been at Edinburgh on the recruiting ſervice for his Majeſty's 25th regiment of foot then ſtationed in the ſouth of Ireland, had occaſion to make a viſit at Pennycuik, the ſeat of ſir John Clerk, bart. at about 9 miles ſouthward from Edinburgh, in the abſence of which gentleman, his eldeſt ſon (the late ſir James) entertained captain Melvill with a ſight of ſeveral remarkable articles of antiquity, amongſt which was a double-edged cut and thruſt dagger, of mixed metal, ſaid to be a Roman *gladius* [a], and to have been dug up in or near the remains of a Roman work in Scotland.

" Capt. Melvill having not only inſpected and examined this weapon, on the ſuppoſition of its having been a legionary ſword, but alſo handled and wielded it with different motions, and in various poſtures, he was led to conſider immediately, in what manner the Roman legions ought to have been arranged in order of battle, for the beſt uſe of ſuch ſhort ſwords and their other arms for offence and defence; when there ſpeedily reſulted to him the perſuaſion of an arrangement very diſſimilar to *that* which had been imagined by Patrizi of Ferrara, above 200 years ago, adopted ſoon after by Juſtus Lipſius, in his *Milicia Romana* without naming him; and ſince followed, with little variation, by all the writers who had either briefly touched on, or more largely treated of the military branch of Roman antiquities, as captain Melvill found afterwards by having recourſe during ſome months to moſt of their writings, and by conſulting many officers who had formed their ideas on what had been publiſhed.

" Theſe incidents, however, with the conſequences of them, not relating immediately to the ſubject of this narrative, have been only mentioned to ſhew what was the origin of the curioſity and inveſtigations of captain Melvill on this point, and other *deſiderata* [b] reſpecting the Roman art of war by ſea and land, which, abſtractedly from the illuſtration that a right knowledge of them might afford, on ſome of the moſt important, but leaſt underſtood events in the hiſtory of that great people, might, he conceived, furniſh ſome moſt uſeful lights on the principal points of war, to military men capable of applying them with a due allowance for the change in arms and ſome other particulars.

" In the beginning of ſummer 1754 having returned to Scotland from Dublin, where the 25th regiment made part of the garriſon, he ſoon after, in company with two brothers of the aforementioned gentleman [c], who were not only very ingenious and intelligent, but extremely curious in their diſpoſitions, made a walking tour through a great part of the country from Edinburgh by the Weſt Highlands to Fort William, acroſs to the eaſtern ſhore at Fort George, and then ſouthward to Montroſe, from which through Angus weſtward into Perthſhire, and thence returned to Edinburgh.

" Although they had begun their route with tracing the *Vallum Antonini*, called Graham's Dyke, with all its *caſtella*, or poſts between its terminations at the rivers Forth and Clyde, and been very inquiſitive on the ſubject of military antiquities throughout the reſt of their tour, yet, excepting ſome remains of *caſtella* (being earthen redoubts of a ſquare or rectangular form), and the veſtiges of a ſmall intrenched camp at Dealgin-Roſs in the head of Strath-Ern [d], captain Melvill had not ſeen any remains

[a] This ſword, although not formed with ſtraight edges from the middle thickneſs along its length, as moſt of the Roman *gladii* appear from their coins and ſculpture to have been, but made with ſwelling edges, running to a ſharp point, ſerved equally for a juſt foundation of reaſoning, as if it had been a real Roman *gladius*; but, on farther reflection, general Melvill is become very doubtful, whether any of the ſwords of mixed metal (copper, &c. hardened), however much reſembling in form, can be held to have been the legionary *gladii*: Firſt, becauſe the term iron *(ferrum)* was commonly, if not always, uſed reſpecting their ſubſtance. Secondly, that thoſe of mixed metal have been found as much in countries where the Romans never were, ſuch as Ireland and the northern parts of Europe, as in thoſe they had ſubdued; whereas fewer of ſuch ſwords of mixed metal have been found in Italy, where they ought moſt to abound, had they been the common weapon of the Roman ſoldiers. Thirdly, that the Roman *gladius* preſerved at *Portici*, in the muſeum of the king of Naples, is of iron, and was probably hardened like ſteel, but is now in ſo frail a ſtate, that it lies upon cotton in a narrow box, and is not ſuffered to be touched, but only viewed through a glaſs cover. And laſtly, that Signor Camillo Paderni (the keeper of that collection) informed general Melvill in 1776, that he had made many attempts to procure a true Roman ſword for his old maſter the king of Spain, by ſearches in ſepulchral monuments, and other probable places for finding them, but that ſuch as have been found were in their blades ſo much diſſolved in flakes of ruſt, that they could not be brought away in any proper form. It is not here meant to be underſtood, that no ſwords of mixed metal have ever been found in Italy, but only that they were not the common *gladii* for fighting; and in this opinion, James Byers, eſq. at Rome, a moſt ingenious and experienced antiquary, concurred with general Melvill, at the very time when he made a preſent to him of a handſome drawing of a ſword of mixed metal, and elegant form, marked along its blade with the name of *Commodus* in letters of ſilver; but this he very reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been only an ornamental weapon. Mr. Byers farther informed general Melvill, that he ſaw in Italy a *gladius*, of which the hilt or handle, being of mixed metal, was entire, but that only a very ſhort portion of the blade, which was iron, remained in it, and was very ruſty. Upon the whole, it ſeems extremely probable, that ſword-blades of mixed metal hardened, were in uſe among the European nations, both before and ſince the *gladii* of ſteel, or iron hardened, were the chief offenſive weapons of the Roman heavy-armed infantry.

[b] Which regarded, beſides the *true* legionary order of battle, their engines of war; their cordage made of the ſinews of animals; their methods of beſieging; ſome remarkable marches, amongſt which, Hannibal's paſſage of the Alps; their moſt celebrated fields of battle, and diſpoſitions of the troops made on them; conſtruction of the beſt fortifications; the form of their war-gallies, and manner of rowing them, with their methods of ſea-fighting, &c.; points which ſeemed to him to be either unknown or miſrepreſented.

[c] John Clerk, of Eldin, eſq. a gentleman of well-known genius and literature, and Mr. Matthew Clerk (one of his Majeſty's engineers), a young officer of great ſpirit, excellent diſpoſitions, and the moſt promiſing abilities, who fell bravely in the unfortunate attack againſt the French at Ticonderago in July 1758.

[d] This camp, well ſituated in a ſmall plain, bordered on the weſt and north ſides by the rivers of Ruchel and Erne at their junction, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ſouthward from the kirk of Comerie, might probably have been *that* in which the 9th legion, then weak, being poſted in front of the reſt of Agricola's army, ſuppoſed to be then in two great diviſions, one near the *caſtellum* of Ardoch at the brook of Knaig, which falls into the river Allan, and the other at Inverpeffry, on the right of the river Erne, in the pariſh of Strathgeth, at about ſix miles aſunder, was fiercely attacked by the Caledonians of the oppoſite mountains and vales, who were at laſt repulſed. This incident happened in the ſixth campaign of Agricola in Britain, and the fourth in Scotland; ſo that a prevailing notion of the country people there ſome time ago reported to general Melvill by M. de la Rochette, the eminent geographer, who travelled that country with the much-regretted

mains of works which could be concluded to be certainly Roman; for the ring poſts (generally ſmall and circular intrenchments on the tops of the hills, or other eminences, ſometimes miſtaken for Roman camps) were only the faſtneſſes made by the natives, and as common in countries into which the arms of Rome never penetrated, as in thoſe conquered by them; being in general nothing but places of temporary ſecurity, to which the neighbouring inhabitants retired in caſes of ſudden danger from external invaſions or inteſtine commotions[e].

"After his return to Edinburgh, having betaken himſelf to an attentive peruſal of the life of Julius Agricola, written by his ſon-in-law Tacitus; having conſidered what that eminent hiſtorian has ſaid of the operations of that Roman general in Scotland; and combining what relates to the two laſt campaigns with the nature of the country, and the REASON of WAR[f],—he was ſoon convinced that Agricola muſt have had it for his firſt and principal object, to penetrate from the ſouth acroſs the middle and weſtern part of the Lowlands of Scotland; and after having paſſed the Forth, at or above the preſent poſition of Stirling, to take poſſeſſion of the intermediate country between that river and the Tay, as affording, eſpecially in its higher part, the beſt poſitions for the general aſſemblage of his forces, attended with the following advantages of eſſential importance;—firſt, to retain a ſafe communication with the ſouthern country in his rear, which had already ſubmitted, and from which he probably drew many neceſſaries for his army;—ſecondly, to command ſufficiently all that tract which was ſituated on his right between thoſe two rivers, and reaches to the eaſtern ſhore of Fifeſhire;—thirdly, to be within a proper diſtance, by his *caſtella*[g] and out-poſts, to check the Caledonians on the ſkirts of the mountains, and in the vales which lay on his left and that part of his front which was contiguous to it;—and laſtly, to be within reach of ſecuring a fit paſſage for his army at ſome place of the Tay where fordable, above the preſent ſituation of Perth, whenever ſuch a forward movement ſhould become expedient or neceſſary.

"That farther, Julius Agricola, after having ſufficiently ſecured that interval of country between thoſe rivers with *caſtella* or ſtations properly guarded and having due communication with each other, muſt have had for his next and ultimate object, as capt. Melvill conceived, to advance with the remainder of his forces (*expedited* or lightened of all baggage that could be ſpared), paſs the Tay, and proceed in the ſubduing of ſuch parts of the country lying to the eaſt and north, as were acceſſible, inhabited, cultivated, and in other reſpects meriting or juſtifying the hazard and toils of a conqueſt.

"That it was on theſe grounds of reaſoning captain Melvill had concluded that the Roman general, after having taken the aforeſaid precautions, and previouſly explored the eaſtern coaſt by his fleet having marines[h] on board, and accompanied by a detachment of his troops marching northward along ſhore, did move in the beginning of his laſt or ſeventh campaign (after again ſending on his fleet to annoy and plunder along the eaſtern coaſt) with his main force from his camp or camps between Strath-geth and Strath-allan, and traverſing Strath-Ern to the north-eaſt croſſed the Tay, and thence took his route through the generally level country in the eaſtern part of Perthſhire, and in Angus, named Strathmore, lying on the ſouth ſide of the eaſtern part of the mountains called the Grampian Hills, which range from Loch-Lomond on the weſt to the eaſt coaſt in the county of Kincardine.

"The text of Tacitus, although too ſummary, and not furniſhing ſuch a circumſtantial detail of the march and operations of Agricola, before and after the battle againſt *Galgacus*[i], as would have rendered

regretted ſir James Macdonald, that this camp had been caſt up by Roman ſoldiers who had taken Jeruſalem, might, with reſpect to time, be well founded, as that city was taken by Titus about the 70th year of the Chriſtian æra, and Agricola was not ſent by Veſpaſian to South Britain until eight or nine years afterwards, carrying perhaps with him part of the troops which had ſerved in Judea.

[e] General Melvill believes that the *oppida*, or forts uſed by the Britons, in Kent, as deſcribed by Julius Cæſar, were of this ſort; but at that time chiefly made in woods, and ſtrengthened by felled trees laid round them (in the manner of the modern *abbatis)* in caſes of imminent danger. There remain a great number of theſe round or oval intrenchments throughout England, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of it;—but beſides being generally (if not wholly) cleared of ſurrounding wood, many of them have ſuffered alterations by lapſe of time, and alſo by the hands of ſucceſſive occupiers after the Britons, as the Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c. And although their forms did not well correſpond with the rectangular or ſquare-like *caſrametation* of the Romans, it muſt not be therefore concluded, that Roman parties or detachments might not have occaſionally occupied and encamped in them, as the Britons and their ſucceſſive invaders ſince the total retreat of the Roman forces in the beginning of the fifth century, might in like manner ſometimes take poſt and pitch their tents in the remains of Roman intrenchments; hence it evidently follows, that although the diſcovery of coins, utenſils, and arms, or fragments of theſe articles, in any intrenchment, may be well allowed as a preſumptive, yet it muſt not be conſidered as a deciſive proof, by what nation theſe works were firſt conſtructed.

[f] RAISON DE GUERRE; that is, Reaſon applied to the art, or rather the ſcience of war; for a French writer moſt juſtly obſerves, "that WAR is a *trade* to the ignorant, but a *ſcience* for the ſkilful."

[g] Of which ſome in the range between the Forth and Tay are ſtill viſible—the moſt conſiderable is that at Ardoch, about 10 miles northward from Stirling, which, by its remains, ſeems to have been the principal ſtation of the chain of them which Agricola had conſtructed acroſs the iſthmus between the Forth and Tay, was extremely well ſituated, as well as ſtrongly fortified by ſeveral ramparts and ditches, and large enough in its area to contain a cohort.

[h] *Nauticus Miles*, perhaps a land-ſoldier ſerving on the occaſion on board a ſhip of war, and therefore called a marine or ſea-ſoldier.

[i] A name importing in Gaelic or Celtic, without the latinized termination *us*, "Gaelic-leader;" but on what particular place he had from reaſons of neceſſity or expediency aſſembled the Caledonians in arms to give battle to the Romans at the *Mons Grampius* (which according to a very uſual ſenſe in Latin, may denote the whole chain or range of the Grampian hills, which, if taken from Loch-Lomond on the weſt in a north-eaſt direction to its extremity near the ſea, between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, extends above 110 miles) can never be aſcertained until ſome remains or other proofs ſuiting the ſituation deſcribed by Tacitus ſhall be diſcovered; for the inveſtigation of which, the grounds to be adopted as principles ſeem to be chiefly the following:—firſt, that Galgacus had aſſembled the armed Caledonians on the ſide and ſummit of ſuch a part of the Grampians, as Agricola, independently of the ill effects to be expected from his ſeeming to avoid battle, could not leave his enemy in full force poſſeſſed of, with ſafety to the ſubdued country, and to the preſerving of his communication with it, but was obliged to try to defeat and diſperſe them, before he could either hope to receive the quiet ſubmiſſion of the reſt of the inhabited country, or to retain ſecurely what he had acquired. Secondly, that the poſition taken by Galgacus was ſuch as, according to Tacitus, muſt have been moſtly in a moderate declivity, from the ridge to the bottom of no great height, and very fit for exhibiting a favourable ſhow of his forces, as well as for receiving with great advantage the attack of the Romans. Thirdly, that there was, between his poſition and the front of the Roman intrenched camp, an interval of the loweſt ſkirts of the hill, or other ground, ſo far level or plain in its ſurface as to admit of the evolutions or rapid movements of his *(covinarii* or) fighters in war-cars and horſemen. Fourthly, that the Roman camp (fit to contain their united army), which moſt probably was rectangular with one of its two longeſt ſides fronting the enemy, had been placed at ſuch a diſtance on ground ſufficiently level and convenient for water, as, while it ſhould admit of a ſhort advance for the attack, was yet diſtant enough from the higher grounds poſſeſſed by the enemy to be free from too much alarm or annoyance in the night. Fifthly, that, *cæteris paribus*, ſome hill or hills projecting from the Grampian range towards the country, and nearly agreeing with the deſcription by Tacitus, more eſpecially if their antient Celtic names ſhould bear any ſignification

dered his laſt campaign quite intelligible, yet ſeemed in all the principal points to accord ſo far with what captain Melvill had ventured to infer from the *data* he had aſſumed, that he concluded, that ſome veſtiges of intrenched camps, made and occupied by Agricola's army advancing or retiring through that tract ſuppoſed to be the region of the *Horeſtii*, might ſtill be diſcernible on heaths and other places where they had not been effaced by the culture of the ſurface; he therefore had recourſe to the *Itinerarium* of Mr. Gordon, to a work of ſir Robert Sibbald, and to the writings of ſuch other Scottiſh Antiquaries as he could meet with; but not having found from them the ſmalleſt hints for the belief that any ſuch camps exiſted, or that the laſt battle of Agricola againſt the Caledonians had happened beyond the Tay, near the eaſtern part of the Grampian mountains, he made his next inquiry of the particular engineer [k], who he underſtood had juſt ſurveyed all that part of the country for the general map of Scotland, then in courſe of execution by order of Government, but had the mortification to learn from him, that although he had been very deſirous, according to directions received, to obſerve and delineate all traces whatever of intrenchments, or other military works; yet he had ſeen none, and indeed was poſitive that none did then exiſt of a rectangular and Roman-like form.

"Captain Melvill was, however, ſo impreſſed with the great probability that ſome of Agricola's camps, in his march or counter-march beyond the Tay, muſt yet be diſcoverable, that he ſoon went on a viſit to Panmure in Angus, the ſeat of the laſt earl bearing that title, in order to make inquiries of the many gentlemen of the county who reſorted there; but not having been able to get any information in the leaſt encouraging, but always referring him to the circular poſts, or other remains, held to be of the Picts or Caledonians [l], and the time of his intended ſtay being almoſt elapſed, he began to deſpair of ſucceſs, when a neighbouring gentleman (Mr. Erſkine of Kirkbodie) having come to dine at lord Panmure's, and being aſked by captain Melvill his common queſtions relating to remains of old intrenchments, or other works, ſuppoſed to be Roman, he firſt mentioned, as others had done, the known poſts on hills, &c.; but, on being told that the camps of Agricola muſt have been much larger, and in as far as the ground would conveniently permit, of rectangular forms, as alſo on the level parts of the country, he anſwered, that there were ſome ſimilar remains in a heath near his houſe, on its weſt ſide, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a work of the Picts, but by the country people called the *Harefaulds*, with a ridiculous notion that it had been originally a fold or encloſure for confining hares [m]. Thither captain Melvill went next day (Auguſt 8), and to his great joy found, very viſible, the greateſt part of a *vallum* and ditch, with gates of the uſual breadth of a ſtreet in a Roman camp, and each of them covered by a fit traverſe or breaſt-work, quite obſervable. Convinced as he was that this camp, lying at four miles diſtance, ſouth-eaſt from Forfar, was one which had been made and occupied by a large diviſion of Agricola's army, moſt probably on his return into the country of the *Horeſtii* after his victory, to take up winter quarters, he became ſo confident that he ſhould be able to diſcover remains of other camps at fit intervals from each other, in the line of Agricola's advancing march along the vale of Strathmore, that he reſolved, as time preſſed, to examine the country himſelf.

"That accordingly, having two days after left Panmure very early in the morning on horſeback, and attended only by a ſervant, he went to breakfaſt at Brechin; whence, being obligingly accompanied by Mr. Molliſon, ſince provoſt or chief magiſtrate of

ſignification relative to the event, ſeem to claim a preferable inveſtigation. Sixthly and laſtly, that were there actual remains of at leaſt ſome parts of the Roman *vallum* and ditch, fragments of arms, Roman and Scottiſh (which laſt appear to have been pointleſs broad ſwords, ſmall ſhields or targets, and darts for throwing), ſmall *tumuli*, cairns, or other marks of ſlaughter and promiſcuous burials, as probably happened on that occaſion, to be found on ſuch hill or hills, they would afford the higheſt certainty that can be expected. The probability that the battle in queſtion was fought on the ſkirts of an eaſtern part of the Grampians not far from the ſea ſhore, joined with ſeveral ſtrong indications that one had happened in a probable ſituation at Kempſtone Hill, has induced the learned and ingenious earl of Buchan to conclude that this was the place of the battle between Agricola and Galgacus, as appears by two letters of his lordſhip ſigned Albanicus, and publiſhed in N° XXXVI. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; but, however ably his noble friend has ſupported his opinion, general Melvill finds himſelf obliged to conjecture both from the locality and the remains, that the conflict there has been between the Scotch and the Daniſh, or other northern invaders; and it is remarkable how much the proofs from *tumuli* and burying places agree with thoſe found in Galry-Muir, in Fifeſhire, near St. Ford, the ſeat of the Hon. Alexander Lindeſay, eſq.; where a victory was certainly obtained over the Danes;—ſo certain, that ſome of the deſcendants of thoſe who had eſcaped and found ſhelter among the neighbouring Scotch, have been very diſtinguiſhable by their names. As for his lordſhip's judgment that Rae-dykes, at about two miles northward from Ury, the ſeat of Robert Allardice Barclay, eſq. member for the county of Kincardine, could not be *that* occupied by Agricola's forces immediately before the battle, general Melvill perfectly agrees with his lordſhip; for, when in company with the worthy proprietor and his reſpectable friend lord Monboddo, he had viewed that camp in the ſummer of 1777, he had been, from every circumſtance, of the ſame opinion. Mr. Barclay having been pleaſed very obligingly, in the following year, to tranſmit to general Melvill a very accurate drawing, from an actual ſurvey, of the camp called Rae-dykes, it was inſerted in the XXXVIth Number of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. General Melvill concludes with the ardent wiſh of an antiquary, that ſome military, or other competent inquirers, having more leiſure and better ſight than he has, may purſue and finally aſcertain this *deſideratum*; not contenting themſelves with exploring the ſkirts of the Grampian Hills in their eaſtern diviſion, between the Tay and the ſea, but if unſucceſsful there, carrying their reſearches along the ſides of hills to the northward, and not neglecting Mormond in Banfſhire, from the improbability of the battle having happened there; nay, ſhould all reſearches up and beyond the Tay prove to be fruitleſs, the ſkirts of the Grampians on the weſt ſide of it, and bounding Strath-Ern, ought not to be neglected.

[k] That gentleman, who was a native of Jerſey or Guernſey, died ſoon after the circumſtance mentioned; from whoſe overſight it is not wiſhed that any inference ſhould be drawn to his diſadvantage; he might have been, in general, very careful in the execution of his duty, and yet overlook or miſtake the nature of the veſtiges of the camps; as, at the time of his ſurvey, they were totally unknown or miſunderſtood in the country; whereas they were no ſooner aſſerted by captain Melvill to have been Roman, than they became a topic of curioſity and converſation every where near them.

[l] Particularly to two hills, called the White and Brown *Cathertunn*, near to each other, and only at the diſtance of about four or five miles north-weſt from Brechin, of which the former has been fortified with a great rampart of an oval figure in looſe ſtones, and the latter has ſmaller round intrenchments on it. The ſeat of James Carnagie, of Balnamun, eſq. is ſituated at the bottom of the White Cathertunn, on its ſouth ſide.

[m] The Rev. Mr. Jameſon, miniſter of Forfar, appears to have examined with great accuracy this camp, of which he ſuppoſes the true name to have been in Gaelic, or rather in Teutonic, *Haerfauds*, meaning "The ditches, trenches, or folds of the ſtrangers," and that of Black or Battle-dykes, with ſome veſtiges of intermediate works, and traces of an *iter* or Roman way, which he thinks made part of a communication between theſe camps; and Mr. Jameſon concludes from the remains of both of them, that they had been occupied by Agricola's forces after his return from defeating Galgacus, which fact might very well conſiſt with *that* of their having been firſt formed, but perhaps more ſlightly, in the advancing march of Agricola; it is alſo not improbable that ſuch ſtanding intrenchments might in the ſequel be occaſionally occupied by the Picts or Scots, or their invaders. See a letter of Mr. Jameſon's, dated in 1785, in the XXXVIth Number of the Bibl. Topog. Brit. The learned and ingenious Dr. Thorkelin, a native of Iceland, and royal profeſſor of antiquities, &c. in the univerſity of Copenhagen, affirms, that the name of the firſt camp, *Herfauld*, in Gothic, ſignifies Army-Encloſures.

that

that place, who, like all others whom captain Melvill had met with, was a perfect unbeliever with reſpect to Agricola's march and camps, and referred him to the circular intrenchments on neighbouring hills. He took his route in a probable direction for the diſcovery; and, after ſome fruitleſs inquiries, found, joining to the very road, great part of an intrenchment running in a ſtraight line to the right hand, and though conſiderable parts of its different ſides had been deſtroyed by tillage, particularly of what had croſſed and lay on the north ſide of the road, yet there remained enough of the rampart and ditch, with openings or gates, to prove its ſimilarity to the former camp. Its ſituation was near Keithick, the houſe, &c. of John Edgar, eſq. and about 1½ mile north-eaſt from Brechin.

"Captain Melvill had not time to proceed farther eaſtward in the direction of the march; and Mr. Molliſon being become not only a ſudden, but moſt zealous convert, inſiſted on attending him to the diſcovery of the next camp weſtward. They proceeded accordingly between two and three hours, when captain Melvill, to his great ſatisfaction, found one at a ſmall diſtance to the north-weſt of Finhaven, the houſe of ——— Carnagie, eſq. and at about three miles north from Forfar. More of this intrenchment, &c. called Battle-dykes, remained entire, and moſtly of a larger profile than in the two former camps. At this place Mr. Molliſon took his leave to return to Brechin; and captain Melvill, with his ſervant, having turned off the route to the right, and gone to Kerrymuir, dined with his Flanders friend, colonel James Seton (now his Majeſty's governor of St. Vincent, but then a captain in the 32d regiment of foot, a part of which was quartered in that place), from which, having gone pretty late in the evening, he arrived and ſlept at Cupar in Angus.

"That having riſen early and ſearched the environs of that town, he fell upon ſome remains of an intrenched camp reſembling the others, near a place called Lintroſe, belonging to a gentleman of the name of Murray, about 1½ mile ſouth and by weſt from Cupar; after which he had much wiſhed to examine the country weſtward to the left bank of the Tay, at ſome part of it higher up than Perth and Scone, where the paſſage of Agricola's army might be ſuppoſed to have taken place, and thence ſouth-weſtward towards the *Caſtellum* of Ardoch, near which place captain Melvill had ſuppoſed the general aſſembling or rendezvous of the Roman forces to have uſually been; but was prevented by a poſitive engagement to go on that day (the 11th of Auguſt, 1754) to Rankeillor, the then reſidence of lord Balgonie now earl of Leven, from which, having ſoon after returned to Edinburgh, he communicated the ſketches of the four Roman camps which he had ſeen, with ſome obſervations thereon, to his valuable acquaintance major-general Roy, then one of the engineers employed on the ſurvey of Scotland, who, having conſidered them as the certain remains of Agricola's camps, did, in 1755, make accurate drawings of thoſe in Strathmore, at the ſame time that he diſcovered two adjoining to the ſtation at Ardoch in Strath-Allan, one great and the other ſmaller, croſſing each other in a remarkable manner. Several years afterwards, when captain Melvill had left this kingdom to ſerve in the Weſt Indies as a field officer[n], lieutenant-colonel Roy did, by himſelf or others, diſcover more of Agricola's camps in the ſouth of Scotland; alſo that at Graſſy-Walls, on the eaſt bank of the Tay near Scone, where the Roman army had undoubtedly croſſed that large river.

"This laſt camp ſerved as an eſſential link to complete the chain, by connecting the northern with the ſouthern camps; and from the whole it appeared ſufficiently obvious, that either in advancing into, or retreating from Scotland, Agricola's army had marched in two columns, one by the eaſtern, and the other by the weſtern communication, the ſmall camps being about half the ſize of the great ones, which contained the army united.

"All theſe camps were inſerted in the government map of Scotland.

"It was at a ſtill later period that general Roy collected them and many other veſtiges of Roman intrenchments in Scotland and the north of England, into a work ſtill in manuſcript, accompanied with a ſmall, but moſt elegant and accurate map of North Britain, where the antient geography of that part of the iſland has been inveſtigated and improved, chiefly from Richard of Cirenceſter[o].

"General Melvill concludes upon the whole, that it is to him a moſt pleaſing reflection, that his ſmall but fortunate diſcovery ſhould have proved to have been the original cauſe of thoſe ingenious productions, from ſo meritorious an officer and ſo eſteemed a friend."

[n] Not returning from abroad until the end of that war, which had commenced in 1756; and in 1764 going out as his Majeſty's chief governor of Grenada, and the other Weſt India iſlands, which had been conquered by the Britiſh arms, and ceded by France at the peace of Paris in 1763.

[o] Whoſe manuſcript, *de ſitu Britanniæ*, found at Copenhagen with an antient map of Roman Britain, was publiſhed in that city by Mr. Charles Julius Bertram, profeſſor of the Engliſh language in the Royal Marine Academy there, at the requeſt of Dr. Stukeley. Richard, who was a monk of Weſtminſter, wrote his treatiſe probably above 400 years ago, and mentions that ſome brethren of his order had ſeen *caſtra immania*, vaſt camps, beyond the Tay, which he ſuppoſes to have been Roman; but as he does not at all deſcribe their ſituation and forms, it may be doubted whether they were thoſe camps of Agricola diſcovered by general Melvill, or ſome of the largeſt Scottiſh intrenchments on the ſummits of hills, &c.

MERNIS.

THESE parts in Ptolemy's time were inhabited by the VERNICONES [a], probably the ſame with the VECTVRIONES of Marcellinus. The name is now, indeed, totally loſt, except we ſhould ſuppoſe a faint trace of its remains in *Mernis*, V being frequently changed into M in compoſition in the Britiſh language. This little ſhire of *Mernis*, lying on the German ocean, is a tolerably rich and level country, in which the moſt remarkable place is *Dunnotyr*, a caſtle on a ſteep inacceſſible rock, from whence it commands a view of the ſea, fortified with ſtrong walls and towers, at proper intervals, and long poſſeſſed by the *Keiths*, an antient and moſt illuſtrious family, who by their valour obtained the rank of hereditary earls *mareſchal* of Scotland [b], and ſheriff of this ſhire. In the portico here is to be ſeen the antient inſcription above-mentioned [c] of the Vexillatio of the 20th legion, the letters of which the preſent noble earl [d], a lover of antiquity, has cauſed to be gilt. Farther in from the ſea ſtands *Fordon*, rendered eminent by John *Fordon*, a native of it, and the diligent and laborious compiler of the *Scotichronicon*, to whoſe labours later hiſtorians of Scotland are much indebted. But its more antient reputation is derived from the reliques of St. *Palladius*, appointed apoſtle of the Scots A. D. 431, by Pope Cæleſtine, ſuppoſed to be depoſited here.

Dunnotyr.

Keith, earl Marſhal.

Sheriffdom of Kinkerdin or Mernis.

Fordon.

Palladius.

[a] Ουενικονες & Ουενικομενευς. Ortel. *Taizalos.* MS. n. Gale.
[b] in the reign of king Robert Bruce. D.
[c] P. 95.
[d] George, a commiſſioner to parliament 1609. D.

MERNIS

ADDITIONS.

MERNIS has its name from *Mearn*, a valiant man to whom it was given by Kenneth II. It is alſo called *Kincardin* ſhire, from the antient town of *Kincardin*. It is bounded on the eaſt by the ſea; on the ſouth by the water of Eſk; on the weſt by the Grantzbain hills; and on the north by the river Dee. It is between 26 and 28 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth. On the ſea coaſt are ſeveral convenient creeks and ſome good harbours:

Stonehive. *Stonehaven*, or as it is commonly pronounced *Stonehive*, is one of the beſt, for the greater ſafety whereof the earl Mariſhal, who had a ſalmon fiſhery on the north ſide of the harbour, ſome years ſince raiſed a pier of ſtone. The town ſtands at the foot of high cliffs in a ſmall bay with a rocky bottom. The manufactures conſiſt of ſail-cloth, oſnaburghs, and ſtockings [a].

Innerbervie. *Innerbervie*, a ſmall coaſt town near the mouth of the water of *Bervie*, about eight miles from Stonehive in a ſituation ſomewhat romantic, was made a royal burgh by David Bruce, who landed there with his queen at *Craig David* after his long retreat into France [b]. The ſea on this coaſt is very dangerous.

Gourdon. *Gourdon* village has a harbour and ſtone pier [c].

Kineff. *Kineff* caſtle is the property of lord Arbuthnot, who has another ſeat at *Arbuthnot* [d].

Between Stonehive and Innerbervie is the vaſt perpendicular cliff called *Foul's heugh*, famous for kittywakes, formerly the property of the earls Mariſhal, now of the York building company [e].

Cowy. At the mouth of the river *Cowy* ſtands *Cowy*, made a free burgh by Malcolm Kenmore. Below the town are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, reported to have been built by that prince. On the lands of Arduthie and Redcloak are ſome trenches caſt up by the Danes in one of their invaſions here; and round the hill of *Urie* is a deep ditch, within which the Scots encamped [f].

Urie. About a mile from Stonehive is *Urie*, the ſeat of Robert Barclay, whoſe improvements in the agriculture of his neighbourhood for many years have been deſervedly celebrated. Here his nameſake and great-grandfather reſided when he wrote his Apology for the quakers [g]. Beyond this to Aberdeen the country is wretchedly barren and ſtony [g].

Dunnotyr c. The rock on which *Dunnotyr* caſtle ſtands is waſhed on three ſides by the ſea and joined to the land by a very narrow neck. It is a ſingular maſs of black pebbles, in a bed of the ſame colour, exactly reſembling the wraic in ſome rivers or parts of the ſea, and covered with thin verdure. The gate is commanded by a huge rock near 40 ells high, which ſeems ready to fall. On this ſtands a high tower with port-holes in its lower ſtory flanking the gate, which as ſoon as it opens preſents ſome more port-holes immediately to the view with a covered way [h], which conducts to the green area of an acre and an half, formerly the court, ſurrounded by buildings ſeven ſtories high with exceedingly thick walls. In the area is a large ciſtern 29 feet in diameter; and on the ſouth ſide of the court was a chapel, demoliſhed in the civil wars. The new buildings ſtood to the ſouth of the reſt, and had ſome very ſtately rooms and a library, erected by the earl marſhal about 1670, his arms and initials V. K. William Keith being on them: but theſe have all been ruined upon the attainder of his ſon 1715 [i]. This caſtle was taken from the Engliſh 1336 by ſir Andrew Murray. It was burnt in the civil wars of the ſeventeenth century, but was inhabited till the beginning of the laſt. The regalia of Scotland were conveyed out of this caſtle during the ſiege, and hid under Kineff pulpit [k].

The kirk of *Fordon*, *St. Pady*'s church, or *Paldy* kirk in this neighbourhood, is famous for being the burial-place and reſidence of St. Palladius: whoſe chapel is ſtill to be ſeen on the ſouth ſide of it 40 feet by 18, now the burial-place of the Halkerton family [l]. John Fordun, the firſt general hiſtorian of Scotland, was born or reſided here [m]: and not far from it is a petrifying dropping cave. Near this place is *Monboddo*, the ſeat of the late James Burnet, eſq. one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, thence called lord Monboddo, who made great improvements in agriculture and breeding of cattle [n]. *Pittorow* is the ſeat of George Carnegie, eſq.; and two miles ſouth-weſt of it near *Fettercairn* was *Den finnel* the reſidence of Finella, daughter of a nobleman of large poſſeſſions in this country, or as Major [o] calls her counteſs of Angus, who was acceſſary to the murder of Kenneth II. 994 [p].

Paldy *kirk.*

Monboddo.

Fettercairn.

Two miles from it by the road ſide is a ſtupendous cairn, oblong, and at leaſt 30 feet high, the ſides at ſome diſtance from the ground formed into a broad terrace, and the upper part formed of great looſe

[a] Pennant, 1772, 148. Douglas, 75. [b] Penn. ib. Dalrymple. Douglas, 71. [c] Douglas, ib.
[d] Ib. 72. [e] Ib. [f] *G.* [f] Penn. ib. p. 152—154. Douglas, 76—79. [g] Douglas, 79.
[h] Over the entrance of the covered way is a ſquare compartment, wherein it is not improbable the Roman inſcription Pl. III. fig. 2. now at Glaſgow college may have been fixed. [i] Pennant, ib. 149. [k] Penn. ib. 151, 152. Douglas, 74.
[l] Maitland, I. 201. [m] Pennant, ib. [n] Douglas, 263, 264. [o] P. 41.
[p] Boeth. XI. 233. Buchan. VI. c. 41. Penn. 155. Douglas, 70.

ſtairs.

ſtairs. On the top is an oval cavity 152 feet by 66 feet and ſix feet deep, and on the ſide of the hill lies a large long ſtone [q].

Balmain. At *Balmain*, a quarter of a mile from Fettercairn, is a fine Roman fort, 66 yards by 36, with a double rampart and ditch [r].

The church of St. Ceres ſtands three miles north of Montroſe on a high hill, and near it is the caſtle Lauriefton. of *Lauriefton*, the antient ſeat of the Stratons, now the property of the heirs of the late Mr. Falconar of Mountane [s].

Laurence kirk. *Laurence kirk*, from a ſmall village of ſix or ſeven houſes, a ſtage on the road from Perth to Aberdeen, in the heart of a populous induſtrious country, in which the manufactory of low-priced linen has been introduced, was erected into a burgh of barony 1780, owing to the great improvements made in its manufactures and agriculture by the proprietor Francis Garden, eſq. lord Gardenſtown, one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion, who increaſed it to ſeventy houſes, containing above 500 ſouls, and procured for it a right to elect magiſtrates, and to hold an annual fair and weekly market [t].

Nobility who have taken titles from places in this ſhire are Robert Arbuthnot, created viſcount Arbuthnot by Charles I. 1641; which title is ſtill held by his deſcendant John the eighth viſcount. Alexander Falconer, lord Halkertown 1648, of whoſe family Anthony the eighth ſucceeded in 1778 to the earldom of Kintore, and to the entailed eſtate of that family on the death of the late earl Mariſhal, who repreſented that branch of his family. He was ſucceeded in 1804 by William Keith, the preſent earl. John, earl of Middleton 1670, whoſe ſon Charles was attainted 1695.

In this ſhire at *Auchincorthie*, five miles from Aberdeen, are two circles of ſtones, the exterior in diameter 24 large paces, conſiſting of 13 great ſtones, beſides two that are fallen, and the broad one towards the ſouth, about three yards high and ſeven or eight paces aſunder: the interior about three paces from the other, and its ſtones three feet high. Twenty-ſix paces eaſt from theſe circles is a large ſtone, level with the ground, having a cavity capable of containing near a Scots gallon of water, probably for waſhing the prieſts, &c. The other monument rather larger than this, and about a bow-ſhot from it, conſiſts of three concentric circles; the ſtones of the largeſt are about three yards, and the two others three feet and all cloſe together: the innermoſt circle three paces diameter. One of the ſtones on the eaſt ſide of the largeſt circle has at the top a hollow about three inches deep, with a trough of about an inch deep and three inches broad running down the ſide of the ſtone as if for libations. Another ſtone in the ſame ſide of the ſame circle ſtanding nearer to the broad ſtone on edge which looks towards the ſouth, has a like cavity. The general tradition of the country is, that theſe circles were places of heathen worſhip, and they call thoſe here mentioned *Law ſtones*, and *Temple ſtones*, and ſhew near one of them foundations of a houſe, which they call *Teind Barn*. They pretend that a poor man having taken one of theſe ſtones for his hearth, was diſturbed by continual noiſes in the night till he had reſtored it to its place [u].

On the road from Stonehive to Montroſe are ſeveral remains of the antient Druids to be traced; one is exceedingly good.

[q] Pennant, 155. [r] Maitland, I. 200. [s] Douglas, 70.
[t] Letter to the people of Laurence kirk 1780, and memorandums concerning it at the end of Knox's Tour in the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 85.
[u] Dr. Garden's letter to Mr. Aubrey, printed in Archæol. I. 312. and in Gibſon's Camden.

M A R R.

ABOVE Mernis from the ſea towards the midland parts ſtretches *Marr* for near 60 miles. Its greateſt breadth to the weſt is mountainous, except where the rivers *Dee* (which Ptolemy calls DIVA) and *Don* open themſelves a paſſage, and fertilize the fields. On the bank of the Don is *Kildrummy*, a great ornament to it, and the antient ſeat of the earls of *Marr*: and not far from it is the manſion of the barons *Forbois*, diſtinguiſhed for the antient ſplendour of their family, who had this addition to their name (which before was only *Bois*), after an heir of the family had valiantly killed a monſtrous bear. But the mouth of the river is more adorned by two towns, which form the ſaid mouth, called in Britain *Aber*, have borrowed one common name, and are ſeparated only by a little field. The hithermoſt neareſt the river *Dee* called *New Aberdeen* is honoured with an epiſcopal ſee, transferred to it from the little village of *Murthlac* by king David I. with handſome houſes for the canons, an hoſpital for the poor, and a public grammar-ſchool; which laſt was founded by William *Elphinſton*, one of the biſhops of this place A. D. 1480, for the inſtruction of youth. The furthermoſt or *Old Aberdon* is famous for a ſalmon fiſhery. But the following deſcription of Aberdon is given in theſe lines by J. Jonſton, who was born there:

Kildrummy.

Barons Forbois.

New Aberdeen.

Old Aberdeen.

ABERDONIA.

Ad Boream porrecta, jugis obſeſſa ſuperbis,
Inter connatas eminet una Deas.
Mitior algentes Phœbus ſic temperat auras
Non æſtum ut rabidum, frigora nec metuas.
Fœcunda ditat Neptunus gurgite, & amnes
Piſcoſi; gemmis alter adauget opes:
Candida mens, frons læta, hilaris, gratiſſima tellus
Hoſpitibus: morum cultus ubique decens.
Nobilitas antiqua, opibus ſubnixa vetuſtis,
Martiaque invicto pectore corda gerens.
Juſtitiæ domus, & ſtudiorum mater honoris,
Ingenio ars, certant artibus ingenia.
Omnia ei cedunt, meritos genetricis honores
Pingere non ulla ars, ingeniumve valet.

See to the north, where lofty hills ſurround,
A ſiſter goddeſs hold her ſtately ſeat;
Kind Phœbus moderates the air around,
Nor piercing cold prevails, nor ſcorching heat.
Old ocean hither rolls his fruitful tide,
With fiſhy rivers and the pearly ſtone,
While frankneſs, mirth, and plenty here preſide,
And grateful gueſts behaviour decent own.
Antient nobility, whoſe beſt ſupport
Is antient wealth, and inbred valour here
Prevail: here Juſtice holds her righteous court,
Honour and Arts in rivalry appear.
All to this city yield; no art can paint
Her honours due; invention's ſtroke is faint.

It is ſcarce credible what quantities of ſalmon theſe and other rivers in Scotland on both ſides of the kingdom abound with. A fiſh, unknown to Pliny, unleſs it were the *Eſox* * of the Rhine [a], but very well known in this northern part of Europe, having, as one [b] deſcribes it, purple-coloured entrails. They come up in autumn into the brooks and ſhallows to lodge their ſpawn, which they cover with ſand; at which time they are ſo lean as to be ſcarce any thing but little bones. This ſpawn the next ſpring produces the young fry, who make to the ſea, where, in a ſhort time, they attain to their full ſize, and, returning to their native rivers, ſtruggle againſt the ſtream, and ſurmount all obſtacles, leaping over them by the ſpring of their tails, to the aſtoniſhment of beholders (whence perhaps they have the name of ſalmon *à ſaliendo*), and keep within their rivers till ſpawning time. At this time it is contrary to law to take them, viz. from September 8th to December 1ſt [c]. In how great requeſt they were held in Scotland appears from the law forbidding the ſelling them to the Engliſh, unleſs for *Engliſh gold*. But this I leave to others. *Salmon.*

As to the earls of *Marr*, in the reign of Alexander III. William earl of Marr is reckoned among thoſe who had conſpired [d] againſt the king. In that of David Brus, Donald, the regent, held this title, who was killed in his bed before the battle of *Duplin* by Edward Baliol and his Engliſh aſſociates †. His daughter Iſabel was firſt wife to king Robert Brus, who had by her Margery, mother of Robert Stewart king of Scotland. Under the ſame David occurs Thomas earl of Marr [e], baniſhed in the year 1361. And under Robert III. Alexander Stewart earl of Marr, who fell [f] in the battle of Harlaw againſt the iſlanders A. D. 1411. In James I.'s time, we read in the Scotichronicon, "Alexander, earl of Marr, "died 1435, baſtard ſon of Alexander Stewart earl "of Buchan, ſon of Robert II. king of Scotland, "whoſe eſtate, on account of his baſtardy, fell to "the king." John, younger ſon of James II. afterwards bore this title, who being convicted of magical practices againſt the king his brother was bled to death by opening a vein. After him Robert *Cocheran*, a ſtone-maſon, was advanced to this honour by James III. and ſoon after hanged by the nobles. From that time it lay in diſuſe till queen Mary conferred it on her baſtard brother James; and not long after, when it was found that the title of earl of Marr belonged of antient right to John lord *Ereſkin*, in lieu of the title of Marr, ſhe conferred on him that of *Moray*, and created John Ereſkin, a perſon of antient rank, earl of Marr, whoſe ſon of the ſame Chriſtian name ſtill enjoys the honour, being privy-counſellor of both kingdoms. *Earls of Marr.*

* Bede and our writers call them in Latin *Iſicii*.

† Scotichron. B. 12. c. 33.

[a] Plin. N. H. IX. 15. This is however a miſtake, for Pliny, IX. 32, mentions both river and ſea ſalmon.

[b] Auſonius Moſella Eidyl. X. 97.

[c] From the feaſt of the Aſſumption of our Lady to the feaſt of St. Andrew in winter. D.

[d] were ſore offended and diſpleaſed with the king. D.

[e] his ſon.

[f] or rather *commanded*.

MARR

ADDITIONS.

THE county of MARR, with Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie, and that part of Buchan which lies ſouth of the water of Ugie, at preſent compoſes the ſhire of ABERDEEN, bounded on the ſouth by the river Dee and the Grantzbain hills, to the north and north-weſt by Bamffſhire and the river Devron, to the eaſt by the ocean, and to the north by part of Murray frith. It is in length about 46 miles and in breadth 28, and is one of the moſt improved parts of North Britain. Here are found a ſpotted ſort of marble, plenty of ſlate, and on the coaſt about the capital town a ſpecies of granite, uſed for the new pavement of London. In the waters are abundance of pearls, ſome of them of good ſize and colour. Here are plenty of deer and game, and on the craigs of *Pennan* eagles build their neſts [i].

In the *Brae* of Marr or weſternmoſt extremity of the county is a rich vale called *Dalemore*, plenteous in corn and graſs: the rocks exceedingly romantic, finely wooded, pines growing out of the rugged clifts. This tract abounding with game was the annual reſort of the antient nobility for a month or two, forming a kind of campaign, admirably deſcribed by Taylor the water poet, who made there his *pennileſſe pilgrimage* 1618 [a]. *Brae marr* caſtle is ſtill a ſmall garriſon: an older tower on a hill above it [b]. Near it is *Invercauld* houſe, in a moſt romantic pictureſque country, with the great cataract of *Garval bourn* foaming amidſt the dark foreſt, and ruſhing from rock to rock to a vaſt diſtance. Some trees in the fir woods here are from 10 to 12 feet in circumference, near 60 feet high, and 200 years old [c]. *Dalmore* foreſt produces the largeſt. The whole country is beautiful, and cultivated for corn quite to Aberdeen [d]. Of the great improvements daily making round that city ſee Mr. Douglas's Deſcription of the eaſt Coaſt of Scotland 1782. In the vale the earl of Marr ſet up the Pretender's ſtandard 1715 [e].

Oppoſite to *Tullich* on the north ſide of the Dee is *Pananach*, a mineral ſpa, good in ſcrofulous caſes [f].

Marr foreſt is an extent of about 15 miles ſquare, reſerved entirely for deer and game. In the heart of it ſtands Marr lodge [g], a hunting ſeat of the earl of Fife. The *lin* of Dee is a fine cataract of that river three miles diſtant; and further on a romantic rocky mount called *Craig Phatric*. Some of the firs here are 70 feet long and 13 in girt. Great numbers lying down in inacceſſible places as they decay form a moraſs [h]. Near to Old Meldrum, but not in Marr foreſt, on the top of a hill are the traces of ſtrong entrenchments, occupied by the Cummins in the 14th century againſt Robert Bruce, who encamped in the field ſtill called *Bruce's park*, where in the wood are yet to be ſeen a circular trench and rampart [i]. At the King's ford over the King's burn Robert Bruce had a camp.

The county of ABERDEEN is large: in ſome diſtricts populous; in others thinly inhabited. It extends from the German ocean on the eaſt to Badenoch on the borders of Perthſhire on the weſt 60 computed miles. On the ſouth it is bounded by the river Dee, which in moſt places divides it from the county of Kincardine, and on the north by the ſhire of Bamff. Its greateſt breadth may be about 30 miles. It is divided into the diſtricts of Buchan, Tormarton, Garioch, Alford, and Marr, which are ſubdivided into eight preſbyteries or 98 pariſhes, all together making a provincial ſynod, which meet at Aberdeen twice a year. The county contains beſides Aberdeen the capital, two other royal burghs, Kintore and Inverury [k]. Aberdeenſhire.

Aboyne caſtle is the ſeat of the earl of Aboyne, ſo created by Charles II. who dying 1680 was ſucceeded by his ſon, grandſon, great-grandſon, and great-great-grandſon George, the fifth and preſent earl. Aboyne.

Old Aberdeen forms a Y, at the foot of which is the cathedral. Since the Reformation, when, beſides the eccleſiaſtics, many of the nobility, who had houſes in the cloſe, deſerted it, it is fallen much to decay, depending at preſent chiefly on the college, founded by biſhop Elphinſton 1500, but from James IV. who aſſumed the patronage of it, called *King's College*. It ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the high ſtreet, a handſome building, improved by the liberality of James Fraſer, LL.D. firſt ſecretary of Chelſea hoſpital and librarian to queen Anne, who built the whole ſouth ſide of the quadrangle, containing the hall and a ſet of handſome apartments on piazzas. On the oppoſite ſide are the ſchool and library, with a beautiful church, which had before the high altar a handſome monument of its founder, taken down to prevent its falling. The choir of this church ſerves as a chapel, very ruinous within: the tower has two very large bells, and is ſurmounted by a double arch in form of an imperial crown. The library was augmented by the liberality of biſhop Scougal and his ſon Dr. Henry Scougal, Divinity profeſſor here. At the north-weſt corner is an obſervatory. Old Aberdeen.

[a] G. [b] Pennant, 1769, 109, 110. [b] Ib. 113.
[c] Cordiner's Antiq. and Scenery in the N. of Scotl. p. 23, 24. Pennant, ib. 113—115.
[d] Penn. Ib. 120. [e] Ib. 114. [f] Ib. 119. [g] See it in the Virtuoſi's Muſ. Pl. 74.
[h] Cordiner, ib. 30. [i] Ib. 31. [k] Douglas, 82, 83.

On

On the weſt ſide was a grammar-ſchool, removed elſewhere. In this college are a principal, ſix profeſſors of Divinity, Humanity, Civil Law, Phyſic, Greek and Oriental languages and Mathematics; a ſub-principal, who is alſo profeſſor of Philoſophy; two other philoſophical profeſſors, and one of Oriental languages [k]. The biſhop of Aberdeen was chancellor and the official vice-chancellor, but ſince the Revolution theſe are lay offices. Hector Boetius, deſcended from the Boeths of Panbridge in Angus, was ſent for from Paris to be firſt principal, at a ſalary of 40 marks Scots, 13*d*. each, or 2*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. of our money. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, built 1163, rebuilt 1367, was a large and ſtately ſtructure, built by the biſhops Leighton, Elphinſton, and Dunbar 1532, &c. but only the nave 135 by 64 feet and its two ſpires remain, and are uſed as a pariſh church, and ſhells of the tranſepts. The choir and eaſt end were begun by biſhop Elphinſton, but left unfiniſhed at his death, and the Reformation prevented its completion. The tower fell 1688. The biſhop's palace ſtood at the eaſt end of the church, but only the ſite and foſſes remain. The deanry is appropriated to the miniſter of St. Machar. The houſes of the other prebendaries, moſtly on the weſt and north ſide of the choir, were taken down about 1725. On the eaſt ſide were houſes of the principal nobility, particularly the duke of Gordon, all within the cloſe, whoſe gate is called Clugny's, after ſir Alexander Gordon of Clugny, who built it 1623. The college of canons was firſt founded here by biſhop Edward 1157, and in the reign of Alexander II. there was a *ſtudium generale* or public ſchool founded in it [l]. David I. made Aberdeen a burgh of barony 1124. The biſhop nominated the magiſtrates [m]. There was a ſucceſſion of 38 biſhops to 1715. Their palace was in *Loch Goule* [n], and a ſummer-houſe at Fetterneer [o]. The church had a right of ſanctuary [p]. The chapter conſiſted of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebendaries, to whom ſucceſſive biſhops added twenty-two more [q], beſides twenty vicars or chaplains, who had a court at the ſouth-eaſt end of the biſhop's garden [r]. Biſhop Dunbar founded 1538 an hoſpital for twelve poor men, ſtill ſubſiſting [s]. In the market-place is a croſs with the arms of ſeveral biſhops [t]. *Tilliedron* hill, which Mr. Pennant calls a *tumulus* [u], was thrown up by Robert Bruce, and the clergy afterwards uſed it for the ſame purpoſe of watch [x]. At the entrance of the cloſe is a grammar-ſchool, founded by biſhop Elphinſton. Here are a poor-houſe and a maiden hoſpital, founded by lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the earl of Buchan 1633 [y]. Oppoſite to the cathedral in a deep hollow ſtands *Seaton* houſe, the ſeat of James Forbes, eſq. [z]

Mr. Camden confounds *Old* and *New* Aberdeen, or rather ſays nothing of the latter, all the buildings mentioned by him being in the former. *New Aberdeen* is a handſome town about a mile from the old town, the capital of the ſheriffdom and ſeat of the ſheriff for trying cauſes, exceeding the other cities in the north of Scotland for extent, beauty, and trade; though cloſe built the air is wholeſome; the inhabitants are polite, the ſtreets well paved with the granite above mentioned, the houſes well built, many of them as high as at Edinburgh, and moſt of them have gardens or orchards behind. In the high ſtreet, which is not quite ſtraight, is a ſpacious market-place, with the town-hall, priſon, croſs, and exchange, and a good inn, and a church belonging to the Franciſcan monaſtery, begun by biſhop Elphinſton, and finiſhed by biſhop Dunbar, who alſo 1532 founded an hoſpital for twelve poor men [a]. On the ſouth ſide of the market-place has been laid out a new ſtreet called Mariſchal ſtreet, on the ſite of the lord Mariſchal's houſe and gardens. Here is alſo a grammar-ſchool founded by Dr. Dun 1627, for a head maſter and three uſhers: alſo a muſic ſchool: an alms-houſe for aged poor, and an hoſpital, founded by the trades of the city, a modern hoſpital for 40 boys by Robert Gordon 1732, and an infirmary 1742. On the ſea coaſt are remains of a work begun by Cromwell. But the chief ornament of this town is *Mariſchall* college, founded on the ſite of the Grey friars by George Keith earl marſhal 1593, to which the citizens made large additions of buildings as well as a library, which, by private benefactions, is well ſupplied with books and mathematical inſtruments, particularly by ſir Andrew Mitchell of Thainſtown's library. Beſides a principal it has four profeſſors of Philoſophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics, one of Medicine, and one of Oriental languages. This college with that in the old town make up one univerſity called the Univerſity of King Charles. Patrick Dun, M. D. principal 1639, contributed to its repair after great part had been burnt down. But its greateſt benefactor was Dr. Gilbert Ramſay, native and educated here, and who enjoyed the beſt livings in Barbadoes. The degree of Maſter of Arts is taken at the end of four years. The ſtudents now all wear ſcarlet, and the profeſſors black gowns. In the hall are ſeveral portraits by Jamieſon, and over it the library. In this college were educated ſir Robert Gordon of Straloch, biſhop Burnet, Dr. Gregory Sharp, Mr. David Fordyce, and Dr. Thomas Blackwall, Greek profeſſor [b]. In the year 1755 an union of this and King's college was projected, but did not take effect. It was reſumed again 1770 with no better ſucceſs, and again 1786 [c]. St. Nicholas's church, built 1482, was formerly divided into three, the old, new, and arched church [z], but being thought ruinous was taken down 1743, and a handſome one called the weſt church built in its place [d]. Its pariſh includes the royalty of the town [e]. The eaſt church is a fine Gothic building, formerly belonging to the Grey friars [f]. Here were houſes of Mathurines, founded by William the Lion, the ſite now occupied by the Trades hoſpital, founded 1711, and Trinity church [g] near the quay and Trinity hall [h]; Dominicans on the ſchool-hill, founded by Alexander II. [i]; Obſer-

New Aberdeen.

[k] Hiſt. of Aberdeen in Bib. Brit. Top. N° III. 113—141. [l] Hiſt. of Aberd. 1. [m] Ib. 7. [n] Ib. 10. [o] Ib. 17.
[p] Ib. 24. [q] Ib. 27—36. Dougl. 186, 187. [r] Hiſt. of Aberd. 45. [s] Ib. 62—64.
[t] Ib. 76. [u] P. 127. [x] Hiſt. of Aberd. 107. [y] Douglas, 96. [z] Ib. 164.
[a] Keith, 289. Dougl. 216. [b] Dougl. 111—117. [c] Ib. 199. 206.
[d] G. calls it the cathedral, ſed q. and if the laſt was under the reſt. [d] Dougl. 102. [e] Ib. 156.
[f] Ib. 103—106. [g] Keith, 212. [h] Dougl. 108. [i] Keith, 276.

vantines,

vantines, founded about 1450 [k]; Carmelites, 1350 [l]. The town is built on four hills, but chiefly on the higheſt, the extremities extending into the plain, whence there is an eaſy aſcent every way. Aberdeen had a mint from the reign of David II. to that of James IV. [m] At the weſt end of the foot of a little round hill riſes a ſpring of clear water; and in the middle another ſpring bubbles out called the Abredonian ſpa or ſpring of the woman (q. d. woolman) hill, reſembling the Liege ſpa both in taſte and quality. Three miles ſouth of the new town the river Dee is croſſed by a ſtone bridge of ſeven arches, begun by biſhop Elphinſton, and finiſhed by biſhop Dunbar 1529, and before that at Perth was built was eſteemed the fineſt ſtructure of the kind in North Britain [n]. It was rebuilt 1719, but being only 14 feet and an half wide, admits but one carriage at a time. Mr. Smeaton 1770 gave a deſign for widening it 4 feet and raiſing a new parapet [o]. The bridge of *Don* is a ſingle arch 34 feet and an half high and 66 wide over that fine river, reſting on two rocks, built by biſhop Cheyn and by king Robert Bruce between 1281 and 1329 [p].

The town of Aberdeen is about two miles in circumference, and contains 13,000 ſouls, excluſive of 3000 in the ſuburbs, but the whole number between the Don and Dee, which includes both towns, is 25,000 [q]. Its tobacco trade is transferred to Glaſgow, but its ſtaple is now the ſtocking manufacture and ſalmon fiſhery. It is governed by a provoſt, four baillies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, ten merchants, and two trades counſellors [r]. The harbour has been ſecured from ſanding up by a ſtone pier [s].

Sir George Gordon of Haddo, bart. was created by Charles II. 1683, earl of Aberdeen. George the preſent earl was born 1786, ſucceeded his grandfather the late earl Auguſt 13, 1801, who was great-grandſon of ſir George the firſt earl.

Kintore. Other remarkable places in Aberdeenſhire are *Kintore*, upon the Don, a burgh royal, but a poor place, giving title of earl 1633 to ſir John Keith (ſon of William earl marſhal), who preſerved the regalia of Scotland from Cromwell; the title ended in his grandſon William fourth earl 1761. On the death of the laſt earl the late lord Mareſchal ſucceeded to the eſtate, and on his death lord Halkerton aſſumed the title of earl of Kintore [t]. The ſecond title of this family was taken from *Inverurie*, made a burgh royal by Robert III. on account of his gaining a ſignal victory at it.

Ellon. In the pariſh of *Ellon* is a druidical arch of ſtones on an eminence, the ſpot below which is called *Tochel*, q. d. *below the chapel*. Two or three more ſuch circles are or were to be ſeen in *Strathaven* pariſh, 14 miles from Aberdeen, in a place called from them *Temple town* [u]. There are alſo on the tops of mountains cairns, in which bones have been found, and in one a braſs axe head [x]. There are ſeveral obeliſks with rude figures, probably memorials of battles, as at *Benachie*, &c.

Inverugie. *Inverugie* on the river *Ugie* north of Peterhead is an antient ſeat of the earl Marſhall. *Rattry* near it is remarkable for curing cod. *Fraſerburgh* is a ſeaport with a pretty good harbour and pier. Near it *Philorth* caſtle, the ſeat of lord Salton. *Broadſea*, *Pitulie*, *Roſehartie*, *Cruvie*, and *Auchmedden* are fiſhing towns [x].

At *Alford* the marquis of Montroſe defeated the Covenanters 1645 [y].

Monymuſk. At *Monymuſk* on the ſouth ſide of the Don was a houſe of canons regular, founded by Gilchriſt earl of Marr, in the reign of William the Lion [z]. Its ruins were dug up 1726 [a]. Here is the ſeat of ſir Archibald Grant, bart. on the river Don.

Harlaw. At *Harlaw*, a village 10 miles from Aberdeen, was fought 1411, the famous battle between Donald lord of the iſles and John earl of Buchan, for the earldom of Roſs [b].

The field of the battle of Harlaw with the town whence it takes its name is in *Garioch* county. A little weſt of the field is the *Legate's den*, a farm houſe, where in a hollow ground it is pretended the Pope's legate endeavoured without ſucceſs to make up matters between deputies of the contending parties. By the road ſide near this houſe is a remarkable tomb, built in form of a malt-ſteep of four large ſtones covered over with a flat ſtone and human bones in it; this is commonly called *Donald*'s tomb, from the idea, that Donald of the Iſles ſlain in this battle was buried in it [c].

The church of *Rain* in Garioch in Aberdeenſhire had a round ſteeple on the arch that divided the nave and choir; but the arch cracking near the key-ſtone, the tower was taken down about 1720. Near its top was a round ſtone with an inſcription, which was broken in pieces, and no one had the curioſity to take a copy of it; ſo that this piece of antiquity was irrecoverably loſt through want of taſte, or rather through downright ſtupidity [d].

Pitcaple. Caſtle Fraſer. *Pitcaple* is an old ruinous caſtle in Garioch. *Caſtle Fraſer* was formerly the property of lord Fraſer, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and during his hidings broke his neck by falling from the high promontory of Penan on the coaſt of Buchan. *Cluny* is the ſeat of Coſmo Gordon, eſq. one of the barons of the Exchequer. On the *Barmkin of Echt*, a high round hill, are remains of a Pictiſh camp on the eaſt ſide. In a glen a little ſouth of *Midmar*, was fought the battle of Corrichie 1562, between Murray and the earl of Huntley, when the latter was killed, and his ſon beheaded a day or two after at Aberdeen [e].

Drum. *Drum*, the ſeat of Alexander Irvine, eſq. eight miles weſt of Aberdeen, forms two ſides of a ſquare, built part 1609, the tower 60 feet long by 40 wide and 63 high, the walls of the firſt ſtory 12 feet thick, of three ſtories, the uppermoſt 30 feet high, vaulted with ſtone, ſaid to have been built before the battle of Harlaw 1411, in which one of its lords was ſlain [f]. In *Cruden* pariſh at *Ardenerate* a battle was fought with the Danes [g].

[k] Keith, 276. [l] Ib. 278. [m] Cardonnel, Scottiſh Coinage, p. 6. [n] Penn. 125. [o] Douglas, 81.
[p] Ib. 87. [q] Penn. 121. Dougl. [r] Dougl. 132. [s] Ib. 153. [t] Ib. 230.
[u] G. and Archæol. I. 315, 316. [x] G. [x] Dougl. 287—289. [y] Ib. 240.
[z] Keith, 238. [a] Edinb. Mag. July 1760, 367. [b] Dougl. 361. [c] Edinb. Mag. 1760, 569.
[d] Ib. Oct. 1760, 533. [e] Dougl. 252—255. [f] Ib. 255—257. [g] Ib. 285.

Half

Half way up *Benachie* mountain, which is ſeven or eight miles long, near a ſmall Daniſh fort is a remarkable thin ſtone of hard grey granite, 15 feet above ground, 2 feet 5 inches broad, and 9 inches thick, charged with figures and ornaments in high relief, but indiſtinct and much effaced. Vulgar tradition aſcribes it to a quarrel between two families about the daughter of one of them, whence it has the name of the *Maiden ſtone* [h]. The croſs on one ſide beſpeaks it a Chriſtian monument, and *Maiden* may mean *Maen* or *the ſtone* by way of eminence. The church of *Benachie* is built within a druid circle, probably by deſign to draw off the new converts from their old ſuperſtitions [i].

A little weſt of Inverury is a moor where Robert Bruce gained his fifth battle againſt the Engliſh. At the battle between him and the Cumins the king halted at Inverury and pitched his tent not on the baſs of Inverury, but up the country in the park of *Sliach* in the pariſh of *Dunblate*. On the top of the little green hill of *Barra* is the double intrenched camp of the Cumins. Oppoſite to *Glenmellen* are remains of a large encampment, where Robert Bruce and his army remained a conſiderable time, and near it in the *Berry hill* is ſhewn the cave where that prince lay ill of the ſmall-pox [k]. In *Forgues* pariſh are ſeveral rows of long ſtones from 6 to 10 feet above ground in an oblong and circular form; the largeſt on the hill north of Fendraught: and within a quarter of a mile thence at *Tarvis burn* is a cairn, and another one mile further on the road ſide: alſo ſeveral other graves [l]. In *Towy* pariſh on the *Glaſceal* hill are many graves and heaps of ſtones, veſtiges of ſkirmiſhes between the garriſon of Kildrummy and the Engliſh [m]. In *Coul* pariſh is an old caſtle of the ſame name. In *Effie* church Macbeth was buried, and in the pariſh are ſeveral druidical monuments [n], and the carved ſtone before mentioned. Lord Hales places the retreat of Macbeth at *Lunſanan*, two miles north-weſt of the village of *Kincardin O'Neal*, in this county. Juſt by the pariſh church is a valley, where veſtiges of an antient fortreſs are ſtill to be diſcerned, of an oblong figure 100 yards by 20: a brook which waters the valley has been carried round it [o].

Dun-o-Deer. In the vale of *Ganoets*, on the top of *Dun-o-Deer*, a high circular hill, viſible at a great diſtance, and pretended to contain gold in its bowels [p], is a double court of buildings; ſome acres of ground round which are incloſed by a very maſſy rampart of vitrified ſtones and a wide ditch without. The inner work is ſuppoſed to have been a palace of one of the kings of Scotland, and forms a ſquare of 60 feet on each ſide, the walls 12 feet thick; only the weſt wall ſtanding. The entrance both to this and the outer rampart is from the weſt. Beyond the vitrified wall to the eaſt are remains of another vitrified rampart and ditch, within which are two excavations above 5 or 6 feet deep, and two more ſuch on the weſt ſide near the entry. Mr. Anderſon ſuppoſes the whole ſpot was a place of worſhip according to the rites of Scandinavia [q]. The prevailing opinion at preſent is, that theſe outer ſtone walls were vitrified by art inſtead of cement. Others ſuppoſe them to be lava of volcanoes [r].

Baron *Forbes* of *Pitſligo* was created by Charles I. 1633 lord Pitſligo, which title his great-grandſon forfeited 1745. The title of lord Fraſer of *Muchil*, conferred at the ſame time, ended in the fourth lord. That of earl of *Aboyn*, conferred by Charles II. 1660 on Charles, third ſon of George, ſecond marquis of Huntley, is borne by his great-great-grandſon George fifth earl. That of viſcount *Fendraught*, conferred on ſir James Creighton lord of *Fendraught* by Charles I. expired with Lewis the ſixth viſcount, attainted 1690, as did that of lord *Ytham*, derived from the river of that name in this ſhire, with lieutenant-general King, on whom the ſame king conferred it 1642.

The Scotch peerages reckon William the ninth earl of Marr, and ſpeak of him as a faithful ſervant and great favourite with Alexander III. He died 1268, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Donald, and he 1294 by his ſon Gratney, who dying before 1300 had for ſucceſſor his ſon Donald, called *Donald Bane*, a firm adherent to Robert Bruce, in whoſe cauſe he was taken priſoner at the battle of Methven 1306, and detained at London eight years. He was appointed regent during the minority of David Bruce, and was killed in the battle of Duplin 1332, which was principally loſt by his ignorance of military diſcipline [s]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, a faithful ſervant of David Bruce, who died 1377, and in him ended the male line of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr, and his eſtate and honours devolved on the only ſiſter Margaret, married to William firſt earl of Douglas, who in her right became earl of Marr. His ſon dying in infancy the title devolved to his ſiſter Iſabel, who married Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, fourth ſon of king Robert II. and reſigning the eſtate and honours of Marr into the king's hands, they were granted to her huſband and his heirs. He ſurvived his counteſs and married Jane counteſs of Brabant, and dying 1435 [t] without iſſue male the earldom of Marr, being in the king's hands, was claimed by Robert lord Erſkine as heir general by a daughter of earl Gratney before mentioned, but not allowed until the reign of Mary 1562 to his great-great-grandſon John, ſixth earl of this family, whoſe lineal deſcendant and nameſake 18th earl forfeited it in 1715, and died at Aix la Chapelle 1732. His eſtate being ſold by the commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates, was purchaſed by his brother for his ſon Thomas, lord Erſkine [u].

[h] Douglas. Cordiner, N° 3. Gordon refers it to the Danes. Itin. Sept. 182. Pl. LIX. 1, 2. Cordiner, Scen. 33.
[i] Cordiner, ib. 34. [k] Edinb. Mag. 1760, 622. 1761, 13. [l] Ib. 14. [m] Ib. 186.
[n] Ib. 242, 243. [o] Annals, I. 2. [p] Boeth. X. 213. Leſley's Hiſt. of Scot. 29.
[q] Archæol. VI. 87—99. where are a plan and views of it. [r] Barrington, ib. 100—103. [s] Hales's Annals, II. 150.
[t] It is not eaſy to ſay how Mr. Camden made him die at the battle of Harlaw 24 years before. He commanded there, but eſcaped unhurt and victorious. Fordun, XV. 21, the compiler of the Scotichronicon, miſtakes in calling him *baſtard*, he being fourth *lawful* ſon of king Robert II. and the eſtate fell to the king for want of iſſue male.
[u] Douglas' Peer. p. 461.

BUCHAN, OR BUQUHAN.

IN the county of *Buquhan*, called in Latin *Boghania* and *Buchania*, extending above the river *Don* to the ſea, antiently lived the TAIZALI. Its modern name is by ſome derived from *boves*, oxen, though the ſoil is fitter for ſheep, whoſe wool is highly prized. Though the rivers on this coaſt generally produce great plenty of ſalmon, theſe fiſh never go into the river *Ratra* as Buchanan relates; nor need I be afraid to appeal to his evidence, though his books were condemned by parliament in 1584, "becauſe many things in them deſerve to be expunged." He further adds, "there is on the "bank of the Ratre near *Stanys* caſtle, a cave which "ought not to be paſſed unnoticed. The water, "dropping from the natural roof, becomes a pyramid "of ſtone, and if perſons were not employed to clear "the cave, it would ſoon be filled up to the roof. "The ſtone ſo produced is of a middle nature be"tween ice and ſtone, being friable and never ac"quiring the hardneſs of marble." The geeſe called *claiks*, which ſome with wonder have believed grew on trees on the coaſt here and elſewhere, and when arrived at maturity fell into the ſea, hardly deſerve to be mentioned, ſince their neſts and eggs have never been found. But thoſe who have ſeen the ſhip in which Francis Drake ſailed round the world, now laid up on the ſhore of the Thames, on whoſe hull are ſticking large numbers of dead birds without feathers, can teſtify that ſmall birds have been produced from old rotten hulls of ſhips. It is, however, more likely that they owe their origin to the ocean, whom the poets called *Parent of all things*, than to trunks of trees[a].

Ratra r.

Wonderful water.

Claiks, geeſe. [q. *Barnacles*]

A large maſs of amber, as big as the body of a horſe, was not many years ago thrown up on this coaſt. The learned call this *Succinum*, *Gleſſum*, and *Chryſoelectrum*; and Sotacus[b] ſuppoſed it a juice dropping from trees in Britain into the ſea, and there hardening. Tacitus[c] ſeems to have been of the ſame opinion when he writes, "I am inclined to be"lieve, that as there are in the receſſes of the Eaſt "certain rich woods and groves, whence frankin"cenſe and balſam are exſuded from trees, ſo there "are the like in the weſtern iſlands and regions, "whoſe juices being by the near rays of the ſun "drawn out and melted, run into the neighbouring "ſea, and are by winds caſt upon the oppoſite ſhores." But Serapio and later philoſophers will have it to ariſe out of the bituminous earth under the ſea and by the ſea ſide, and that the waves and ſtorms throw it up, and the fiſh live upon part of it. But this by way of digreſſion; for which I hope my reader's forgiveneſs, and return to my ſubject.

Amber or *Electrum*.

In the reign of Alexander II. Alexander *Comin* held the title of earl of Boghan. He married a daughter and coheireſs of Roger de *Quincy* earl of Wincheſter in England, and his ſon's daughter conveyed the ſame title to her huſband Henry de Beaumont. For he, in the reign of Edward III. took his ſeat in the Engliſh parliament by the title of earl of *Boghan*[d]. Afterwards Alexander *Stewart*, ſon of king Robert II. was earl of this place, and was ſucceeded by John, younger ſon of Robert duke of Albany, who being invited over to France by Charles VII. king of France, with 7000 Scotch troops, did him ſingular ſervice againſt the Engliſh, and gained ſuch reputation by the death of Thomas of duke Clarence, brother of Henry V. king of England, at *Baugé*, and one of the greateſt victories over the Engliſh, that he was conſtituted conſtable of France. But three years after, he and thoſe brave men Archibald Douglas earl of Wigton, and the duke of Touraine, &c. by the viciſſitudes of war were defeated and ſlain by the Engliſh at *Verneuil* [1424]. However as the poet ſays,

Earls of *Boghan*.

Bravery of Scots in the French wa

———*Æternum memorabit Gallia cives*
Grata ſuos, titulos quæ dedit & tumulos.

In diſtant times ſhall Gallia grateful own,
Who gain'd from her their tombs and their renown.

The French cannot but acknowledge, that in the reign of Charles VI. and VII. France was ſaved, Aquitaine recovered, and the Engliſh driven out chiefly by the fidelity and bravery of the Scots. James I.[e] afterwards in compaſſion beſtowed the earldom of Buchan on George *Dunbar*, whom he[f] had before deprived by act of parliament of the earldom of March for his father's crime; and not long after James, ſon of James *Stewart* of *Lorn*, ſurnamed the *Black Knight*, by Joan[g] *Somerſet*, obtained this title and left it to his poſterity, till on failure of the male line, it came by a daughter to the younger *Douglas* of *Loch Leven*.

On the ſhore winding from Buchan and turning north is *Boen* and the ſmall ſheriffdom of *Bamff*: alſo *Ainza*, a little tract of leſs note, and *Rothamay* caſtle, the reſidence of the barons *Salton*, ſurnamed *Abernethy*. Below theſe is *Strathbolgy*, q. d. *the valley on the Bolgy*, antiently the reſidence of the earls of Athol, who took their ſurname from it, now the principal ſeat of the marquis of *Huntley*. This title king James VI. conferred on George *Gordon*, earl of *Huntley*, lord *Gordon* and *Badzenoth*, illuſtrious for his antient rank and numerous train of dependants, whoſe anceſtors, deſcended from the *Setons*, aſſumed by act of parliament the name of *Gordon*, Alexander Seton having married a daughter of ſir John Gordon, with whom he had a fine eſtate, and they had the title of earl of *Huntley* from James II. in 1449.

Boen.
Bamff ſheriffdom.
Ainza.
Barons *Salton*.
Strathbolgie.
Marquis of *Huntley*.

[a] Conſult Sibbald's Scotia ill. & appen. ad II. part III.
[b] in Pliny N. H. XXXVII. c. 11.
[c] De Mor. Germ. c. 45.
[d] Her father forfeited it by his attachment to Baliol. Dougl. Peer. 93.
[e] III. Dougl. 442.
[f] James I.
[g] Queen Joan, daughter of John duke of Somerſet and widow of king James I. D. Dougl. Peer. 94.

BUCHAN

ADDITIONS.

IN the county of *Buchan*, though they have ſcarce any woods, nor do the trees they plant thrive, they have a great many moſſes. The trees found in them muſt have been deſtroyed by ſtorms or fire, no marks of the ax appearing on them, and almoſt all the fallen trees having part of the root to them. Moor-burning in theſe times deſtroys many live woods, but ſo completely that moſs timber could hardly be formed from them. It is, therefore, more probably the effect of ſtorms [a]. The houſes in this country are built of clay and *ſarked* or roofed with deal and ſlates. The ſoil is poor, and bears no trees now, though they are dug up plentifully in the bogs [b].

Slains. *Slains* caſtle, which Mr. Camden after Buchanan miſcalls *Stanys* [c], was an older ſeat of the Errol family, demoliſhed 1594, by James VI. on the earl of Huntley's rebellion, only one large ruined tower remaining. The curious ſtalactical incruſtations near it are now deſtroyed to be burnt into very fine lime for the neighbouring fields [d].

Bowneſs. Five miles north of it is *Bowneſs* or *Buchaneſs* caſtle, the preſent ſeat of the earl of Errol, romanticly overhanging the ſea on the edge of a cliff, and once defended by a ditch and drawbridge. The

Bullers of Buchan. *Bullers* of *Buchan*, a mile north of this place, is a vaſt hollow in a rock projecting into the ſea, open on the top with a communication to the ſea through a noble natural arch, 50 yards high, through which boats can paſs, and lie ſecure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top 10 yards thick, but in ſome parts too narrow to walk on with ſatisfaction, as the depth is about thirty fathom with water on both ſides [e]. The view of it from ſea is peculiarly ſtriking. You paſs by two hideous cliffs forming a great cavern, whoſe vault is 30 or 40 feet high; the open amphitheatre of rock within preſents on one ſide a deep cavern, into which the ſea runs a great way, and on the other a beach of flat ſtones. This rocky ſcenery continues for miles along the coaſt, and on a lofty promontory between two immenſe chaſms in the precipice are the ruins

Boddom c. of *Boddom* caſtle with ſome pieces of cannon buried in the bank, laſt belonging to a branch of the Mariſchal family. From hence a mile out to ſea is a very large rock called *Cragforeland*. Here the coaſt flattens and forms a ſpacious and ſecure bay, which being the eaſternmoſt point in Scotland, on which coaſt there are few ſafe harbours, a pier lately erected receives and protects the ſhipping from Hudſon's bay, Greenland, Norway, and the Baltic, from the dangers both of weather and the enemy [f].

On the ſouth ſide of the water of Ugie is *Peterhead*, which has a road that will contain ſeveral hundred ſhips, and a pier has been erected for their greater ſafety. And at this place it is high-water when the moon is due ſouth [r]. Here is a manufacture of thin woollen goods, and a fiſhery for ſalmon and cod. The mineral water is much reſorted to for ſtomachic complaints [g]. Peterhead.

More inland ſtands *Inverugie* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earl of Mariſchal, a large and lofty pile on the ſteep bank of the river with two high round towers in front, but left to decay ever ſince the earl's attainder. A mile or two further up the *Ugie* is a large fortified old building with a tower and very thick wall commonly called *Old Crag* and *Ravens caſtle*, ſaid to have belonged to the Cheyns, of whom little is known. On the ſame river are the ruins of *Deer* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians, by William Cumin earl of Buchan 1218 [h]. Through this country on the riſing grounds are diſperſed numbers of high ſtones, either monumental or parts of druidical temples. On the top of a hill near *Oldeer* village is a circle pretty entire: the three ſtones which had compoſed the altar are of an enormous ſize. Near it are veſtiges of cells, called the *Picts houſes*, probably the reſidence of Druids [i]. Inverugie. Old Crag. Deer *abbey*. Picts houſes.

On a great inſulated arched rock near this and on the adjacent cliffs breed numbers of *kittiwakes*, rank taſted, whoſe young are reckoned a dainty whet before dinner. On this coaſt is a great ſeal fiſhery from July to September.

Chriſtiana Stewart, counteſs of Buchan, married Robert ſecond ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Loch Leven, who in her right became earl of Buchan. Their grandaughter Mary married James Erſkine, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of John earl of Marr, who in her right became earl of Buchan. His male line ending in his ſon William 1695, the title devolved to his couſin David ſecond lord Cardroſs, whoſe grandſon David-Stewart is at preſent earl of Buchan. His lordſhip has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in purſuit of his national antiquities, and has endeavoured to excite a ſimilar ſpirit in his countrymen by founding a Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1780.

Craigſton caſtle is a good houſe, once defenſible. Craigſtone c. *Kyn Eden* caſtle is ſaid to have been one of the ſeats of the Cummins earl of Buchan [k].

BAMFF comprehends that part of Buchan north of BAMFF.

[a] Douglas, 276—278. [b] Pennant, 130—132. [c] Nor does Dalrymple correct him.
[d] See Gent. Mag. 1770, p. 536, and plate. Another cave like it at Colliſton, in the ſame pariſh. Scots Mag. 1752, 108.—Pennant, 1769, 129. Cordiner, N° X. [e] Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 198. Cordiner, 35, 36.
[f] Cordiner, 36. 40. and N° 1. [g] Dougl. 286. [h] Keith, 258.
[i] Cordiner, 41—44. [k] Ib. 132, 133.

the

the river Ugie, with the countries of *Strathdoverne*, *Boin*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Balveine*, and ſeparated on the ſouth from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenſhire by the river Ugie. On the eaſt it has the water of Doverne; to the weſt that of Spey; to the ſouth-weſt Badenoch and the brae of Mar; and on the north Murray frith. Its length from eaſt to weſt is about 32 miles, and its breadth about 30. In Balveine is found the alum ſtone, and in the Boyne have been diſcovered great quantities of ſpeckled marble. The country is in general
Bamff. fruitful in graſs and corn. *Bamff*, a burgh royal and ſmall neat town, ſtands in a hollow near the ſea on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the mouth of the Devron, with a very bad harbour but a good linen manufacture: the ſheriff keeps his courts here, and here on a very high hill is a caſtle, the property of the earl of Findlater, and reſidence of his mother[l]. Here was a houſe of Carmelites, annexed 1617 to the old college at Aberdeen[m]. In their burying-place was dug up an urn full of bones near an artificial mount called *Colenard*. On a hill oppoſite remains of a circle of ſtones[n]. Bamff gives title of baron to a deſcendant of Walter, younger ſon of ſir Walter Ogilvie, of which family David the preſent is the ninth lord. The country about it is very fertile, and a very advantageous ſalmon fiſhery is
Binnic. carried on here. *Binnic* or *Boin* is a ſmall village with a conſiderable linen manufacture. It has a caſtle, now a granary, in a romantic ſituation, the antient ſeat of the Ogilvies of Boin, a diſtrict called
Duff *houſe*. from it[o]. Cloſe by Bamff is *Duff* houſe, lord Fife's ſeat, an elegant piece of modern architecture by Adams, upon an oblong ſquare with turrets at the angles, and containing ſome capital pictures. The extenſive plantings by the earls of Fife thrive well, and form ſome beautiful ſhady walks along the banks of the river Devron. On the other ſide the
Down. river in Buchan is *Down*, another ſea-port ſouth of Devron, which was erected into a burgh of barony on application to the earl of Fife, its proprietor, who encouraged its manufacture and commerce very much; and many new houſes were then added to it.

Portſoy. *Portſoy*, a ſmall port in the Boyne, between Bamff and Cullen, has a manufactory of ſtocking thread[p]. On a peninſulated rock between it and Cullen lie the remains of *Caſtle Findlater*, its apartments partly cut out of the rock: the family deſerted it for more commodious and inland ſeats in the cloſe of the reign of James VI.[q]

Turvie. The river *Ythen* produces the pearl muſcle[r]. The village of *Turvie* has ſince 1600 been entirely overwhelmed with ſand, except two farms[s].

Cullen. Twelve miles weſt of Bamff is *Cullen*, an indifferent burgh of one mean ſtreet; on the ſouth ſide of which and near the weſt end of the town is the earl of Finlater's houſe in form of a Γ; a ſmall part of it may be as old as the time of Martha counteſs of Carrict, mother of king Robert Bruce who reſided here: the north half built in the 15th century by ſir Walter Ogilvie, whoſe namefake was the lineal deſcendant, created by James VI. 1616 lord Deſkford, and his ſon James earl of Finlater by Charles I. 1633. The preſent earl is the eighth of Finlater and fourth of Seafield. In the church, which is the burial-place of the Finlater family, is a beautiful monument of Alexander Ogilvie of Finlater, who died about the middle of the 16th century. Here is a conſiderable linen manufacture, and the country around is highly cultivated[t]. On the ſhore is a caſtle hill, triple trenched, probably Daniſh[u].

At *Killiolloch* or the burial-place near *Glaſſaugh* was demoliſhed a large cairn 60 feet diameter and 16 feet high, formed of ſtones brought from the beach and covered with earth and ſods 4 feet thick. Under theſe on the ſtones was found a ſtone coffin, formed of long flags and containing a complete ſkeleton, and with it a deer's horn. Another cairn near the ſame place contained a coffin 6 feet long, with a ſkeleton, and urn, and charcoal. In a third was a coffin only 2 feet long, an urn in it; on the ground a hill of aſhes and ſurrounded by bones and aſhes. In a fourth, in a coffin, an ornamented urn, the mouth downwards, ſurrounded by four other ſmaller urns plain, all containing aſhes, burnt bones, thirteen arrow heads, and other pieces of flint; and in the larger urn a ſmall ſlender bone 4 inches long, curved and perforated at the thickeſt end, and not human. On the *Cotton hill*, a mile ſouth of *Birkenbog*, is a number of cairns, probably memorials of the victory obtained by Indulphus over the Danes 988, on a moor near Cullen, where are ſimilar barrows. Not far from theſe are two circles of long ſtones called *Gael Croſs*, and round the top of the hill of *Durn* a triple intrenchment, ſtill very diſtinct[x].

Laurence Abernethy was created lord of Salton and Rothemay by James II. 1445. On the death of Alexander ninth lord 1669, his couſin Alexander Fraſer of Philorth was declared lord Salton and Abernethy in right of his mother daughter of the ſeventh lord. Alexander fifth in deſcent from him is the preſent earl.

Battles with the Danes were at *Balbridge*, *Aberlemno*, *Gemis* and *Cruden* in this ſhire[y], and near *Troup* in *Gamrie* pariſh in Buchan.

At *Aberlowr* in the pariſh of *Marnoch* is a place called *Leachill Beandich*, q. d. *Bleſſed chapel*, from a monument of ſtones, now demoliſhed: and in *Aberchinder* pariſh is a like monument called *Cairneduin*, probably a cairn. Near Troup in *Gamrie* pariſh is a den called *Chapel den*, from ſuch a monument near it[z].

Huntley in the vale of *Strathbogie* is a large and Huntley.
flouriſhing village on the Devron, with a linen manufactory and a ruined caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Gordon family, in ſome apartments of which and its chapel-houſe the cielings painted with emblematical ſubjects[a].

James II. gave the title of earl of Huntley to

[l] Douglas, 296. [m] Keith, 279. [n] Douglas, 302. [o] Cordiner, 5.
[p] Cordiner, 51. Dougl. 302. [q] Cordiner, 52, 53. [r] Dougl. 129. [s] Ib.
[t] Pennant, ubi ſup. 136, 137. [u] Cordiner, 49. [x] Pennant, ib. 138—141.
[y] Shaw's Murray, 210. [z] G. Archæol. I. 315, 316, 317.
[a] Cordiner, Scen. p. 9. Douglas, 247, 248. Edinb. Mag. 1760.

Alexander

Alexander here mentioned. George, great-grandſon of George firſt marquis of Huntley, was by Charles II. 1684 created duke of Gordon, which title his great-grandſon Alexander, fourth duke, now enjoys.

rtly c. A few miles from Huntley is *Gartly* caſtle, a ſquare tower on a ſmall mount, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and belonging to the Mariſchall family [b]. Among ildrummy c. bleak hills ſtand the magnificent ruins of *Kildrummy* caſtle, commanding a deep glen: the form is pentagonal with towers at the angles; one of which called the Snow tower is near 50 yards high, of ſeven ſtones, each 30 feet high; in the middle ſtory a ſtone bench ranges round with doors opening to it from the wall, whence it is called the Court houſe. The walls 18 feet thick, now fallen in. On the north ſide is a magnificent hall 60 paces by 15 called Barnet's hall, and on the north-eaſt ſide are remains of a chapel and burying ground: the chapel is diſtinguiſhable and a deep well in one of the towers and a ſubterraneous communication with the rivulet below. Here the wife of Robert Bruce and the ladies of his court took ſhelter after their defeat at Methven by the earl of Pembroke, and eſcaped from it through the ſubterraneous paſſage to the ſanctuary of St. Duthac at Taine, but were delivered up by the earl of Roſs to the Engliſh [c]. It was ſoon after beſieged by the earls of Lancaſter and Hereford, and obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion [d]. In 1333 Chriſtiana Bruce, ſiſter of Robert I. and mother of Donald earl of Marr, ſlain the year before at the battle of Duplin, defended it againſt the Engliſh who never more recovered it, and the earl of Athol was forced to raiſe the ſiege which he laid to it 1335, but was killed in Killblain in a ſally of the garriſon [e]. It was burnt in Cromwell's wars, and the new houſe built by the lords of Elphinſton on the ſouth ſide by the Highlanders at the Revolution. It continued the ſeat of the Marr family. David II. took it from earl Thomas, and baniſhed him, but he ſoon regained the royal favour [f]. This caſtle paſſed by marriage to the Erſkines created earls of Marr, who inhabited it till forfeited in 1715. Kildrumy church was dedicated to St. Bride, whoſe well famous for curing diſeaſes in cattle is at the foot of the hill on which it ſtands [g].

On a plain to the north of the hill of *Mounan* are the cairns of *Memſie*, ſeveral mounts of looſe ſtones from 60 to 70 yards in circumference, and from 12 to 15 high. One of them being cut through into the centre contained only ſome human bones in the ground beneath: many of the ſtones in the heart of the cairn have been almoſt vitrified. The ſmaller cairns are ſcattered promiſcuouſly over the heath [h].

On a high peninſulated rock are the remains of *Dundarg* caſtle with a ſtrong arched gateway; the Dundarg c. neck which joins it to the main land triple ditched and fortified. It was beſieged 1334 [i]. Henry lord Beaumont claiming the title of earl of Buchan, garriſoned it for his chief reſidence under the countenance of Baliol, but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed by Alexander Mowbray, patronized by Murray regent of Scotland [k].

A few miles inland are remains of a ſtrongly vaulted oblong building called *Wallace tower* [l].

Druminor or *Caſtle Forbes* was long the reſidence CaſtleForbes. of the noble family of Forbes, whoſe ſeat is now at *Puttachie*, a modern houſe built by lord Forbes, while his elder brother enjoyed the title and eſtate [m].

Craig caſtle, the ſeat of John Gordon, eſq. is plea- Craig c. ſantly ſituated on the ſummit of a precipice adjoining to an extenſive demeſne. At the kirk of *Auchindow* Auchindow c. a little below Craig ſtood the caſtle of Auchindow mentioned by Buchanan under the reign of James II. whoſe remains are ſtill viſible. In a hill called *Towan reef* near Craig and no where elſe in this or the neighbouring counties is found the *Aſbeſtos* or *Amianthus*. A mile diſtant ſtands the great hill of *Noth*, called from its high conical ſummit the *top of Noth*, on which overlooking an immenſe tract of country are the remains of an antient fortreſs. In the glen of Noth on the north ſide of the hill is a prodigious cairn of ſmall ſtones called *Mildewen* or *the grave of thouſands* [n].

[b] Cordiner, Scen. 10.
[c] Annals of Scotl. II. 3. Douglas, p. 244.
[d] Annals of Scotl. I. 13.
[e] Ib. II. 168.
[f] Ib. 249.
[g] Cordiner ubi ſup. 15—19. See alſo Edinb. Mag. June 1760, 303.
[h] Cordiner, 47.
[i] Buchanan, IX.
[k] Annals of Scotl. II. 174. Cordiner, 48.
[l] Cordiner, ib.
[m] Douglas, 244.
[n] Ib. 244—246.

MURRAY.

BEYOND the Grampian hills, whoſe ridge runs here with little interruption and many windings, dwelt antiently the VACOMAGI on the ſinus VARARIS, where is now *Murray*, Latin *Moravia*, conſiderable for fertility, pleaſantneſs, and the profitable produce of the fruit trees. The famous river *Spey* makes its way through it to the ſea, in which it empties itſelf after watering *Rothes* caſtle, whence the family of *Leſley* took the title of earl ever ſince king James II. inveſted George Leſley with this honour. Of this river thus ſings our poet Necham:

VACOMAGI. Sinus VARARIS.

Spey r.

Rothes c.

Hiſt. of *John Leſley* biſhop of Roſs.

Spey loca mutantis præceps agitator arenæ
Inconſtans certas neſcit habere vias.
Officium lintris corbis ſubit, hunc regit audax
Curſus labentis nauta fluenta ſequens.

Spey rolling headlong on the changing ſands,
Knows not, inconſtant, where to chooſe its courſe,
For wherry ſerves a baſket, which commands
An hardy boatman hurried by its force.

The river LOXA, mentioned by Ptolemy, and now called *Loſs*, falls into the ſea near this caſtle, and near it we ſee *Elgin*, in which and its neighbour *Forres*, the hereditary ſheriff *J. Dunbar* of *Cummock*, of the family of the earls of *March*, holds his court. The river, as it approaches the ſea, finds the ground more level and ſoft, and ſpreading itſelf into a lake covered with ſwans and yielding plenty of *olorina* or ſwan wort, has on its banks *Spiny* caſtle, which has now its firſt baron Alexander, of the family of *Lindſey*, as alſo near it *Kinloſs*, antiently a famous abbey (called by ſome *Kill-flos*, from the flowers that ſprung up there miraculouſly on the diſcovery of the body of king Duff, murdered and concealed there), and having alſo its own lord Edward Brus, Maſter of the Rolls in England and privy-counſellor, whom king James VI. created baron *Brus* of *Kinloſs*.

LOXA ſt.

Loſs r.

Elgin.

Spiny c.

Baron *Spiny*.

Kinlos.

Baron *Kinlos*.

Theſe places are on the coaſt. More inland, where is now *Bean* caſtle (ſuppoſed the BANATIA of Ptolemy), was found in 1460 a marble vaſe, neatly carved and full of Roman coins. Near it is *Nardin* or *Narne*, hereditary ſheriffdom of the *Cambells* of *Lorne*, where was a tower on a peninſula of extraordinary height, built in a wonderful manner, and antiently poſſeſſed by the Danes. Not far from hence is the ſpacious *Loch Neſs*, extending itſelf for 23 miles in length, whoſe water is ſo warm that it never freezes even in this cold climate. From this lake *Loch Lutea* or *Lothy*, emptying itſelf into the weſtern ocean by *Aber*, is parted by a kind of ſmall iſthmus of mountains. On theſe lakes were antiently two conſiderable fortified towns, one called *Innernes*, the other *Innerlothy*, from the reſpective lakes. *Innernes* has for its hereditary ſheriff the marquis of *Huntley*, who has extenſive authority here. But take J. Jonſton's lines on both theſe places conjointly:

Nairn and ſheriffdom.

Loch Neſs.

Loch Lothy.

Innernes.

Innerlochy.

INNERNESS & INNERLOCHY.

Imperii veteris duo propugnacula quondam,
Primaque regali mœnia ſtructa manu,
Turribus oppoſitis adverſo in limine ſpectat
Hæc Zephyrum, Solis illa orientis equos.
Amnibus hinc atque hinc cincta, utrique piſcibus amnes
Fœcundi: hæc portu perpete tuta patet.
Hæc fuit, at jacet heu, jam nunc ſine nomine tellus,
Hoſpita quæ Regum, eſt hoſpita facta feris.
Altera ſpirat adhuc tenuis ſufflamina vitæ,
Quæ dabit & fati turbine victa manus.
Dic ubi nunc Carthago potens? ubi Martia Roma?
Trojaque & immenſæ ditis opes Aſiæ?
Quid mireris enim mortalia cedere fatis
Corpora? cum videas oppida poſſe mori.

Two guardians of this antient empire ſtand,
Whoſe early walls a monarch's order rears;
The towers of each contrary points command,
Where Phœbus ſets, and where he firſt appears.
Begirt with rivers, where the ſcaly brood
Prolific ſport, this boaſts a port ſecure;
That, which once flouriſh'd, now by ruin rude,
The haunt of beaſts, where monarchs dwelt of late;
That breathing the laſt gaſp yet ſcarce ſurvives,
And muſt ere long yield to the force of fate.
Say, now where mighty Rome or Carthage lives?
Or Troy, or Aſia's wealth-abounding ſtate?
What wonder then if men reſign their breath,
When mighty cities fall a prey to death!

In the reign of king Robert Brus, Thomas Randolph, his ſiſter's ſon, who ſuffered the greateſt toils and moſt violent oppoſitions for his country, was greatly diſtinguiſhed under the title of earl of Murray. In that of Robert II. John de *Dunbar* married the king's daughter as a ſatisfaction for the outrage offered to her chaſtity, and had with her this earldom of Murray. Under James II. William *Creichton*, chancellor of the kingdom, and Archibald *Douglas*, had a warm conteſt about this earldom, when, contrary to the laws of antient cuſtoms, the latter, Douglas, who had married the younger daughter of James Dunbar earl of Murray, was preferred to the earldom of Murray before Creichton, who had married the elder, by the influence and authority of William earl of Douglas with the king, which was ſo great that he obtained not only for this man the earldom of *Murray*, but that of *Ormond* for another brother, and thoſe of *Angus* and *Morton* for two of his kinſmen. But this power, too exceſſive to be of long continuance, ſoon after proved his ruin. Under James V. his brother, whom he appointed regent of the kingdom, held this title, and in our time, James, natural ſon of king James V. had it conferred on him by his ſiſter queen Mary, to whom he made an ungrateful return, dethroning her with the aſſiſtance of a few of the nobility; a dangerous example to ſovereigns, for which he ſoon after loſt his life by a bullet from a gun. His only daughter brought this title to her huſband James *Stewart* of *Down*, deſcended from the royal family by the dukes of Albany, who being killed by his rivals, left his ſon James his ſucceſſor in this honour.

Earls *Mur*

MURRAY

ADDITIONS.

MURRAY comprehends the ſhires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and *Forres*. On the north it has the firth of Murray and the water of Neſs, which ſeparates it from the ſhire of Inverneſs: on the eaſt it is divided from Bamffſhire by the river Spey, famous for the quantities of ſalmon taken in it: to the ſouth it has Badenoch; and to the weſt the river Beaulie and part of Lochaber. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad. The ſhire of Elgin comprehends all that part which lies to the eaſt of the river Findorn; and the ſhire of Nairn that which is on the weſt of the river. The air here is very temperate and wholeſome, and the winters mild: the low country yields plenty of corn, which ripens ſoon: but the high country is fitter for paſture. The mountains and deſerts in the highlands here exceed the arable land. There are many large woods of firs and other trees, eſpecially on the river of Nairn [r].

Ptolemy's *Vararis æſtuarium* is the frith of Moray, or of the river now commonly called the river of *Beaulie*, running out of Loch Monar through *Strath Farar*. Mr. Shaw is of opinion, that *Moravia* comprehended all the plain country by the ſea ſide from the mouth of the Spey to the river of Farar or Beaulie, at the head of the frith, and all the vallies, glens, and ſtraths, between the Grampian mountains ſouth of Badenoch and the Frith of Moray [a].

Gordon *c.*

In *Beaulie* pariſh is *Gordon* caſtle, antiently called the *Bog of Goight*, founded by George earl of Huntley, who died 1507; a large and grand pile or caſtle-like houſe, built at different times, but ſo much improved by the preſent poſſeſſor, that though ſtill in form of a caſtle, its antient grandeur cannot be aſcertained. It extends upwards of 550 feet in front, environed with parks, woods of oak and holly, and ſpacious gardens, all greatly improved by the preſent duke, who has added two correſponding ſets of offices, but being in a low ſituation with a high hill to the eaſt it is ſubject to inundations of the Spey, and commands no proſpect [b].

Fochaber.

Cloſe by it is *Fochaber*, a wretched town though a burgh of barony and market town, but improving by the duke [c].

Spey *r.*

Spey is a large and furious river, ſubject to violent floods, and having a ſalmon fiſhery [d]. It had antiently only one wooden bridge over it [e]. The rude kind of ferry over the Spey is ſucceeded by very convenient boats at both the paſſages of this dangerous and rapid river.

Dundurcroſs.

In *Dundurcroſs* pariſh was an hoſpital, founded by Muriel de Pulloc in the beginning of the 11th century [f].

Rothes caſtle, on a green mount, ſurrounded by a dry ditch, is now in ruins [g]. Rothes *c.*

Charles II. 1680, created John, ſeventh earl, duke of Rothes, which expired in him for want of heirs male: but the earldom was held by his elder daughter's ſon and his deſcendants. John, the tenth earl of this family, dying 1773, the titles devolved to his ſiſter.

Elgin.

Elgin is a royal burgh, whoſe Celtic name anſwers to *Belle ville*, conſiſting of one long ſtreet with a gate at the weſt end, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the *Loſſie*. This river runs with a gentle ſtream, fordable at the back of the town, under the green cliff near it [h]; on which are the poor remains of a caſtle of the antient kings of Scotland, demoliſhed by the Danes. This is Lady mount, where Voluſenus places his Temple of Tranquillity, and commanding a fine view. At the eaſt end of the town is the ſhell of the moſt ſtately cathedral in North Britain, above 200 feet long and 28 wide, built by biſhop Moray 1224, burnt by lord Badenoch 1390, rebuilt by biſhop Barr and his ſucceſſors. The chapter-houſe, an octagon building, 34 feet high, ſupported by a ſingle column cluſtered of eight round a ſquare one, is entire, as are the upright walls of the choir, which is in the moſt beautiful ſtyle, 100 feet by 26, whoſe ſouth aile is the burial-place of the Gordon family, and has a cumbent figure of the firſt earl of Huntley 1497, and ſeveral biſhops. The nave is 94 feet by 26. The ſouth tranſept 20 by 30. The lofty ſquare tower in the middle, built by biſhops Innes and Leighton about 1400, fell down 1506, and being rebuilt 1538, fell again 1711 and beat down the north tranſept. The ſouth tranſept remains with ſome antient monuments of knights; alſo the weſt front with two ſolid ſquare towers. The foliage about the weſt door is perhaps the moſt airy and elegant of any in Great Britain. This church and that of Aberdeen were ſtripped of their lead to pay the troops 1567, and ſo fell to decay. Fifteen of the biſhops were buried in this church, of whom biſhop Innes had an epitaph in the north aile. The whole town and church were burnt 1390 by Alexander earl of Buchan, ſtyled for his impiety and outrages the *Wolf of Badenoch*, but before his excommunication was taken off he was obliged to make ſatisfaction to the ſee. The biſhop's palace ſtands at the north-weſt corner of the church-yard without; on the eaſt front is 1557. P. H. *Expecto*, for Patrick Hepburn, biſhop from 1535 to 1573, and

[r] G. Shaw's Hiſt. of Moray, 146 and ſeq. [a] Hiſt. of Moray, p. 7. [b] Cordiner, 56.
[c] Shaw, ib. 11, 12. Pennant ubi ſup. [d] Pennant, 1769, 144.
[e] Shaw, 16. [f] Ib. [g] Ib. 17. [h] Pennant, 147. Shaw, 78.

various

various coats of arms. This and the canons' houſes or college were incloſed within a wall having four gates; the eaſt gate called the *Pan port*, q. d. arched gate, ſhews a handſome arch. Here was alſo a ſpacious church-yard. On the north of the ſtreet a ſtone ruin called *our Lady's high houſe*. Here remain alſo ſome of the canons' houſes; and in the middle of the ſtreet a handſome pariſh church and tolbooth.

The chapter of Elgin conſiſted of a dean, chancellor, archdeacon, chanter, treaſurer, and ſeventeen canons. Within the wall to the north was a ſmall burrough, dependant on the biſhop and college[i]. The ſee of Moray was tranſlated hither by biſhop Moray 1224 from Birney, when Pope Innocent III. ordained its church to be the cathedral of Moray. At Elgin was a houſe of Black friars, founded by Alexander II. 1233[k]. Another of Franciſcans by John Innes 1479[l]. Many of the buildings of the latter are ſtill habitable, and afford ſpacious apartments[m].

Baron Brus's eldeſt ſon being killed in a duel with ſir Edward Sackville 1613, Charles I. 1633 created his ſecond ſon earl of Elgin and baron Whorlton in England, and his ſon earl of Ayleſbury 1665. The laſt title expired with his grandſon 1747, but that of Elgin is held by Thomas 11th earl of Kincardin.

Spynie *c.*

Not far from Elgin is a ruined chapel called *Maiſon Dieu*. A mile diſtant is *Spynie*, a ruined caſtle of the biſhops of Moray, on the edge of the beautiful irregular lake of that name, which is about five miles long and half a mile broad, not above 5 feet deep[n]. It conſiſts of a ſmall ſquare court with a ſtrong ſouth-weſt tower called *Davis' Tower*, of five ſtories, the wall 9 feet thick, vaulted throughout all the apartments, all now open to the roof, a gallery ranging round two ſides. This tower was probably built by Patrick Hepburn, whoſe arms with thoſe of Scotland and of biſhops David and Andrew Stewart are on the ſouth ſide. Over the gate is the date 1406, and three ſtars with the arms and initials of John Innes. The iron portcullis remains. In the ruined pariſh church were buried two of the early biſhops of Moray. It was propoſed by Pope Innocent III. for the cathedral of the dioceſe, but on the repreſentation of Andrew, biſhop of Moray, that was transferred to Elgin. The cathedral had before been at Birney, or Kinnidor, or Spynie, till biſhop Brice, who appointed the dignified clergy and canons, and founded the college of eight canons. The biſhopric was erected 1590 into a temporal lordſhip in favour of Alexander Lindſay, brother-german to David earl of Crawford, who had the title of lord Spynie, but on his aſſaſſination 1607 it reverted to its former ſtate.

Pluſcairden *abbey.*

Three miles ſouth are the beautiful ruins of *Pluſcairden* priory or *valley of St. Andrew*, founded in a moſt ſequeſtered glen and richly endowed for monks of Vallicaulium or reformed Ciſtertians by Alexander II. 1230, afterwards cell to Dumfermling. It now belongs to the earl of Fife. The Chronicle of this place quoted by Buchanan is ſuppoſed to have been only a copy of Fordun[o]. The ſhell of the church with its centre tower, the octagon chapter-houſe with a ſingle pillar to its roof, the refectory and dormitory all remain[p], and owe their preſervation to the good taſte of the preſent noble poſſeſſor[q].

Kinloſs *abbey.*

Kinloſs abbey, founded by David II. 1150, for Ciſtertians, at the head of a little loch or inlet of the ſea at the mouth of the Findorn. The abbot was mitred, and had a regality. The ruins were ſold 1651 to build the citadel of Inverneſs. Here now remain half the gateway and the cloiſter wall with two round arches on the ſouth ſide, and three ſtories of groined arches adjoining to the chapter-houſe ſupported by ſix pillars, which was pulled down by a maſon for a few ſtones. The church appears to have had a centre tower and tranſepts, and a circular eaſt end. The ſite is ſtill uſed as a burying-ground. In a contiguous orchard are ſome of the oldeſt apple and pear trees in the country[r]. On the diſſolution ſir Edward Bruce was made commendator, and created lord Kinloſs.

Under a bridge of one ſmall ſteep arch was buried the body of king Duff, who was murdered in the middle of the 10th century by Donald, governor of Forres caſtle, becauſe he refuſed to pardon ſome of his relations, who had been condemned to be hanged at Forres for marauding[s]. Some pretend the body was buried in the bed of the river, which was turned for that purpoſe, and this might eaſily be done in ſuch a ſtream as it is at preſent. But as this was inconſiſtent with the ſecrecy of Donald's tranſaction, Buchanan thinks the other ſtory of its being buried under a little bridge in an obſcure place much more probable. This bridge he indeed puts two miles from Kinloſs, and ſo Boetius ſays the body was carried on horſeback *ad ſecundum a cædis loco milliare*. The bridge ſhewn for that under which the body was found years after, is not a quarter of a mile from the abbey, and Boetius expreſsly ſays the corpſe was carried on. Dempſter follows the old and popular tradition mentioned by Mr. Camden about the name of this abbey, which was founded in memory of this event. Boetius ſays, the village at the end of the bridge was called *Kilflos*, q. d. *Templum florum*, where is now a Ciſtertian abbey and ſpacious magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Keith[t] derives its name from its ſituation at the head of the loch, *Kean loch*, q. d. *caput lacus*.

Sir Alexander Duffey of Duffies, an antient cadet of the houſe of Sutherland, was by Charles II. 1650, created lord Duffey; which title was forfeited by his grandſon 1715.

Forres.

Forres is a conſiderable burgh, well built, and pleaſantly ſituated under a hill. At the weſt end is the ſite of caſtle *Dunbar*, built by ſome of the early kings, and the ſeat of the ſheriff of Murray till it was burnt at the Reformation. Juſt out of the town to the eaſt ſtands a famous pillar of one ſtone, 25 feet high, about three feet and an half on the broadeſt, and one foot and a quarter on the narroweſt ſides, which are charged with rude reliefs[u]. Thoſe

[i] Shaw, 280—283. [k] Keith, 271. [l] Ib. 277. [m] Cordiner, N° 5.
[n] Pennant, 147. 279. Shaw, 78. 285. Cordiner, Scen. 57. N° 4. [o] Keith, 261. [p] Shaw, 259, 260.
[q] Cordiner, N° 5. [r] Keith, 256. Shaw, 255—257. Penn. 148. Cord. Scen. 60.
[s] Boet. p. 229. Buchan. VI. 22. [t] P. 256.
[u] Unfaithfully exhibited by Gordon It. Sept. Pl. LVI. nor much more correctly in Shaw's Hiſt. of Murray. The beſt print is in Cordiner's Scenery.

on

on the eaſt face are divided into ſeven compartments, containing horſemen and foot-ſoldiers, ſhips under ſail, and ſomething like a tower with a man looking out of a window. "In the firſt diviſion under the Gothic ornaments at top are nine horſes with their riders marching forth in order. In the next is a line of warriors on foot brandiſhing their weapons and appearing to be ſhouting, while others in a row under them are fighting. In the third are four men with halberts guarding a tent, under which are ſeveral heads, the bodies of which are piled up on the left: an executioner appears ſevering another head; behind him are three trumpeters, and before him four combatants fighting with ſword and target. In the fourth compartment is a troop of horſe flying before archers. In the lower diviſion now viſible the horſes ſeem to be ſeized by the victorious party, their riders beheaded, and the head of their chief hung in chains or fixed in a frame, the others being thrown together beſide the dead bodies under an arched cover or tent." Such is Mr. Cordiner's explanation of this carving, from which I differ only as to the lower compartment, which appeared to me when I examined it 1771 to repreſent ſhips with maſts and ſails and banners, and ſomething like an inſcription in two lines of four letters each. The lower compartment is almoſt concealed by ſteps raiſed againſt and faſtened to the pillar to prevent its falling[w]. On the weſtern face diapered with wreath-work is a croſs in a circle, and below it two larger figures of men, ſeeming to ſalute each other, while a figure behind the ſouthernmoſt appears to ſtab one of them. Mr. Camden thinks theſe repreſent the reconciliation of Malcolm and Canute, on the final retreat and peace with the Danes. On one of the edges below the fretwork are five figures joined hand in hand. The name of the *Daniſh pillar* or *Sueno's ſtone*, given to this monument, makes it highly probable that it was a memorial of the ſignal defeat given to the Daniſh invaders of this country in the reign of Malcolm II. in the beginning of the 11th century 1008, when they took and fortified what is miſcalled *Nairn* caſtle, which, according to Boetius' and Camden's deſcription, ſeems to be *Brogh head* caſtle, where they landed. This is an area of 110 yards by 30, ſurrounded with a ſtrong rampart of oaken logs, laid deep in the earth, and ſome of them ſtill digged up: the iſthmus to the ſouth has a deep trench to bring the ſea round the promontory, and within this other trenches with a rampart of ſtone and earth; at the foot of the promontory to the eaſt is an area about 40 yards by 20, of which the hill makes one ſide, and the reſt were fortified with a high rampart[x]. This is by Mr. Cordiner called the *Burgh of Moray*. One place in it is marked as a burying-ground by many moſs-grown grave-ſtones, one charged with a croſs, others with rude figures and animals[y]. This country was moſt expoſed to the ravages of the Danes. Eaſt of *Carron* houſe are traces of their camp before the battle of *Mortlech* A. D. 1010, in which they were completely defeated and their general ſlain[z]. To this, as the moſt important in its conſequence, the Forres pillar may refer. In this Malcolm and the Daniſh general Enec fought hand to hand, as Boetius, and the latter was ſlain, and may be ſo repreſented by the two large ſingle figures at the foot of the croſs, or the figure behind may be giving Malcolm the wound he received in his head in the former fight. Sueno was king of Denmark at that time. At *Blackſtob croſs* are trenches. *Clinie* hill juſt out of Forres is trenched at bottom, and ſeems to have had a camp on the top. On a moor not far from Forres Shakeſpear, after Boetius, places Macbeth's rencontre with the witches, which Buchanan ſoftens into a dream.

In the church-yard of *Dyke* near Forres is part of a ſtone croſs carved with rude reliefs, not unlike that at Aberlemni. It is engraved by Mr. Cordiner, N° 5. Dyke.

Findorn pariſh on the bay of the ſame name is quite overwhelmed by ſand, which gains ſo faſt as to bury upright trees in one ſeaſon; where ſtopped by water it forms conſiderable hills[a]. Findorn.

The deſcendant of Mr. Camden's John Dunbar of Cumnoc was Alexander Dunbar of Weſtfield, ſheriff of Murray: the title of Cumnoc being laid aſide on ſelling the barony thereof about 1600, which now belongs to the earl of Dumfries[a].

Nairn is a royal burgh, a ſmall long town, meanly built on the ſea on a river of the ſame name, ſuppoſed the *Tuæeſis* of Ptolemy[b], croſſed by a ruinous bridge of three arches, built 1636 with an unmeaning uſeleſs low gate at the end, not unuſual on Scotch bridges. It had a royal fort, of which the Thanes of Calder were hereditary conſtables. Some years ago was dug up in a common near Nairn, an urn, containing a ſeries of Roman ſilver coins of different emperors[c]. Nairn.

Charles II. conferred the title of lord Nairn on Robert Nairn, whoſe only daughter marrying lord William Murray, the title deſcended to their ſon John, who forfeited it 1745.

In *Killernen* pariſh is a grove incloſed with a trench, having two entrances. The people about it account it ſacred, and will not cut a ſingle rod out of it; and in a neighbouring field are ſeveral large ſtones lying in confuſion[3]. Killernen.

Between Forres and Nairn is *Tarnaway* or *Tarnua* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Murray. The hall, called from its founder Randolph's hall, 80 by 36 feet, is roofed like Weſtminſter hall. Here are ſome good family portraits, and large birch woods abounding with ſtags and roes[d]. Near *Auldearne* Montroſe defeated the Covenanters 1645[e]. South of Nairn is the antient tower or caſtle of *Calder* or *Cauder*, belonging to the Thanes of that name, with modern additions and fine woods[f]. Between Nairn and Inverneſs, on the extremity of *Ardeſier* point projecting into the firth is *Fort George*, a regular fortification, built ſince 1745, capable of containing 10,000 men, and having barracks for 6000[g]. It Tarnaway. Calder. Fort George.

[w] Gordon, 162. Pennant, 149. Cordiner, Scen. 54—56, where is a print of it: another of part of it in his N° X.
[x] Penn. 152. Shaw, 210, 211. [y] Cordiner's Scenery, 58, 59. [z] Shaw, 211.
[a] Penn. 152. [2] G. [b] Penn. 154. [c] Brit. Top. II. 705. [3] G.
[d] Penn. 152. Shaw, 99. [e] Shaw, 224. [f] Penn. 154. Shaw, 112.
[g] Ib. 158. Ib. 125.

Culloden *battle of.*

mounts 100 guns, moſt of them 42 pounders. Between this place and Inverneſs is *Culloden* houſe, the ſeat of *Duncan Forbes*, on whoſe moor, now covered with plantations, was fought the deciſive battle between the royal army and the rebels April 16, 1746; the memorials of which are two barrows thrown up over the ſlain, one larger than the reſt over the officers.

Moyhall.

Moyhall in Elginſhire ſtands at the head of a ſmall but beautiful lake of the ſame name, about two miles and an half long, and half a mile broad, full of trout and char, and in front 30 miles diſtant is the great mountain of *Karn gorm* patched with ſnow. This place called *Starſk-nach-nan-gai'el* or the threſhold of the Highlands, being a very natural and ſtrongly marked entrance from the north, is the ſeat of the clan Chattan or Mac Intoſhes, once a powerful people. Here is preſerved the ſword of James V. given by him to their captain with the privilege of holding it at all coronations: on the blade is the word *Jeſus*. That of the gallant viſcount Dundee is alſo preſerved here [h].

Inverneſs-ſhire.

The ſheriffdom of INVERNESS comprehends Lochabar, Badenoch, and the ſouth part of Roſs, having on the ſouth the brae of Marr and Athol, on the weſt the weſtern ſea, on the north Roſs, and the eaſt part of Murray frith. Its length from Inverneſs to Inverlochie in a ſtraight line is 50 miles. It has plenty of iron ore and great fir woods 10 miles in length, with ſome large oak woods; and Badenoch abounds with deer.

Inverneſs.

Inverneſs is the head town of the ſhire, and the ſheriff reſides and holds his court there. It is finely ſeated on a plain on the ſouth brink of the river Neſs, which renders it convenient for commerce with the neighbouring places; it is large, well built, and very populous, being the laſt of any note in North Britain, and was formerly the ſeat of Scottiſh kings. It conſiſts of two ſtreets, the principal running eaſt and weſt to the river Neſs, near which is a good bridge of ſeven arches, built 1616. It has an Engliſh and an Erſe church in the ſame churchyard. On the north may be traced Oliver's pentagon fort: on an eminence ſouth of the town, commanding a charming proſpect of the frith, &c. is old *Fort George*, part of an old caſtle where Boethius ſays Duncan was murdered: it was blown up by the rebels 1745. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by Alexander II. 1233 [i].

Tomman heurich, an oblong hill 300 yards long at top by 20, with a broad baſe and ſloping like a great ſhip inverted, has the appearance of an artificial hill, perfectly detached from all others [k].

Neſs r.

The river *Neſs* riſes in the hills of *Knoidart* and runs to Inverneſs, 60 miles. From Moray frith to Inverneſs is one continued valley for 48 Scots miles called *Glean mor na Halben*, or the great valley of Scotland. In it lies *Loch Neſs* about 23 miles long, at the north end three miles broad, tapering to leſs than two at the ſouth, the high hills on the ſides preſenting a charming landſcape [l]. It is ſupplied with water from Lochs *Oich*, *Garrie*, and *Quich*, and abounds with ſalmon, trouts, pikes, and eels. The greateſt riſe of water in it is 14 feet.

Loch Neſs.

The great depth of Loch Neſs, not leſs than 40 fathoms, prevents its freezing, and ice put into it inſtantly thaws. Its water taken out freezes immediately, and is carried 30 miles round on account of its wholeſomeneſs. It is violently agitated by the winds, and, at times, particularly in the earthquake at Liſbon 1755, the waves are quite mountainous [m].

On the Frith are ſeveral houſes of the Fraziers. *Caſtle Dunie*, the ſeat of lord Lovat, was burnt 1746. His eſtate is among the others then forfeited, whoſe revenue is lodged in the hands of truſtees, who apply it in founding ſpinning-ſchools, repairing roads, building bridges, and planting. In 1753 a large ſum was ſpent in ſettling colonies of diſbanded ſoldiers and ſailors on theſe eſtates, which project failed of ſucceſs [n]. The lovat eſtate was reſtored on certain conditions to the lord Lovat's eldeſt ſon Simon 1774 [o].

Caſtle Dun.

At *Durris*, at the end of Loch Neſs, are three concentric circles of ſtones; the altar-ſtone is taken away, but near to where it ſtood is one hollowed like a baſon. A lane leads through the circles to the centre. In the area of the outer circles probably ſtood the ſpectators, in the ſecond the officers, and in the inner the prieſts and ſervants. The highlanders call theſe *Clachan*, a collection; not perhaps of *ſtones*, but of people, as they call a church *clachan:* the altar is called *crom leac*, the bowing or worſhipping ſtone; and the tour round the circles *Deas Solis*, or ſouth about with the ſun [p].

Durris.

At the head of Loch Neſs is *Fort Auguſtus*, a ſmall fortreſs, in a plain between the rivers Taarf and Oich, conſiſting of four baſtions, with barracks for 400 men, taken and ruined by the rebels 1746 [q].

Fort Auguſtus.

Above Loch Neſs ſtood *Caſtle Urqhart*, conſiſting of ſeven towers, ſaid to be built by the Cummins, and demoliſhed by Edward I.

Urqhart.

Urqhart priory, founded by David I. 1125, for Benedictines, a cell to Dumfermling, ſtood in a hollow north-eaſt of Urqhart church, three miles eaſt of Elgin, but there are ſcarce any remains of it [r].

About four miles weſt of it on the top of a hill two miles perpendicular [s], is a lake of cold freſh water about 30 fathoms long and ſix broad, without any ſtream running to or from it, never yet fathomed, always full, and freezes. About 17 miles on the north ſide of a mountain called *Glen-intie* is *Loch-inwyn* or the *Green lake*, covered with ice the whole year round, as is alſo *Loch Straglaſh* at *Glen-eanich* in the middle. Another lake in *Staherric* never freezes all over in the ſharpeſt froſt till February; after which one night will completely freeze it, and two nights make the ice of a conſiderable thickneſs. The ſame phænomenon is obſerved of *Loch Monar*, and another lake [t].

Loch Oich is a narrow lake four miles long, on whoſe ſhore are *Glen Garrie*, the ſeat of Mr. M'Donald, and a ruined caſtle [u].

Loch Taarf is a ſmall irregular piece of water decked with little wooded iſles, and abounding with char [x].

[h] Pennant, 1769, 188, 189. [i] Keith, p 271. [k] Pennant, 160, 161. [l] Shaw, 130. Pennant, 200.
[m] Pennant, 201. [n] Ib. 163. [o] Shaw, 138. [p] Ib. 229. [q] Pennant, 199.
[r] Shaw, 258. Keith, 247. [s] q. if Meal Forrounich. Pennant, 197. Shaw, 145.
[t] G. ex Phil. Tranſ. 254 and 114. [u] Pennant, 202. [x] Ib. 199.

Lough

Lough Lochy is a fine piece of water 14 miles long and from one to two broad, bounded to the north by immenſe mountains [y].

Beaulieu frith.

Weſt from the end of the river Neſs is an arm of the ſea called *Beaulieu frith*, which undoubtedly was antiently firm land, long oaks with roots being found near the middle of it under the ſand: there are alſo three great cairns; the biggeſt of which is acceſſible at low water: urns have been found. In this ſhire are many ſtone circles. One in *Inerallen* pariſh is full of graves, and was in the laſt age a burial-place for poor people, and ſtill for unbaptized children and ſtrangers. Another in the county of *Strath-ſpey* and pariſh of *Duthell*, conſiſts of two circles of ſtones, and is called *Chapel Piglag* from a lady of that name, who they pretend uſed to perform her devotion there before the church was built in theſe parts. Within half a mile of it is a ſmall grove of trees, held in ſuch veneration that nobody will cut a branch out of it, and at it the neighbouring women offer up their thanks to God after child-bearing: in the middle of it is a well called *the well of the chapel*, and eſteemed ſacred [a]. Theſe laſt circles, mentioned by Dr. Garden in his ſecond letter to Mr. Aubrey, ſeem to be the ſame now almoſt deſtroyed by cultivation on the farm of *Pitmaen*, an excellent inn in the highlands. About eight miles ſouth from *Agemore* another good inn, on the farm of *Balachron*, a piſtol-ſhot from the road, I was told was a large cave, 60 feet long and nine wide, floored, roofed, and ſided with large flat aſhler ſtones, ſuppoſed a retreat for the natives long after the time of the Picts [b]. Above it foundations of a caſtle, to which it was probably a vault. Several *Druid temples* as they call them, and many cairns, lie on the eaſt ſide of Spey. Between Fort William and Inverneſs is a circle of ſtones.

Fall of Fyers.

On the road ſeven miles from Inverneſs and near Loch Neſs, is the celebrated fall of *Fyers*, a vaſt cataract in the darkſome glen of *Strath Errich* of a ſtupendous depth. The water darts from beneath the top through a narrow gap between two rocks, then precipitates above 41 feet lower into the bottom of the chaſm, the foam, like a great cloud of ſmoke, riſing and filling the air. The ſides of this glen are vaſt precipices mixed with trees, overhanging the water, through which, after a ſhort ſpace, the waters diſcharge themſelves into the lake. About half a mile ſouth of the firſt fall is another, paſſing through a narrow chaſm, whoſe ſides it has undermined for a conſiderable way; over the gap is an Alpine bridge of trunks of trees covered with ſods; from whoſe middle is an awful view of the water roaring beneath [c].

In *Strath Farri gaie*, not far from this fall, a ſeries of romantic glens, *Dun Gardell*, a lofty and almoſt inſulated mountain by its height, and comparatively ſmall circumference of its baſe, affords a proſpect leſs interrupted than on more extenſive mountains. On its ſummit was antiently a fortreſs [d].

Cairns are found on the top of the hill of *Dunevan* in Calder; to the eaſt of Gateſide between Elgin and Forres, on the muir of Urqhart, and in many other places; and a great broad heap of ſtones ſurrounded with ſtones ſet on end in the earth and joined cloſe: ſome of them have a circle of ſuch ſtone as the top, and one or more altar-ſtones within the inner circle. Such a cairn is to be ſeen on the muir to the eaſt of Aviemore in Strath-ſpey [e].

Kinguſie priory.

Kinguſie priory in Badenoch was founded by George earl of Huntley about 1490, but for what order is not known. Some remains of the prior's houſe and the cloyſters are near the church [f].

Tordown.

Tordown is a ruined fortreſs with a rampart of vitrified ſtones [g].

Bernera.

On the weſt coaſt of Inverneſsſhire in Glenmore at *Bernera* are barracks for 200 men, built 1772, but at preſent neglected.

Glen Elg.

On the top of a hill in *Glen Elg* or the vale of *Deer* is a Britiſh fortreſs with a rampart of ſtone, and in the centre traces of a circular incloſure. Within ſight is another. Theſe are called in Erſe *Ba-dhun* or hills of refuge. The pariſh of Glen Elg is of great extent, containing near 700 inhabitants, comprehending *Knoidart* and *N. Morar*, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt entirely Papiſts [h].

Glenbeg. Pictiſh houſes.

In *Glenbeg*, a valley in Glen Elg, are two buildings of the kind called *Pictiſh houſes*, and aſcribed to the Danes, of larger dimenſions, but, in other reſpects, exactly the ſame and in nearly the ſame ſtate of ruin, with ſimilar ones in other parts of Scotland. The largeſt is 30 feet and an half high, the diameter within 33 feet and an half at 10 feet from the bottom; the wall 7 feet 4 inches thick, formed thinner till it reaches the top, dry, but the courſes moſt beautifully diſpoſed; the inſide wall perpendicular, the outſide ſloping: in the thickneſs of the wall are two galleries running in an horizontal direction quite round; the lower gallery 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches wide at bottom, narrowing upwards, divided into apartments in one place with ſix equidiſtant flags, and acceſſible above by a hole from another gallery; into the lower were four original entrances, and over each of theſe a row of holes running up to the top, divided by flags like ſhelves: near the top was a circle of projecting ſtones, and above another hole. None of theſe openings paſs through, nor is there the leaſt appearance of window or opening on the outſide wall: the next 5 feet and an half high, and 20 inches wide, both covered with flags: this gallery went round but had no ſeparations: at a diſtance above was another hole, probably as in the others for a third gallery. The entrance of the building is a ſquare hole on the weſt, and before it are remains of ſome buildings, with a narrow opening that led to the door, like an avenue, and cloſe to this a ſmall circle of rude ſtones called the foundations of Druid houſes, and probably religious. The ſecond building, a quarter of a mile from the firſt, is 24 feet and an half high, and 30 in diameter; the wall at bottom 12 feet 4 inches thick, has three galleries, the loweſt all round 6 feet high, and 4 feet 2 inches broad; the next of the ſame height, but only 3 feet wide; and the third inacceſſible. Two other ſuch buildings here were entirely demoliſhed [i]. Mr. Gordon [k] mentions winding

[y] Ib. 202. [a] G. [b] G. [c] Penn. 199. Cordiner, N° 2. [d] Cordiner, N° 7.
[b] Shaw, 231. [c] Ib. 261. [d] Pennant, 202. [e] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 336, 337.
[f] Ib. p. 337—340. Tour 1769, 200. [g] Itin. p. 166. Pl. LXV.

ſtairs

ſtairs in theſe towers, which Mr. Pennant could not ſee. It is plain, however, from the general reſemblance of his prints to Mr. Pennant's, that both writers mean the ſame mode of aſcent from one gallery into the other. Theſe four were called *Caſtelh Teillah*, but in Mr. Gordon's time each had a ſeparate name, commemorating, as ſuppoſed, four ſons of the chieftain reſident on this ſpot[h]. Mr. Gordon mentions others of theſe buildings, one at *Glen dunin*, two at *Eaſter Fearn* in Roſsſhire, and two or three in lord Reay's country, including the Dune of Dornadilla, of all which hereafter.

James Stewart's father had been created lord *Down* by James VI. 1581, he was murdered 1592, and from him Francis, tenth and preſent earl of Moray, is lineally deſcended.

Eneas Macdonald, lord of *Glen Garrie* in Inverneſsſhire, was, by Charles II. 1660, created lord Macdonald; which title is now extinct.

[h] The author of the account of this tower in the Edinburgh Magazine, tranſcribed by Mr. Pennant in his Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 340. *n.* deduces the name of *Dornadilla* from the Iriſh *Dorn*, a round ſtone; *na*, of, *Di*, God, and *ulla*, a place of worſhip, q. d. the *round ſtone* place of *the worſhip of God*.

LOQHUABER.

ALL the country beyond *Neſs* to the weſtward lying on *Logh Aber* is from it called *Loqhuaber*, q. d. in the antient Britiſh language *The Mouth of the Lakes*. All to the northward *Roſsſhire*.

Loqhuaber is diverſified with paſtures and woods and has ſome veins of iron, but bears little corn: but for lakes and rivers well ſtocked with fiſh it is *Innerlothe.* ſcarce inferior to any tract. On *Loch Lothe* ſtands *Innerlothe*, ſtrongly fortified, and formerly very famous for the reſort of merchants, but being ruined in the piratic wars of the Normans and Danes, has lain now for many centuries ſo neglected that ſcarce any traces of it remain, which is implied in the verſes lately quoted.

Banquo, thane of Lochaber. I have not found that *Loqhuaber* had any earls, but about the year 1050, a very famous *Thane* named Banqhuo, whom the baſtard Macbeth, after poſſeſſing himſelf of the kingdom by murder and blood, being in a ſtate of continual alarms and ſuſpicions, cauſed to be made away, having diſcovered by the prophecies of certain witches, that his deſcendants, after extirpation of Macbeth's iſſue, would ſome time or other poſſeſs the throne, and reign during a long ſucceſſion: which proved really true; for Fleance, Banqhuo's ſon, eſcaped into Wales, where he concealed himſelf for a time, and marrying Neſt, daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin, prince of North Wales, had by her a ſon named Walter, who returning to Scotland, ſuppreſſed the revolt of the iſlanders with ſo much honour, and managed the revenues of the crown in theſe parts with ſo much prudence, that the king conſtituted him ſeneſchall or treaſurer (commonly called *ſtewart*) of the whole kingdom of Scotland. The title of this office became the ſurname of his deſcendants, who being ſpread through Scotland with a numerous and noble progeny, long flouriſhed loaded with honours: and of them within 130 years Robert *Stewart*, by his mother Marjory, daughter of king Robert *Brus*, aſcended the throne of Scotland, and now James *Stewart*, ſixth of the name, king of Scotland in right of Margaret his great-grandmother, daughter of Henry VII. by the appointment of Providence reigns ſupreme monarch of Britain with the applauſe of all nations.

Origin of the family of *Stewart.*

LOQHUABER

ADDITIONS.

LOCH LOCHE is a fine piece of water 14 miles long and from one to two broad. On the oppoſite ſhore is *Achnacarrie*, the ſeat of Cameron of Lochil, burnt 1746. At the beginning of this lake, whoſe waters paſs into the ſea by the river *Lochy* we enter *Lochaber*. Before the late rebellion this country was inhabited by robbers and plunderers till civilized by the intercourſe with ſtrangers in conſequence of the new military roads and bridges [a].

Inverlochy. *Inverlochy* caſtle has four round towers, the largeſt called *Cummin*'s tower. In an older caſtle here the league between Achaius king of Scotland and Charlemagne is pretended to have been ſigned. On the bay of Loch yel, a ſmall arm of the ſea, is *Fort William*, built in William III.'s reign, on the ſite of an older built by Cromwell. It will hold a garriſon of 800 men, and was nobly defended againſt the rebels 1746. The town near it is called *Maryborough* [b]. This fort on the weſt, Fort Auguſtus in the centre, and Fort George at the eaſt, form what is called the *chain* from ſea to ſea. Detachments are made from theſe garriſons to barracks on the weſt coaſt and elſewhere, and ſmaller parties diſperſed in huts through the country to prevent the ſtealing of cattle [c].

Fort William is ſurrounded by vaſt mountains; among the loftieſt on the ſouth ſide is *Beneviſh*, covered with ſnow throughout the year, and ſaid to be 1450 yards above the ſea, which is higher than Snowdon [d].

At the end of *Loch Shiel* the Pretender ſet up his ſtandard 1745, in the wildeſt place imagination can frame [e].

Glen Roy. In the narrow ſteep of *Glen Roy* are three parallel roads, at ſmall diſtances from each other, and directly oppoſite on each ſide, and where completeſt are 26 paces of a man near ſix feet high. The two higheſt are pretty near each other, about 50 yards, and the loweſt double that diſtance from the neareſt to it. They are carried along the ſides of the glen with the utmoſt regularity. Where deep burns of water croſs them, they avoid the deſcent and aſcent, rather aſcending and deſcending inſenſibly along the ſlopes. They ſurround the ſmaller glens that fall into Glen Roy, but end with it in the open country. They are about ſeven miles in length; and there are others of much the ſame length in Glen *Gluy* and Glen *Spean*. They are not cauſeways, but levelled out of the earth, and only a few ſmall rocks occur in their courſe. Tradition aſcribes them to the chace as made after the ſpots were cleared of wood in lines to tempt the game into the open paths within reach of the hunters [f]. Mr. Gordon [g] finds eighteen ſuch terraſſes, regularly raiſed above one another 15 or 20 feet broad, for a mile on the ſide of a hill in Tweedale, near a village called *Romana*, and two ſmall Roman camps [h].

The great produce of Lochaber is cattle, of which it ſends out annually 3000 head: a few horſes and ſheep are bred here; but the rains are ſo unfavourable to corn, that all their oatmeal is imported. The peaſants' houſes are the moſt wretched imaginable, framed of both uprights and roof wattled: the latter covered with turf perpetually verdant. Salmon are taken here in May, and phinocs in large draughts on the coaſt between Auguſt and November [i].

Eneas Macdonald, lord of Glengairie, was by Charles II. 1661, created lord Macdonald. The patent being granted to the heirs male of his body, did not deſcend to his ſucceſſor the laird of Glengairie [k].

[a] Pennant, 1769, 203, 204. [b] Ib. 205, 206. [c] Ib. 207. [d] Ib.
[e] Ib. 177. [f] Pennant's Tour, 1772, 394. [g] It. Sept. p. 114.
[h] See before, p. 36. [i] Pennant, 1769, 209. [k] D.

ROSSSHIRE.

ROSSSHIRE, ſo called from an old Scotch word, which ſome tranſlate *peninſula*, others *promontory*, was inhabited in Ptolemy's time by the CANTAE, whoſe name has nearly the ſame ſignification. It extends itſelf both ways in view of the ocean; towards the Vergivian or weſtern ocean interſperſed with high mountains and thick woods, abounding with ſtags, roe-bucks, fallow deer, and wild-fowl: towards the German ocean it is better furniſhed with corn-fields and paſtures, and much more cultivated. On the edge of it is *Ardmanoch*, a tract of no little extent, which gives title to the ſecond ſons of the kings of Scotland, overſpread with high mountains covered with ſnow. I have heard wonderful ſtories of their height, notwithſtanding the antient geometricians * do not allow that the ſea in depth, or the mountains in height, exceed 10 ſtadia or 1250 paces. Thoſe, however, who have ſeen *Tenarif*[a] riſing among the *Canary* iſlands to the height of 15 leagues, and have ſailed on the ſea near them, will by no means allow this to be true. In this part is *Lovet*, a caſtle and barony of the famous family of the *Fraſers*, whom James II. for their ſervices to the crown of Scotland, is reported to have advanced to the rank of barons, and whom *The Clan-Ranalds*, a blood-thirſty ſet of men, had nearly utterly deſtroyed in a battle, had it not providentially happened that eighty of the chiefs of this family left their wives at home big with child, who being delivered of ſo many ſons revived the family.

CANTAE.

Ardmanoch barony.

Height of mountains and depth of ſea.

Lovet.

Barons *Fraſer.*

At the mouth of *Neſs* is *Chanonry*, ſo called from a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a proſperous ſtate, in which is the ſee of the biſhop of Roſs. Near it ſtands *Cromerty*, where *Urquhart*, a gentleman of noble extraction, hereditary ſheriff of this diſtrict, holds his court. It is alſo ſo commodious and ſafe an harbour for the largeſt fleet, that mariners and geographers call it *The Haven of Safety*.

Chanonry.

Cromerty.

Above this place is LITTVS ALTVM mentioned by Ptolemy, at preſent probably *Tarbarth*, the ſhore there riſing high, incloſed on one ſide by *Cromer*, a very ſafe harbour, and on the other by the river CELNIVS, now *Killian*. Theſe are on the eaſtern ocean. Into the weſtern runs the river LONGVS, mentioned by Ptolemy, now *Lough Longus:* next to which lived the CERONES, where is now *Aſſin-ſhire*, a tract interrupted by ſeveral friths.

LITTVS ALTVM. *Tarbarth.* *Cromer.*

CELNIVS fl. *Killian* r. LONGVS fl.

CERONES.

It is no eaſy matter to form a ſeries of earls of Roſs from writers. We read, that about 400 years ago [t], this title was enjoyed by Ferqhuard, but on failure of iſſue male it came to Walter *Leſley* (who, for his brave achievements under the emperor Lewis, obtained the title of *The Generous Knight*), by a daughter, by whom he had Alexander earl of Roſs, and a daughter married to Donald *lord of the Weſtern Iſles*. Alexander had an only daughter, who made over all her right to Robert duke of Albany, which ſo provoked this Donald of the Iſles, that in the reign of James III. he took the ſtyle of *King of the Iſles* and earl of Roſs, and ravaged his country with the ſword. At length king James III. by authority of parliament in 1486, annexed the earldom of Roſs to the crown in ſuch a manner that his ſucceſſors could not poſſibly alienate the earldom or the ſmalleſt part of it, or confer it on any except the king's ſecond ſons born in lawful wedlock. Hence, at preſent, Charles, the king's ſecond ſon, duke of York, bears and enjoys this title.

Earls of *Roſs.*

* Plutarch in P. Emil. of Olympus.

[a] I believe the pike at Tenarif is no more than about 5000 yards high.

[t] In the reign of Alex. II. D.

ROSSSHIRE

ADDITIONS.

ROSSSHIRE comprehends the ſhires of Tayn and Cromartie; the firſt including the greater part of Roſsſhire with the iſles of Skye, Lewis, and Herris; the ſecond a ſmall part of Roſs lying on the ſouth ſide of Cromartie frith. It is in length 50 miles, in breadth 30 miles [1].

The ſtraths or vallies on the water ſide are full of wood, particularly upon Loch *Carran* and on the water of Bran, and near Loch *Affarig* are great woods of fir [2].

Loch *Torriden* has at its head a pleaſant fertile and populous tract of country, watered by two rivers which furniſh a quantity of ſalmon every ſeaſon. The loch is compoſed of three reaches, and contracts at the upper end to a paſſage of only half a mile wide opening to a ſmall bay called Loch *Shieltag*. Herrings are taken at the head of the loch, and ſuch abundance of cod that Mr. Mackenzie has erected a large curing-houſe on its ſouth ſide [3].

North-weſt of this is *Gareloch* which feeds more cod than any on the coaſt. Sir Hector Mackenzie the proprietor has a ſeat at its head. It has a clean bottom with from 20 to 40 fathom water [b].

Loch *Ewe* ſix miles north of this is ſix miles long and from one to two wide. In it are three good harbours *Elen Ewe*, *Tunag*, and *Pluckart*, the firſt and laſt moſt frequented. The head of the loch is the ſtation of the packet to *Stornway* in Lewis, and lies within 50 miles of Dingwall. The banks abound with limeſtone, freeſtone, and iron ſtone, and at the head are remains of an antient furnace, where, as appears by an antient date, cannon were caſt 1168 [c].

Loch *Beg* or little Loch *Broom* is above two miles in length. Mr. Mackenzie the proprietor reſides at *Dundonald*. Both little and great Loch Broom are celebrated herring fiſheries, particularly the latter, the arrival of the fiſh being more certain there than in any part of the kingdom, but they are diminiſhed in ſize [d].

At Loch *Kennard*, a commodious bay at the main entrance of Loch Broom, Mr. Woodhouſe of Liverpool at great expence erected buildings to cure red herrings [e].

Loch *Inver* or *Ennard* is divided into two parts, the innermoſt land-locked and capable of holding a fleet of ſhips, having a fine clean entrance with 20 fathom water [f]. The river Inver falls into it from Loch *Aſſynt* ſeven miles by one, whoſe banks are well peopled.

James I. created Hugh Fraſer lord of Lovat 1431. His great-grandſon Hugh, the king's juſticiar in the North, had a quarrel with the M'Ronalds which was decided in a pitched battle near Loch Lochy, by a number of both clans, with ſuch fury, that ſcarce ten eſcaped alive, and lord Lovat and his eldeſt ſon were killed on the ſpot 1544. The ſtory as told by or to Mr. Camden, though ſo near the time of the event, is like that of the Hays at the battle of Duplin before mentioned, p. 119, dreſſed up from the famous cataſtrophe of the Fabian family, which perhaps may have more of the marvellous than truth in it. It is certain enough of the Fraſers eſcaped to continue the family. Lord Hugh's ſecond ſon Alexander ſucceeded to his father's title, which continued in the family till forfeited by the 11th lord Simon 1745. His houſe at *Caſtle Dunie* was burnt 1746 [g]. In *Ardmeanach* are conſiderable ruins of *Beaulieu* abbey, founded about 1219 by lord Patrick Biſſet for monks of Vall' Ombroſa [h]. The ſhell of the church remains almoſt entire; the floor covered with tomb-ſtones of various ages: ſome adorned with croſſes and ſwords on wreath-work ground, other with figures of knights in relief with defaced inſcriptions [i].

Caſtle D.

Beaulieu.

On *Orchary* mountain is an antient fortreſs of the Cummins called *Rate caſtle*, with a round tower at one end, and in the burying-ground adjoining grave-ſtones with bows and arrows [k].

Rate c.

The proper name of the ſhire town ſhould ſeem to be *Roſs* with the epithet of *Chanonry* from its religious foundation. Dalrymple ſays it was otherwiſe called *Fort-roſe*. Here are remains of a large cathedral, and a good houſe of the earl of Seaforth, who had a large eſtate in this county. William, fifth earl, attainted 1715, but pardoned, was deſcended from the Mackenzies of Kintail, created lords Kintail by James VI. 1609, and afterwards earl of Seaforth by the ſame king 1623.

Roſs.

The ſhire of CROMARTIE, now almoſt deſtitute of trees, in the time of James V. was covered with timber and overrun with wolves [l].

CROMARTIESHIRE

Cromerty is a royal burgh; the firth whereof is 15 miles long, and in many places two miles broad; the entrance narrow, but ſafe and eaſy. Into this runs the water of *Connel*, famous for pearls. At Cromerty or Crenach was an houſe of Mathurines [m].

Cromerty.

A few miles down from *Invergordon*, a handſome houſe amidſt fine plantations, ſtand the ruins of *Ferne*

Ferne ab.

[1] G. [2] G. [3] Knox's Tour, p. 212—214. [b] Ib. 216—218. Pennant's Voy. to Hebr. 332.
[c] Knox, 219—222. [d] Ib. 225—233. Pennant's Voy. to Hebr. 3. [e] Knox, 235.
[f] Ib. 243. [g] Pennant, 1769, 162. [h] Ib. 187. Keith, 261, by James Biſſet for monks of Vallis caulium.
[i] Cordiner's Scenery, 61, 62. [k] Ib. 62. [l] Pennant, 166. [m] Keith, 243.

abbey,

abbey, founded by Ferquhard firſt earl of Roſs 1230, for canons of St. Auſtin. Patrick Hamilton, one of the abbots, was among the firſt who ſuffered for favouring the doctrines of Luther, being burnt at the gate of St. Salvator's college at St. Andrew's[n]. Part of the church is ſtill uſed: in the other the tomb of abbot Ferne remains pretty entire, with his figure under a richly ornamented arch, and an inſcription much defaced[o]. Not far from the abbey is a high ſquare column, covered all over with Saxon characters, but illegible[p]. On a bank near the ſhore oppoſite to the ruins of a caſtellated houſe, called *Sandwick*, about three miles eaſt from Ferne, is a fine obeliſk, ſurrounded at the baſe with flag ſtone-ſteps, and charged on one ſide with a croſs[q] and the figure of St. Andrew on each hand, and ſome uncouth animals and flowerings underneath; the other ſide is divided into ſeveral compartments, the central one repreſenting a grand hunt of bears, wolves, boars, ſtags, goats, and other wild beaſts and birds. Above is the large animal, which appears on ſo many other monuments of the ſame kind, and is generally deemed an elephant, and over that what paſſes for a crown or tiara: the two lower compartments contain wreath-work. On a green plain near the beach, two miles north from Sandwick, under the brow of the hill, on which the ſeat of Mr. M'Leod of Catbol is ſituated, lies another very ſplendid monument near the ruins of a chapel formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, carefully encloſed by the proprietor with rows of trees. This ſtone, one of the moſt beautiful pieces of antient ſculpture ever diſcovered in Scotland, is of enormous ſize, and has been well preſerved by lying on its face. It repreſents a grand deer hunt, and the waving ornaments round the margin are airy and elegant, and cut with a maſterly hand[r]. Four ſceptres are introduced in a very conſpicuous manner above, and ſerve as a comment on thoſe that appear leſs diſtinct on the Aberlemni ſtone[s]. Several other obeliſks, which appear originally to have been not inferior to theſe, lie broken in pieces on *Tarbetneſs*[t]. After all the conjectures of our antiquaries about theſe monuments, they appear uniformly to have been of the Chriſtian æra, and more generally to repreſent hunting matches[u] than battles, except that at Forres, &c.

The numerous remains of antient towers and caſtles, both inland and on the ſhores, the decayed monaſteries and other religious buildings all give evidence that Roſsſhire has been long held a field of valuable ſettlements, and now the whole ride round its eaſtern-moſt extremity is through well-cultivated fields, and commonly very pleaſant ſeats in view[x].

New Tarbat. *New Tarbat* was the ſeat of the earls of Cromarty, hereditary ſheriffs here. This noble family is deſcended from the family of Seaforth; for ſir Roderick Mackenzie marrying Margaret daughter and heir of Torquil Macleod, lord of the Lewes iſles, their ſon ſir John Mackenzie, bart. married Margaret, one of the daughters of ſir George Ereſkine of Innerteil, grandſon of lord Ereſkine. Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, bart. their ſon, the learned lawyer and antiquary, was a lord of Seſſion by the firſt nomination and ſettlement of the judicature after the Reſtoration, and was by Charles II. 1678, appointed juſtice general, and 1681 lord regiſter, and 1685 created viſcount Tarbat, lord Macleod and Caſtlehaven[y], and by queen Anne, 1702, earl of Cromartie and ſecretary of ſtate. He died 1714, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, and he by his elder ſon George, who was attainted in 1745. The magnificent family ſeat is in ruins, and the eſtate neglected[z]. The firth of Cromartie is the moſt capacious and ſecure in Great Britain, whoſe whole navy might lie there with eaſe[a].

Tayn. *Tayn*, a good trading town and royal burgh[b]. Mr. Pennant[c] ſpeaks of it as a ſmall town, diſtinguiſhed for nothing but its large ſquare tower with five ſmall turrets. Its frith is about 20 miles long, but admits not ſhips. Here was a collegiate church, founded 1481, by Thomas biſhop of Roſs, for a dean, eleven prebendaries, and three ſinging boys. The whole building is ſtill pretty entire, particularly the eaſt window, which is in a very ſumptuous and beautiful ſtyle of that age[d].

St. Duthac's chapel. Near to Tayn ſtand the walls of the chapel of St. Duthac or Duffus, who died 1249 biſhop of Roſs. It was deſtroyed 1427 in a conteſt between two clans. Freſwick, chief of one, fled to this chapel, then a noted ſanctuary, but it was fired, and he periſhed in it[e].

Lough bruin bay, 10 miles long, is famous for the vaſt quantity of herrings taken in it. In the utmoſt part of the frith ſtands *Dingwall*, another royal burgh, where are an old croſs and an obeliſk over the burying-place of the earls of Cromartie[f]. The late biſhop of Oſſory compared Dingwall for ſituation to Jeruſalem, and a hill there to Calvary. North of Dingwall lies the great mountain *Wewiſh*. Andrew Keith, who accompanied his couſin George, earl Mariſhall, ambaſſador to Denmark, to eſpouſe princeſs Anne as proxy for James VI. was by that prince created lord Keith of Dingwall 1584; but dying without iſſue the king conferred this title 1607 on his favourite ſir Richard Preſton, whoſe heireſs conveyed it by marriage to James duke of Ormond, in whoſe family it continues. *Caſtle Braan*, the ſeat of lord Fortroſe, is a good houſe, with ſome portraits[g]. *Foulis*, that of the Monroes, who hold a foreſt here of the crown by the tenure of delivering a ſnow-ball any day in the year, which they might eaſily do from the *glaciere* of *Benwewiſh* in its neighbourhood[h].

Dingwall. Caſtle Braan. Foulis.

This county, when ſir John Dalrymple wrote, had lately been erected into a ſheriffdom, the ſheriffſhip whereof was at the king's diſpoſal, and David Roſs of Balnagown was ſheriff, lineally deſcended of Hugh Roſs of Rarichin, lawful ſon to Hugh earl of Roſs, and brother to earl William laſt of that ſurname and to Eupheme queen of Scotland.

Kenneth Mackenzie, laird of Kintail, was created

[n] Cordiner, 64. [o] Keith, 245. [p] Cordiner, 65. [q] Engraved in Cordiner's N° 2.
[r] See it in Cordiner's N° 6. [s] See before, p. 150. [t] Cordiner, 65—67.
[u] In the church-yard of *Nieg* in this ſhire is a ſtone carved with figures of hunters, beaſts, and birds, unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe that four figures in the middle repreſent the ſymbols of the Evangeliſts; and I rather incline to believe that what Mr. Cordiner takes for an *angel*, and ſays is much defaced, is an *eagle*. N° 1.
[x] Cordiner, ib. 68. [y] Dalrymple. [z] Pennant, 167. [a] Ib. 165.
[b] The additions in biſhop Gibſon ſay it gives name to the ſhire. Sed q. [c] P. 167. [d] Cordiner, 69. Keith, 289.
[e] Cordiner, 68. [f] Pennant, 164. Cordiner, 64. [g] Pennant, 163. [h] Ib. 165.

1609 lord Kintail; and his ſon Colin 1623 earl of Seaforth. His great-great-grandſon William fifth earl of Seaforth was attainted for the rebellion 1715, but pardoned, and returned home 1726. His grandſon was created viſcount Fortroſe and was earl of Seaforth in Ireland, which titles became extinct on his death. October 26, 1796, Francis-Humberſtone Mackenzie was created lord Seaforth and baron Mackenzie of Kintail; he is grandſon of Kenneth earl of Seaforth father of William earl of Seaforth, who forfeited in 1715.

The only daughter of Alexander earl of Roſs made over her right to her uncle John earl of Buchan. Robert duke of Albany was her grandfather. Donald of the iſles married her aunt[i]. The battle of Harlaw was fought in conſequence of this claim, which it did not determine: Buchan poſſeſſed Roſs till his death 1424, when it came to the crown in virtue of Euphemia's reſignation. James granted it to Donald's ſon Alexander about 1430; but on the attainder of his ſon John 1476, it was united to the crown[k].

[i] Dougl. 580.

[k] Ib. 360—362.

SUTHERLAND.

BEYOND Roſs *Sutherland* fronts the German ocean, more adapted to feeding cattle than producing corn. In it riſe mountains of white marble, an extraordinary thing in this cold climate, but of ſcarce any uſe, ſince luxury in building and an idle parade of wealth have not yet reached theſe remote parts. In this ſhire is *Dunrobin*, a very famous caſtle, the orignal ſeat of the old earls of *Sutherland*, deſcended, if I miſtake not, from the houſe of *Murray*. The moſt conſiderable of theſe was in the reign of Robert *Brus*, William, who married an own ſiſter of king David, and by her had a ſon, whom David appointed his ſucceſſor, and made the nobility ſwear allegiance to him; but he dying ſoon after without children, the earldom came at length by a daughter and heireſs by inheritance to Adam *Gordon* of the family of the earls of *Huntley*.

Mountains of white marble.

Dunrobin c.

Earl of *Sutherland*.

ADDITIONS.

ALL that tract between *Pourtnacour* and *Dungſby* was antiently called CATTEY. So much of it as lies eaſt from the hill or vaſt head-land of *Orde*, higher and more dreadful than Penmaen mawr, was called *Cattey-Neſs*, afterwards *Cath-neſs*; but the reſt on this ſide that hill *South Cathy* and *Sutherland*. This laſt, with *Strathnaver*, *Ederachillis*, and *Durneſs*, form the county of Sutherland, having on the eaſt and north-eaſt Cathneſs, on the north the main ocean, on the weſt the country of Aſſint, on the ſouth Roſs, and on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt the German ſea. It is in length from eaſt to weſt about 55 miles, and in breadth 22 miles, but including Strathnavern 33. The inhabitants are much given to hunting, and inured to the greateſt fatigue. Their country affords plenty of iron ore, coal, free-ſtone, limeſtone, and good ſlate, and ſome pearls. It is ſaid they find ſome ſilver, and it is ſuppoſed there is gold in Durneſs. There are conſiderable ſalmon fiſheries and plenty of other fiſh. The river *Shin* is ſaid never to freeze [f]. The country abounds in cattle, frequently without horns and ſmall, of which it ſends out annually 2500 head. Stags abound on the hills, there being reckoned not fewer than 1600 on the Sutherland eſtate, which is the largeſt part of the county [a].

The county of Sutherland is the moſt remote in Great Britain, and alſo the moſt rugged and leaſt improveable. Excepting ſome inconſiderable tracts along the ſhores it is moſtly compoſed of mountains of rock and ſtrata, extenſive moraſſes, and impaſſable bogs; the ſtrata near the baſe of the mountains and in the bottoms are compoſed of white marble uſed in buildings and as lime for manure. But the miſery of the inhabitants ariſing from the ſeverity of the ſoil prompts them to frequent emigration. The moſt ſouthern part of the county is from ſea to ſea the property of the counteſs of Sutherland. The north-weſt diviſion belongs to lord Rae, and is generally called lord Rae's country. In this diviſion is the noted head-land called *Cape Wrath*, a coaſt of perpendicular rock, and the dread of mariners. At ſome diſtance from thence eaſtward is a tract of deſolation itſelf, ſaid to extend 30 miles every way called *Lord Rae's foreſt*, or rather deſert, where 7 or 800 deer range at large in a body; a tract of rock or moſs covered with long heath, without trees, houſes, or human beings, and only a few moor-fowl [b]. If Sutherland has the moſt barren territory it has rich ſeas, and a treble coaſt, affording acceſs to fiſheries on the weſt, north, and eaſt. The clans in this county are Sutherlands and Mackays. The former generally compoſe the principal part of a regiment of fencibles in every war. The latter, of whom lord Rae is chief, are falling off in their numbers [c].

Kyleſcough, the largeſt of all the north lakes beyond Loch Broom, forms the north boundary of lady Sutherland's eſtate on that ſide, and where lord Rae's eſtate commences. It is capacious and ſafe, reaching within 10 miles of Loch Shin, an inland lake 16 miles long, from whence is a road to the frith of Dornoch, the only opportunity that nature affords theſe very remote inhabitants for a land communication with other parts of Britain [d]. Kyleſcough.

Ederachillis is the laſt pariſh on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland [e]. Loch *Laxford* is a capacious very fine harbour for large ſhips [f], four miles long by leſs than one broad. Loch *Inchard*, a rival bay, two miles by half a mile, ſecure from all winds with good Ederachillis.

[a] G. [b] Pennant, 170. [c] Knox, 266. [d] Ib. 249, 250. [e] Ib. 253.
[f] Ib. 254. [g] Ib. 258.

ground,

ground, is the laſt on the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland, from whence to Cape Wrath the ſhore preſents one uniform line of lofty rock[g]. It has been obſerved by the oldeſt men now living, that the herrings do not frequent this coaſt with the ſame regularity and conſtancy as on the ſhores of Roſsſhire. Some time after the year 1740, the herrings forſook it till about the year 1779, when they returned, and continued their viſits to the preſent time. But though the herrings are uncertain, the cod and ling fiſhery is invariable to thoſe who can venture a conſiderable way into the open ſea, where the fiſh are large and inexhauſtible. Still more important is the great fiſhery off the ſouthern coaſt of Iceland, to which there is an open ſea and no interruption whatever, which, from the time of year when the cod is in the higheſt perfection, between November and April, might, through the Iceland fiſhery, almoſt all of it fall into the hands of the north-weſt inhabitants of Scotland, and particularly thoſe on lord Rae's eſtates; and the very oil extracted from fiſh taken in the Iceland ſeas, might enrich the whole coaſt in a few years[h].

Dunrobin *c.* . *Dunrobin* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Sutherland, was founded about 1100 by the firſt earl, on a round hill at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. Here are ſome paintings, and the demeſne is kept in excellent order. Mr. Pennant ſaw here, though latitude 58, in Auguſt 1769, a fine field of the laſt-ſown wheat to be ripe the middle of the next month[i]. Near Dunrobin is one of the Pictiſh caſtles, called here *Cairn Lia'* or Grey tower, 130 yards in circumference, and forming a mount of a conſiderable height, having on the top an extenſive but ſhallow hollow, and within three low concentric galleries, at ſmall diſtances from each other, covered with large ſtones, and the ſide walls about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of theſe places near and to be ſeen from one another[k]. Buildings of this kind were very frequent along this coaſt, that of Caithneſs, and Strathnavern.

Dornoch. The capital of Sutherland is *Dornoch* (placed by Mr. Camden in Cathneſs), between the rivers of Pornecoutter and Unis, a ſmall town half ruined, on the firth of its own name, whoſe banks are well cultivated. The caſtle was the ſeat of the biſhops of Roſs, the deanry is now the inn; the remainder of the cathedral, built by William ſecond earl in the 13th century, is the preſent church, whoſe ſouth aile is the burial-place of the earls of Sutherland[l].

St. Bar, biſhop of Caithneſs, erected a place of worſhip at Dornoch in the 11th century. Here alſo ſir Patrick Murray founded a monaſtery of Trinitarian friars 1271; and ſoon after Gilbert Murray, biſhop of Caithneſs, built a church, the cathedral of his dioceſe, and its remains ſhew its magnificence, but it was burnt in a feud between the Murrays and the earl of Caithneſs[m]. The eaſt end is entirely ruined, and one of the tranſepts converted into a preſbyterian kirk. In biſhop Murray's time about 1260, the Danes landed on this coaſt, but were repulſed. A brother of the biſhop's fell in the fight, and is ſaid to have been buried in a ſtone coffin above ground near the font in the eaſt aile, where is a figure of a warrior, probably placed on the coffin. The monument without the town called *Thanes croſs*, ſaid to have been erected in memory of this victory, differs from all the others aſcribed to ſuch events. It is plain, and has only at top a plain croſs in an open circle, and on one ſide of the ſhaft the arms of Sutherland, on the other thoſe of Caithneſs, and is probably a boundary mark or in memory of ſome alliance between the earls of thoſe contending counties[n].

At *Golſpie* the Sutherland family had a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Andrew. Near its ſite lies a curious obeliſk with rude carvings repreſenting a man armed with a croſs attacking a wild beaſt like a bear, under which is a ſalmon, the gentle river near which it is ſituate abounding with that fiſh[o]. Golſpie.

In *Aſſynt*, a part of this country far weſt of Dunrobin, are large ſtrata of a beautiful white marble equal to the Parian. Some of the ſame kind is found at Glenavar in Badenoch[p]. The water of *Brora* abounding with ſalmon, has a handſome bridge of one arch, on a bank not far from which are found abundance of belemnitæ[q]. The limeſtone quarry above contains in the heart of the ſtone a variety of ſhells, many of them very different from any now found on theſe ſhores. The rock when broken allows the ſhells to fall out entire, retaining fine impreſſions of their ſhapes: many precipices on the banks of the river are alſo full of ſhells. The arable part of Sutherland along the coaſt is very narrow, confined by lofty black mountains. Among them along the rocky and wooded ſides of the Brora ſtands a ruined large circular tower on the top of a lofty rock, under which the river forms various caſcades at *Acher na Kyle*. The apartments within the walls are diſtinct and entire, of an oval form about 8 feet by 4, and 6 feet high, carefully lighted by windows from within; the ſtairs from the firſt to the ſecond floor regular and commodious; the door full 6 feet high looks over the precipice towards the river. One chamber 9 feet high has ſeveral paces of a level entry into it. The hall is about 20 feet diameter. The tower is at preſent not more than 15 feet high, but from the quantity of ruins had probably a third ſtory. Such circular buildings have been very numerous near the good paſture among theſe hills. Mr. Cordiner ſaw two others quite ruined, and heard of a fourth more complete than any he had ſeen, but was deterred from viſiting it by the inacceſſible ſtate of the country. Near theſe towers are commonly ſeveral cairns, not monuments of the deceaſed, but a ſpecies of ſtrong holds with one or two oval apartments within, reſembling the chambers in the walls of the caſtle with a vaſt heap of ſtones piled above to render them impregnable. Theſe have probably been the retreats of Aſſynt.

[g] Knox, 259, 260. [h] Ib. 261—263. [i] Pennant, 170.
[k] Pennant, 146. Worm. Mon. Dan. I. p. 6. V. p. 24. [l] Pennant, 168. Dougl. p. 661.
[m] Cordiner, 69. Keith, 243.
[n] Cordiner, ib. 70. alſo N° 9. Biſhop Gibſon makes two croſſes hereabouts: *Ree croſs* or *The King's croſs*, erected in memory of a victory over the Danes by the ſecond earl: alſo another called *Thanes croſs*.
[o] Cordiner, N° 4; and Scenery, 72. [p] Pennant, 173. [q] Ib.

the

the vaſſals of the chiefs. A dark ſouterrain in the face of a green bank, capable of receiving twelve men to ſleep, might have been the refuge of the lower claſs. The hand-mills and horns and bones of deer found in theſe towers ſhew them to have been places of habitation [r].

Loch Brora is a fine ſheet of water formed by the ſpreading of the river in the bottom of a rich valley, and overhung by *Crag Carril*, a rocky mountain: from an adjacent craggy hill guſhes a caſcade falling under a natural bridge of rocks [s].

At the little village of *Helneſdale* are ruins of a ſquare tower. The water of Helneſdale is dangerous to croſs from its rapidity and ſtony bottom. The *Ord* is a vaſt hill or promontory, on a ſmall green hill projecting from which a ſingle combat was fought between a ſon of the earl of Caithneſs and a ſon of an earl of Sutherland in ſight of their reſpective armies [t].

Durneſs. At *Durneſs* are the church, manſion, and ſeat of the family of Rae. The promontory of *Farout* forms the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the bay of Durneſs oppoſite to Cape Wrath on the weſt. The height of theſe capes is ſaid to be 250 feet above the ſea. A ridge of rock and ſhingle running out four miles from the cape, with only 14 fathom of water, with a rapid tide ſeven miles an hour, occaſions a high and dangerous ſwell [u]. The bay of Durneſs was formerly a good natural harbour, land-locked on every ſide, but now filling up with ſand [x]. Between Durneſs and Caithneſs is a tract 24 miles by 8 called the *Moon*, partly a deep moſs floating on water [y].

Walter, thane of Sutherland, was firſt created earl by Malcolm III. 1057. William, ſixth earl, mentioned by Mr. Camden, left a ſon, whoſe deſcendants to the ſixth degree inherited the title, which did not devolve to the Gordons till the beginning of the 16th century. The deſcendants of Elizabeth, counteſs of Sutherland, and Adam Gordon in her right earl of Sutherland, enjoyed the title without interruption till the death of that amiable pair William, 21ſt earl, and his counteſs 1766, who left only a daughter Elizabeth, now counteſs in her own right, married to the marquis of Stafford, and has iſſue. *Earls of Sutherland.*

This county having been erected 1633 into a ſheriffdom, hereditary in the Sutherland family, the earl of Sutherland has the juriſdiction of juſticiar and admiral, and is ſuperior lord paramount in theſe parts, from whence his eldeſt ſon has the title of lord *Strathnavern*. As there are but few heritors who hold of the king, and not of the earl by particular privilege, they are allowed to chooſe their commiſſioners to repreſent them in parliament, ſuch as are not free tenants holding of the king, but only vaſſals holding of the earl [z]. The principal inhabitants are the *Mackays*, who intermarried with the Sinclairs, and of whom Donald was by Charles I. 1628 created lord *Reay*, whoſe deſcendant Eric is the ſeventh and preſent lord.

[r] Cordiner, Scen. 73—76. [s] Ib. 76, 77. [t] Ib. 78. [u] Knox, 268, 269. [x] Ib. 269.
[y] Ib. 272. [z] Dalrymple.

CATHANES.

HIGHER up lies *Cathanes*, commonly called *Catneſs*, on the German ocean, its ſhore broken by various windings. It was inhabited in Ptolemy's time by the CATINI, incorrectly written in ſome copies CARINI; among whom the ſame author places the river ILA, which ſeems to be the preſent *Wiſle*. The inhabitants make a great profit by feeding cattle and fiſhing. The principal caſtle is called *Girnego*, in which the earls of *Cathaneſs* for the moſt part reſide. The epiſcopal ſee is in *Dornoch*; otherwiſe an obſcure village, where alſo king James IV. fixed the ſeat of the ſheriff of Cathaneſs, or at *Wik*, as circumſtances require.

CATINI.

Ila fl.

The earls of *Cathaneſs* were antiently the ſame as thoſe of the Orkneys, but were at length ſeparated, and, by an eldeſt daughter of one Maliſe married to William *Sinclair* the king's pantler, his poſterity acquired this title of earls of Cathneſs, which they ſtill enjoy.

Earl of *Cathneſs*.

CATHANES

ADDITIONS.

CATHNES, called alſo the ſhire of *Wyke*, is divided from Sutherland on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the *Ord*, and a continued ridge of hills as far as *Knotiſin*; then along the whole courſe of the river of *Hollowdale* and the mountains of *Drumna Hollowdale*, this river bounding it from Strathnaver. On the eaſt it is waſhed by the ocean: to the north it has Pentland frith dividing it from Orkney. Its length from ſouth to north is 36 miles; its breadth about 20. The woods in it are but ſmall, and rather coppices of birch. In the foreſt of *Moravins* and *Berridale* is plenty of red deer and roe-bucks: they have alſo abundance of cattle, ſheep, goats, and game. At *Dennet* they find lead; at *Old wike* copper, and iron ore in ſeveral places. The whole coaſt is rocky, running out into a number of promontories as *Sandſide head* at the weſt end of Cathneſs pointing north to the opening of Pentland frith; *Howborn head* and *Dennet head*, both pointing due north to the frith. *Duncan's bay* (commonly called *Dungsby) head*, the north-eaſt point of Caithneſs, where the frith is but 11 miles over, and near which is the ordinary ferry to Orkney called *Duncan's bay*; *Noſshead* pointing north-eaſt, and *Clytheneſs* eaſt [f]. Cathneſs is a flat plain country, and may be called an immenſe moraſs, mixed with ſome fruitful ſpots of corn and graſs. It produces in good ſeaſons great plenty of corn. It exports large quantities of oatmeal and 2200 head of cattle yearly, and breeds great numbers of ugly ſavage-looking ſwine [a]. Numbers of ſeals are taken on the coaſt, and here is the only herring fiſhery on this coaſt. It produces much lime. The inhabitants ſpeak purer Engliſh than in moſt parts of North Britain [b]. Lead mines are frequent in Caithneſs, but the country is ſo flat they cannot be worked for water. One at *Sandſide* on the face of a rock near the ſea is the moſt promiſing [c].

On a peninſula projecting into the ſea at *Berridale* is a ruined caſtle, where, at the ſalmon ſeaſon, are ſtationed perſons to obſerve the return of the fiſh to the freſh waters. Near *Clathron* is a druidical ſtone, of ſtupendous ſize, ſet on end. *Dunbeth*, the ſeat of Mr. Sinclair, ſtands on a narrow neck of land impending over the ſea, and a deep chaſm into which the tide flows. Numbers of old caſtles in this country have the ſame tremendous ſituation. This caſtle was taken and garriſoned by the marquis of Montroſe 1650, juſt before his final defeat. On the weſt ſide of this houſe are a few rows of tolerable trees, the only ones from Berridale to the extremity of Cathneſs. But there is a vaſt quantity of ſubterraneous timber in all the moors. Near Dunbeth is an entire Pictiſh caſtle with the hollow in the top, called the *Bourgh of Dunbeth*. This name of *burgh* would lead one to imagine theſe were real fortifications [d]. On the river inland are the ſmall remains of *Knackennan* caſtle, built by an earl of Cathneſs. From theſe parts is a full view of the lofty naked mountains of *Scaraben* and *Morven*. The laſt ptarmigans in Scotland are on the former, the laſt roes about Langwall, beyond which are neither high hills nor woods. *Clythe* is a hamlet near the headland of *Clytheneſs*. Near the coaſt here is a tall ſhapeleſs inſulated column riſing perpendicularly out of the ſea [e]. *Thrumſton*, a ſeat of Mr. Sinclair's [f]. *Oldwick* caſtle is a curious tower of great antiquity. It ſeems to be but a ſmall improvement of the circular towers before deſcribed, and evidently built after their model, but without cement, has ſmall chambers in its very thick wall and narrow ſtairs opening into the hall or area below. The outſide of the building ſhews ſcarce any thing like windows, only a few ſmall ſquare openings left for obſervation. The higher parts of the wall are compoſed of thin flat dry ſtones, which ſeem to have been connected with little or no mortar. This caſtle ſeems therefore a ſpecimen of one of the firſt attempts of the inhabitants to build new fortreſſes after gaining the uſe of iron and tools, and becoming acquainted with the application of cement, both which the circular towers in the wilds of Sutherland give evidence were utterly unknown to their builders. Through the moſt inland parts of Caithneſs as well as along the coaſt many remains of the round towers are yet to be ſeen, and ſome of the chambers inacceſſible, but none by many degrees ſo entire as among the Sutherland mountains. Here the acceſs to them is eaſier, and the well-choſen ſtones have from time to time been carried away, ſo that they are in general reduced to formleſs quarries. Dr. M'Pherſon [g] ſays, it would not be eaſy to prove that the Caledonian Picts or antient Scots had ſtone buildings of any kind. Though Mr. Cordiner doubts the truth of this aſſertion, he inclines to aſcribe theſe to the Daniſh invaders about the middle of the 2d century. They evacuated Scotland about the beginning of the 4th, and theſe fortreſſes may have been poſſeſſed for ſome time after by the chieftains of the country. *Braal* caſtle in *Halkirk* is a very antient ſtructure, built a good deal in the ſtyle of Oldwick, but with ſeveral improvements; the chambers Braal c.

[a] G. [b] Pennant, 181. Pope ib. 328. [c] Pope ib. 329.
[d] Pennant, 151. Anderſon in Archæol. VI. 95. [e] Cordiner, Scen. 79. [f] Pennant ubi ſup. 175, 176.
[g] Antiq. of Scot. 320.

in

in the wall are faced with ſmooth ſquare ſtones, a bench is raiſed all round, and each chamber has a window looking into the fields, the ſtair-caſes are more ſpacious, and the whole building thoroughly cemented. Braal caſtle ſeems much older than Freſwick, and the ſtyle of building theſe fortreſſes would every day receive improvement till the ſeventeenth century, when Girnigo, Sinclair, and Akirgal caſtles, were built, which are palaces compared with Oldwick, Braal, or Dilred. Braal tower ſtands on an eminence over the river Thurſo, abounding with ſalmon. It was built by the Norwegian lords of Caithneſs, and in it lived earl John, who boiled to death the biſhop of Caithneſs 1222, for which Alexander II. king of Scotland came and put to death near 80 perſons; but the earl eſcaped, and was afterwards pardoned. He was killed in Thurſo by ſome whom he deſigned to murder [h]. It was the occaſional reſidence of the earl of Caithneſs in the twelfth century: the biſhop had a dwelling near it. Beyond it are rough moraſſy commons, frequently varying into very ſtony ground or bare rock.

Dilred. *Dilred* caſtle was built by Sutherland of Dilred, whoſe ſon forfeited his eſtate. It is remarkably ſituated on the top of a ſteep circular rock, acceſſible only by climbing. On the top of an adjoining precipice is an incloſed burying-ground with a number of moſs-grown grave-ſtones in it. On *Loch More* the ſource of the river is a ruin called *Lord Chein* or *Ronald Chein's Hunting-houſe*. He was the Nimrod of the age when all theſe highlands were foreſt and wood. Two battles were fought in this pariſh by the Danes. The large ſtones erected at and near *Rangag* are ſepulchral. The ruins of Pictiſh houſes are very numerous along the ſhore [i].

In the more champain part of Caithneſs the beauty of the farms is remarkable. The environs of a fine lake near *Watton* are peculiarly pleaſant. Two miles thence down towards the coaſt in the midſt of a marſhy heath is a very complete circular fort, almoſt entire, raiſed of earth and turf without any ſtones in it, conſiſting of two thick and well-raiſed ramparts, the outer 200 yards in circumference, with a deep ditch full of water between them, acceſſible only by a bridge of earth; the area within 25 yards diameter. The riſing grounds of the interior country have many rude obeliſks ſtanding on them. On a hill not many miles from the ſhore are a number of well-ſhaped thick flag ſtones from 4 to 6 feet high, erect in regular rows at 6 feet diſtance; there are 20 rows, and 20 ſtones in each, ſo that there are not fewer than 400 in that one ſpot which is called *The Hill of many Stones*, and ſaid to have been a field of battle [k].

Rater. *Rater*, on the north coaſt, is the preſent ſeat of the earls of Caithneſs. From thence to Thurſo extends a ſmooth beach of ſand, which ſeems to have gained on the country. Its progreſs might be ſtopped by planting the biant or ſtar.

Thurſo. *Thurſo* or *Inver Horſa*, ſaid to be called from the Saxon general Horſa, who invaded the country, lies at the bottom of a ſpacious bay of its own name and a harbour formed by the ſea flowing into the mouth of the river by *Howborn* head, rendered a ſecure harbour for ſhips of any burden [l]. Near it were taken within memory 2500 ſalmon at one tide [i]. The town is only a burgh of barony, more populous than Wick, and the reſidence of the judges, drives a conſiderable foreign trade, and in ſome years not fewer than 4000 bolls of corn have been exported from Caithneſs. The preſent church was the biſhop of Caithneſs' chapel, a plain ſtately and ſtrong building, not equal to Tain church. The ſtrong-built caſtle at *Scrabſter* called *Burnſide*, in which the biſhops reſided, now ruinous, ſtood on a rocky mount a little weſt from the town, built by biſhop Murray in the thirteenth century. The biſhop had a modern houſe at Scrabſter [m]. The earl of Caithneſs had a fine caſtle at *Thurſo Eaſt*, now demoliſhed. There was another at *Ornly*. An old tower at *Brines* three miles weſt of Thurſo.

Burnſide.

At *Murkil* eaſt of Thurſo, a ſeat of the late earl of Caithneſs, were great buildings of old; and at *Hamer* the earl had a modern houſe. Of the four chapels in this pariſh, that in the park of Thurſo Eaſt was the burial-place of earl Harold the younger. At Murkil was ſuppoſed to have been a nunnery, the ſite is called *the Gloſters*, but nothing remains except the garden wall. Torfeus ſays a queen of Norway lived here. Harold the bloody, ſon to king Harold the fair, was baniſhed with his queen for his cruelty; and after he was ſlain in England ſhe returned to Orkney, and reſided ſome time here. Several battles were fought in this pariſh between Thorfin earl of Orkney and the Scots, and between the two earls Harold.

Murkil. Hamer.

The head-land which ſtretches north into the ſea from Scrabſter is full of horrid caverns, and at a diſtance from the precipices are gloomy openings in the green like pits or wells, at the bottom of which the ſea is heard to roar, and its white ſpray ſeen foaming in the abyſſes. In the middle of ſummer here is one entire continuance of day, and light enough at midnight to read and write with eaſe [n].

Plantations begin to thrive five miles ſouth-weſt of Thurſo at *Scotſcalder*, the ſeat of Mr. Sinclair, and at *Weſtfield* that of captain Dunbar, who has found marle in a loch. This laſt houſe is a ſquare tower, modern built [o].

Reay lies part in Caithneſs and part in Sutherland, the latter part is called *Strath Halladale* from Halladha earl of Orkney, a Norwegian, ſlain in battle the beginning of the tenth century. The field of action is full of ſmall ſtone cairns; the commander and officers are buried in a place apart: Halladha in a ſpot incloſed with a circular trench 10 or 12 feet wide, in whoſe centre was erected a ſtone, of which about 8 feet high remains. On another eminence is a ſtone croſs. Near the field ſtands a little town called *Dal Halladha* or Halladha's field. Many battles have been fought according to tradition in the Caithneſs part of the pariſh, and ſome bloody ones between the different clans in later times. The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Colman, and here were five chapels. At *Dunreay* is an old caſtle [p].

Reay.

Some miles diſtance near *Dale Harold* on the river *Naver* is a field called in Erſe the *Field of blood*, with obeliſks and cairns [q].

In *Dunnet* pariſh is *Dunnet head*, the *Berrubium* of

Dunnet head. Berrubium.

[h] Pope, 343. [i] Ib. 344, 345.
[k] Compare it with the 370 ſtones at Carnac in Bretagne in Count Caylus's Recueil, VI. 381. pl. CXX. Cordiner, Scen. 78—85.
[l] G. [i] Pennant, 182. [m] Pope ubi ſup. 329. 331. [n] Cordiner, 85—89.
[o] Ib. 90. [p] Pope ubi ſup. 328. Cordiner, Scen. 93, 94. [q] Cordiner, 94.

Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, a large promontory with a moſt terrible tide on the point of it, and ruins of an hermitage on it [r].

In *Lathrone* pariſh at the loch of *Steinſter* ſtands a druidical temple, the largeſt in the county, 100 feet diameter, few of the ſtones fallen: near it a ruined cell of the archdruid. On a rock near the ſea in *Eaſter Clyth* is *Cruner Gunn*'s caſtle. At *Dunbeath* a ſtrong old caſtle, and near *Longwall Ronald Chein*'s caſtle: at *Lathorne Harold tower*, belonging to the wicked earl of that name, whom William the Lion king of Scotland drove out of Caithneſs. Other battles have been fought here between the people of the county and the earl of Sutherland [s].

Stenhou near Watten church is a great rock on a green, ſaid to be the monument of Liot earl of Orkney [t].

Wick. *Wick* is a ſmall royal burrough with ſome good houſes, on a river within reach of the tide, and an old tower called *Lord Oliphant*'s caſtle at a diſtance

Girnigo *c.* to the ſouth. The caſtle of *Girnigo* on the ſouth point of *Sinclair* is the oldeſt building in the pariſh, by whom erected unknown, ſituate on a rock in the

Sinclair *c.* ſea. Near it ſtood caſtle *Sinclair*, built by George earl of Caithneſs [u]. Both theſe caſtles were defended by a drawbridge and portcullis [x]. Somewhat farther

Akergil. cloſe to the ſea is *Akergil* tower, built by Keith earl Mariſchal, now the ſeat of ſir William Dunbar. The *links* of *Keith* on the ſide of *Sinclair* bay were once a moraſs, now a ſandy turf. The old caſtle of *Keiſs* ſtands on a rock with a houſe of the ſame name near it.

Freſwick. *Freſwic* caſtle ſtands on a narrow rock projecting into the ſea, having antiently a drawbridge over the iſthmus, and beſieged in the twelfth century. Torfæus calls it *Lambabingum*, and the common people now *Buccles* caſtle, from Monat of Buchollic, once its owner [y]. Near it the cliffs are lofty and hollowed quite through into magnificent arches, through which the ſea ruſhes with great noiſe and impetuoſity, forming a moſt auguſt ſcene. *Dungſby* bay, Dungſby. the *ultima Thulè* of Wallace, is a low tract, producing oats and graſs: the beach is a collection of ſhells and vaſt broken rocks, ſome ſunk, ſome above water, among which the contrary tides and currents form a moſt tremendous contraſt. *John a Groat's houſe* here, ſo called from the proprietor, is now known only by name. From the two points *Dungſby* and St. *John's head*, forming here a pair of horns to the eaſt and weſt, it ſhould ſeem this country was antiently ſtyled *Cornana* [z]. At a diſtance appear the *Stacks of Dungſby*, a vaſt inſulated rock like a great tower. At *Dungſby* reſided the governors of Caithneſs under its Norwegian lords. Near it were fought bloody battles between the Scots and Norwegians in the tenth century, and beautiful ſhells are thrown up by the tide.

Of the iſland *Stroma* ſee hereafter.

At *Mey* is a beautiful ſtrong caſtle of the Sinclairs. Mey.

Earls of Caithneſs. The firſt earl of Caithneſs was *George Crichton*, high-admiral of Scotland, created by James II. 1450, but the title expiring with him 1455, was the next year granted to William Sinclair earl of Orkney, founder of Roſlin chapel before mentioned, where he is buried, being great-grandſon of ſir William Sinclair, and Iſabel, daughter of Maliſe earl of Strathearn. Douglas ſays nothing of this ſir William's office of pantler. Of this family is James the preſent and twelfth earl. The Sinclairs are but of late date. The family of Roſlin is their origin in Scotland, but they came into England with the Conqueror. They were firſt earls of Orkney, then of Caithneſs [a]. The earl of Braidalbin was ſheriff of this ſhire by purchaſe [b].

[r] Pope, 332. [s] Ib. 335. [t] Ib. 346. [u] Ib. 332. [x] Pennant, 156.
[y] Pope, 333. [z] Pennant, 177, 178. [a] Pope, 320. [b] Dalrymple.

STRATH-NAVERN.

THE extremity of all Britain, which points towards the north pole and is immediately under the middle of the tail of the Great Bear (which Cardan ſuppoſed had a power of transferring empires) was
CORNABII. inhabited according to Ptolemy by the CORNABII,
NABEVS *fl.* among whom he places the river NABEVS. Theſe names have ſuch a relation to each other, that the people ſeem to have taken theirs from the river, on whoſe banks they lived: nor is the modern name of *Strath-navern*, q. d. *the Valley on the Navern*, altogether unlike theſe. The country is not bleſt with a fertile ſoil, and, from the ſeverity of the air, is but indifferently cultivated. On this account it is grievWolves. ouſly infeſted with fierce wolves, which not only make dreadful havock of cattle, but even fall upon men with ſuch inveteracy and miſchief, not only in this but in many other parts of Scotland, that by act of parliament the ſheriffs and inhabitants in every county are obliged to go out three times a year to deſtroy the wolves and their young ones. It has the leaſt night and longeſt day of any part of Britain, if that be any conſolation in this northern region. To its latitude of 59° 40″, is owing its longeſt day of 18 hours, 25 minutes, and the ſhorteſt night of 5 hours, 45 minutes. So that the panegyriſt[a] was miſtaken when he ſaid the ſun never ſet here, but paſſed by and ſkirted the horizon, to which he was led by thoſe words of Tacitus[b], "that the extremities and "level parts of the earth, by the lowneſs of the
Longeſt days. "ſhadow, do not admit of darkneſs." But Pliny[c] expreſſed himſelf more juſtly from a better reaſon, when ſpeaking of the longeſt days in reſpect of the inclination of the ſun's path to the horizon, he ſays, "the longeſt days in Italy are 15 hours, in Britain "17, where in ſummer the light nights really pro- "duce the effect which reaſon obliges us to think "they would, viz. at the time of the ſolſtice the "ſun approaching nearer the pole of the world by "a narrow circle of light, the earth under the pole "muſt have continual day for ſix months, and night "in like manner on the other hand as it departs "farther in winter."

In this extreme tract, however, which Ptolemy throws too far to the eaſt, whereas it runs north (which miſtake Roger *Bacon* formerly charged him with in his geography), Tacitus ſays, "is an im- "menſe and enormous ſpace of land running out "tapering like a wedge[d]." Here ſhoot out three promontories mentioned by antient writers, BERVBIVM, BERVBIVM, now *Urdehead*, near the little village of *Berneſwale*; VIRVEDRVM, now *Dunſby* or *Duncan's bay*, ſuppoſed VIRVEDRVM the fartheſt land of Britain. ORCAS, however, is placed by Ptolemy as the fartheſt overagainſt the Orkney iſlands, now commonly called *Howburne*, and by Ptolemy called alſo TARVEDRVM and TAR- TARVEDRVM VISIVM; which name, if I miſtake not, it has from being the extremity of Britain. For *Tarvus* in Britiſh ſignifies *ending*, and with it I ſhall cloſe this book, intending to ſpeak of the *Orcades*, *Hebudes* or *Hebrides*, and *Shetland*, in their proper place.

[a] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantino Aug. c. 9. [b] Vit. Agric. c. 12. [c] N. H. II. c. 75. [d] Ib. c. 10.

THIS ſhort account I have given of Scotland in fewer words than became the dignity of ſo great a kingdom, not doubting but ſome other perſon will give us a deſcription of it in a fuller manner and more certain information, now theſe parts more remote and hitherto concealed from us are opened, as I before obſerved, by the greateſt of princes. In the mean time, if in any inſtance I have wanted attention (and the moſt vigilant are ſometimes overtaken) or have by wandering in this unknown country departed from the road and truth (as miſtakes are moſt eaſily made), I flatter myſelf the reader will kindly pardon me and ſet me right.

STRATH-NAVERN

ADDITIONS.

STRATH-NAVER takes its name from the river *Naver*, a noble body of water, ſtocked with ſalmon, and having many fruitful and beautiful villages on its banks for 18 miles[a].

North-weſt from Strath Halladdale is *Strathy bay*, and four or five miles further weſt *Armiſdale* opens to the ſea, a dreary ſolitude in the wildeſt rocks on the ſhore. In the pariſh of *Far*, *Boorvy*, an antient fortreſs, the reſidence of Thorkel, a famous pirate of the 10th century, ſtands on a cliff 150 feet high, the area round the caſtle above 200 feet ſquare, and under it through the rock an arched paſſage 200 feet long, through which boats row. In the ſame pariſh at *Langdale* were noble remains of a druidical temple, a circle 100 feet diameter, ſurrounded with a trench and bank, and a ſingle ſtone in the centre; the area is now arable. In that town was a round building, and a place where they buried of old. At *Haralds field* (or *Dale Harald* before-mentioned) was fought a bloody battle between Reginald king of the Iſles, and Harald earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, where the latter was defeated; the field is full of ſmall cairns, and ſome large ſingle ſtones. In the church-yard at *Far* is a ſtone with a croſs and ſhield[b]. In this pariſh is *Strathy head*, the *Vervardrum* of Ptolemy, having in it a ſtately cave named *Uai nei*, q. d. the cave where they find drift wood, entered by a grand natural arch. This promontory is the fineſt paſture for ſheep and goats in the north of Scotland. To the north-eaſt of Strathy ſtands near the highway a ſtone croſs[c].

Boorvy.

Langdale.

Far.

Tongue is the ſeat of lord Reay, a village on a firth of its name, with ſeveral little iſlands, one abounding with rabbits. Near the ſhore, on the levelleſt bank of it, was formerly a ſea-port town, the public mart of Strathnaver, whoſe ſite and whole ranges of buildings were laid open by a violent rain 1751. The Naver and leſſer rivers of lord Reay's country yield plenty of ſalmon, which are a conſiderable branch of trade ſent round to Findhorn. Kelp is alſo made on this coaſt. Beyond Tongue and in its pariſh is *Bar caſtle* or *Caſtle Varnils*, an old ſquare tower on a rugged mount. In an iſland in *Loch Hacon* is a ruined ſtone building, a hunting-houſe of earl Hacon. *Ribby dale* is bounded by the lofty mountains *Ben licgal* and *Ben hope*[d]. *Dirrymore* foreſt has at preſent ſcarce a veſtige of a tree in it. It is bounded by a rough moſs ſtretching far along the extenſive *Loch loyal*, and ſeveral miles to the ſouth-eaſt of that is *Loch Naver*, ſix or eight miles long, whence a river iſſues into the ſea at the bay of Far. The lofty hill of *Cliberg* forms its weſt boundary, wooded with birch and hazel, and antiently with fir. This loch reaches almoſt to *Mouas dale*, a village in a fine level field, watered by a ſmall river. On a hill nine miles from it is a pyramid of rough ſtones to mark a half-way ſtage to *Larg*, a village at the ſouth-eaſt end of *Loch Glim*, a fine extenſive piece of water 20 miles long, ſurrounded by woods ſtretching down to the water's edge. From this end of it the river *Glim* falling out of the lake into two broad caſcades, divided by an iſland, winds away in a narrow channel to the firth of Dornoch over precipices, which form a noble cataract within two or three miles of the lake at *Inverſhin*[e].

Tongue.

Bar c.

Larg.

Glim r.

The firth of *Dornoch* preſents a rich and pleaſant proſpect. On the ſouth ſide about ten miles weſt of Tain is the round tower of *Dun Aliſhaig*, antiently a very ſumptuous edifice; the wall 12 feet thick. It has four chambers on the ground floor with narrow paſſages of communication. About 9 feet from the ground projects a circle of ſtones broad enough to admit a perſon to walk round the inſide of the building. One ſtep up from theſe four doors open into the apartments of the ſecond ſtory, which alſo by narrow ſpiral ſtaircaſes with landing-places communicate with ſome of the chambers below. The area of the court or hall within is 27 feet diameter, and the diameter of the whole 40. No part of the wall is now above 16 feet high, about 8 feet having been taken down within 40 years. The door is about 4 feet wide, the cornices formed of large ſtones, and over it a pediment of one ſtone 4 feet thick in form of an equilateral triangle, each ſide about 6 feet long[f].

Dornoch *firth.*

Dun Aliſhaig.

Between Dun Aliſhaig and Tain are ſeveral monumental ſtones. Seven of them are remarkably diſtinguiſhed in the tradition of the country, and ſaid to be erected over the graves of ſeven Norwegian princes, who ſettled and intermixed among the Caledonians, and were cut off in civil feuds. One at *Cariblair* ſeems to be of great antiquity; a rude ſtone of about 12 feet high, placed on a circular mount, inſcribed with ſome mathematical figures and a fiſh above, and another at *Edwardton*, a pleaſant

[a] Pope, 326. [b] Ib. 325, 326. Cordiner, Scen. 95, 96, 97. [c] Pope, 327.
[d] Pope, 325. Cordiner, Scen. 98—103. [e] Cordiner, 111—118. Pope, 340.
[f] Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. I. 145. Anderſon in Archæol. V. 254. VI. 96. pl. XXII. who miſcalls it Dun *Aggleſeg*. Cordiner, Scenery, p. 118, 119. Pl. XX.

village,

village, exhibited a horſe and his rider in well-executed bas relief, and above a croſs in a circle. Mr. Cordiner thinks this laſt the more modern of the two [g].

Loth. In the pariſh of *Loth* near the mill of *Loth beg* is the only entire Pictiſh houſe except one at *Suiſgill* in the pariſh of *Kildorman*. Where the ſtones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall ſhould fall they built great heaps of ſtone to ſupport it, ſo that it looks outwardly like an heap without any deſign, as is the caſe at *Loth beg* in *Lothis* pariſh [h].

In Loth pariſh is Helmiſdale caſtle, built by lady Margaret Baillie, counteſs of Sutherland. A ſquare court of building erected at *Craiag* by lady Jane Gordon, another counteſs, is now entirely gone.

In another part of this pariſh are the Pictiſh *hunting-houſes*, engraved at the end of Mr. Pennant's Tour, 1772, Pl. XLVII. p. 18. conſiſting of a gallery with a number of ſmall rooms, each compoſed of three large flag ſtones, one on each ſide, and a third for a covering; at the extremity is a larger apartment, of an oval figure, probably for the chieftain. The gallery has no roof, the length is from 50 to 60 feet [i].

In the pariſh of *Diurneſs* in *Strathmore*, not far from Tongue and near the head of the river which runs into the ſea at Loch Eribol, a noble, ſafe, and extenſive harbour, is that ſingular building called the *Dun of Dornadilla* or Dornadilla's tower or hunting houſe. The Rev. Mr. Pope, miniſter of Reay, gave the following account of it to the Society of Antiquaries of London 1777 [k].

" The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the pariſh of Diurnes, on lord Reay's eſtate, is ſituate in a place called Strathmore, on the eaſt ſide of the river that runs through Strath, on a ſloping ground; ſo that it ſeems the foundation gave way on that ſide towards the river, being on a declivity. It ſtands ſeven miles or rather ten miles from the ocean, and from the building to the ſea is a ridge of hills, riſing higher and higher till they terminate in the ſea, and they are all foreſt ground called *Bin hope*. There are on the hill near this tower ſeveral hollows or pits which were antiently quarries; but fanciful people would make them places where men and dogs lodged in the hunting ſeaſon. The preſent height of this building on the north-eaſt and north ſides is 25 feet; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt 9 feet, which are filled up with the falling of the roof and part of the walls. The door, 3 feet ſquare, fronts the north-eaſt, as in all the round buildings in the north. The circumference at bottom is near 50 yards, the inner area 27 feet diameter. The thickneſs of the wall cannot be taken exactly at the bottom by reaſon of the heaps of ſtones about it: but at 9 feet from the ground the wall is 7 feet thick. This wall is divided into two; the outer wall is 2 feet 9 inches thick, then a paſſage or opening betwixt the two walls 2 feet 3 inches; the inner wall is 2 feet thick. This opening is divided into galleries, which run horizontally round about the building. Each gallery is 5 feet high, the bottom or floor laid with large flat ſtones, which gird and bind the whole building compactly together. The common conjecture is, that theſe galleries were for ſleeping-rooms or barracks in the hunting ſeaſon. This inner wall of 2 feet thickneſs was again divided from top to bottom by perpendicular openings 2 feet and an half wide round about the building, and theſe openings were full of ſhelves, formed of large flat ſtones 2 feet broad, each ſhelf 2 feet and an half diſtant, and ſome 3 feet from top to bottom. The uſe of them ſeems to be to give light and freſh air to thoſe that ſlept in the galleries, and to hold their quivers or baggage; and perhaps the lower ſhelves were cupboards and preſſes for their victuals. We know not what conveniency they had at the bottom, 9 feet being filled with ſtones. The entry to the galleries was from the north ſide of the door by a ſtair that went to the top; but, as the ſtair is not entire, we cannot pretend to deſcribe it. Doubtleſs it was a very rude piece of architecture. Three of the galleries are entire, and goats take ſhelter in them in ſnowy weather. Five of the ſhelves are diſtinctly to be ſeen, and parts of ſhelves are ſeen on the fallen ſide.

" This building was at firſt much higher, and would make a grand figure in a foreſt. The maſonry is extremely well done, and there is neither lime nor clay in it. The great flat ſtones ſeem to be the ſtrength of the building. It appears to have been roofed after the manner of the round houſes called Pictiſh houſes, of which ſome are yet entire in the north. There is a fragment of a very old poem ſtill preſerved, which mentions Dornadilla as the chieftain, or prince, for whoſe ſake this building was erected:

Dũn Dornghil Mac Duiff
Or an taobh ri Meira don ſtrha
Sehcht mile ỏ manir
Er an rod a racha na fir do Gholeñ.

' The Dune of Dornghiall the ſon of Duff, built on the ſide of the Strath next to Reay, ſeven miles from the ocean, and in the road by which the warriors or Cearn travel to Caithnes.'

" Reay is in Caithneſs, 40 miles from this building [l].

" Some would maintain that the Dune of Dornadilla was a druidical temple; but that cannot be the caſe, for the Druids made no uſe of roofed or covered buildings, and it appears that this building was roofed like the round Pictiſh houſes; beſides, in that age, there were no inhabitants in theſe parts to worſhip in any temple. What has miſled ſome to fancy that it was a druidical temple was the name of Dornadilla, which they would have to import ſomething divine. But it is to be obſerved, that this

[g] P. 119, 120. [h] Pope, 319. 336. Ib. 337, 338. [i] Pennant, 1772, Append. p. 18.
[k] Archæol. V. 216. Mr. Pope died 1782. See alſo Cordiner's Scenery, 105—109. and his N° X.
[l] This valley called *Strath mor* from its ſize is alſo called *Strath Arindal*. Biſhop Stillingfleet endeavoured to prove that *Arindal* and *Dornadil* are eſſentially the ſame name. Orig. Brit. pref.

prince

prince is called *Dornghial*, the ſon of Duff, in the old poem, ſtill preſerved in the North. This name ſignifies *a perſon with a fair* or *lady-like hand*; and in theſe days it was cuſtomary to give names to great men, expreſſing whatever was ſingular about their perſons; of which many inſtances could be given from all antient hiſtories in Europe. I find, in like manner, that this prince is called *Arindal*, in the catalogue of the Scots kings, repeated by the highlander at the coronation of king Alexander the Third [m].

"Our bards, I fancy, called this prince *Dornadilla*, according to their uſual flattery, as if they would attribute ſomething of divinity to him. And our hiſtorians were fond of the ſound, *Dornadilla*. An extraordinary inſtance of the barbarous flattery of theſe times is, that they gave a blaſphemous title to one of their kings; the perſon whom our hiſtorians call *Dardanus*, was ſtyled *Daradiamore*, the *other great God* [n].

"The galleries deſcribed in this tower demonſtrate that a great number of people lodged in it, which could only be in the hunting ſeaſon, as it was erected in the heart of a wild foreſt, where ſnow lies very deep in winter. The fragment of the old poem mentions that the building was on the ſide of the river next to Reay. Reay is a part of the ſhire of Caithneſs, reckoned 32 miles, or rather 45 from the Dune of Dornadilla. It ſeems to have been a place of ſome note in that age, and a late diſcovery proves the ſame. Reay is expreſſed in the Erſe [o] *Min-re*, ſmooth and plain. No place deſerved this name better of old, as it conſiſted of extenſive plains, covered with the fineſt graſs and fine corn fields; but as it was ſituate upon the edge or brink of the northern ocean, the ſtorms have torn up theſe plains, and little appears now but bare ſtones. It is true, the greateſt part of the corn ground has eſcaped, but it has rather got too great a mixture of ſand.

"It appears that there was a town built in a low ground, near a burn called *The Burn of Reay*; but ſand deſtroyed it many ages ago. It appeared as a plain of white ſand, nor was there any tradition that there was a houſe built there. But, upon the 27th day of July, 1751, a cloud or water-ſpout fell on the hills ſouth of Reay, which produced ſuch a flood, that it covered the ſtanding corn in the plain; and coming to ſloping ground it turned to ſuch a torrent as cut a new channel for itſelf into the ſea. It waſhed away hills of ſand, and on the weſt ſide of the Burn of Reay it carried away a high bank of ſand, under which we ſaw the remains of a town. A row of houſes appeared in a line, at leaſt the ſtone walls, 6 or 7 feet high. The people carried away the ſtones as far as they could, but the bank of ſand falling prevented further ſearch. It is probable, that the people in Strathnaver carried on a trade for corn and other neceſſaries with the town of Reay; and that Reay was conſidered for that reaſon as a public place, which gave occaſion to mention it in this very old poetical fragment.

"The ſame fragment mentions the warriors or *cawrn*, marching into Caithneſs, which is very true. Troops of banditti and robbers came antiently from the weſtern iſlands to plunder Caithneſs; and even Strathnaver men came in troops to rob and carry away corn and cattle. But this was common through all Scotland in thoſe barbarous ages. We have cauſe to bleſs God that we live in more happy times. Men are now more induſtrious, and live more comfortably than their foreſathers, after all their fighting and robbing; and, if induſtry was encouraged, the highlands would turn out to be the beſt part of Scotland.

"Our hiſtorians [p] ſay little more of king Dornadilla than that he ſpent his time in hunting, and was the firſt that enacted foreſt laws. He reigned 28 years in peace and plenty, and died 233 years before the Chriſtian æra. It makes it ſtill more probable that he ordered this building in the hills of Diurnes, which is a fine foreſt at this day, and has the fineſt paſture: and it is alſo very probable, that other buildings of the ſame kind, or nearly of this kind, were erected at that period; ſuch as thoſe at Eaſterfearn in Roſs, at Glenelg and other places, where they had ſtone fit for the purpoſe; for all depended upon good quarries, which are to be found but in few places in foreſts."

Mr. Cordiner [q] adds, that the inner walls of theſe towers ſeem uniformly perpendicular, ſo that there remain no veſtiges of their having been cloſed at the top after the manner of the receſſes in the cairns. They may have had particular coverings of wood laid on beams, whoſe ends reſted on the projecting circles of ſtones in ſome of them. This tower may have been a fortreſs, for though it now appears to be commanded by a neighbouring one, none of the engines of that time could reach it.

On the ſide of *Bui Spinnum* hill in Diurneſs pariſh is a ſquare piece of building about 3 feet high and 12 ſquare, well levelled, called *Carn uri*, the king's carn, where he probably ſat or ſtood, and had an extenſive view. Torfæus tells us, Sueno from Orkney waited on the king of Scotland, probably Malcolm II. as he was enjoying the hunting ſeaſon on the hills of Diurneſs. On the north ſide of Loch Eribol, one of the fineſt roads for ſhipping, and ſo near the ſtormy *Cape Wrath*, the *Tarvedrum* of Ptolemy [r], is a plain rock called *Loch vuaies*, where they ſay Haco, king of Norway, ſlaughtered the cattle he took from the natives after the battle of Largis 1263. In this pariſh are ſeveral caverns running a conſiderable way under ground, particularly one called *Smow*, a ſtupendous vault, running further than has been traced, but reſembling the cavern in the Peak as others here do Elden hole. The country is all upon lime-ſtone, and abounds with marble [s].

From Strathmore weſtward the mountains ſtretch up into the monſtrous cliffs of *Edrahills*, a region inacceſſible and as yet unexplored [t].

In *Clyne* pariſh ſeveral battles have been fought, as appears by a number of cairns. The river and

[m] Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. p. ii. of his preface.
[n] Ib. ubi ſup.
[o] Meira, or Min-ra.
[p] Boetius, II. 16. Leſley de Geſtis Scotor. 82.
[q] Scen. p. 106.
[r] Pope, 323.
[s] Ib. 321, 322.
[t] Cordiner, Scen. 111.

loch of *Brora* abound with ſalmon, and at *Achir na hyl* is a moſt charming caſcade. On the top of a hill near *Clyn* houſe is a lime-ſtone quarry, abounding with ſea-ſhells entire and freſh. Near Brora bridge is a large cave called *Uai na Calman*. In the loch is an artificial iſland made by the old thanes of Sutherland for a retreat; and *Creig law ir*, a high hill or rock, is fortified round [u].

[u] Pope, 337, 338.

Mr. Camden apologizes for the ſhortneſs of his deſcription of SCOTLAND, not doubting but ſomebody elſe would improve on it by availing himſelf of the opportunity afforded by the acceſſion of James I. which united the two crowns. But not the UNION of the two kingdoms a century after, nor the various diſcoveries that have been made in the geography of England, have been extended to the ſiſter kingdom in a degree to enable me much to enlarge the modern deſcription. Little of Scotland was known to its natives before Mr. Pennant's curioſity explored it. The Reader will ſee to what other printed deſcriptions I am indebted:—for the earlieſt applications and moſt patient expectation have obtained very little additions to them, and ſcarce an attempt to correct and rectify errors, when ſubmitted to ſome of the beſt Antiquaries of Scotland. So little do the philoſophic unenterprising Scots attend to the advantages with which Nature and Art have endowed their country.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Scotland.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked Fern; on rocks about *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*, about *Peebles*, and on *Minto* rocks in *Tivetdale*.

Adiantum *capillus veneris*. True Maiden-hair; near *Galloway* in the iſle of *Arran*.

Agaricus *alneus*. Alder Agaric; on trunks of trees and dead wood.

Ajuga *pyramidalis*. Mountain Bugle; on *Ben Nevis* in *Lochaber* and in the burn of *Killiglower* and ord of *Caithneſs*.

Alchemilla *alpina*. Cinquefoil Ladies Mantle; on all the mountains in the *Highlands*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in ditches and by the ſides of lochs in the iſland of *Iſla*.

Allium *arenarium*. Broad-leaved mountain Garlic: at the foot of mountains in ſandy ſoils.

——— *ſchœnopraſum*. Cives or Chives; by *Faſt* caſtle on the borders of *Berwickſhire* and in *Nether Lorn* in *Argyleſhire*.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; in waſte places and near houſes in the *Lowlands* in the glen at *Dunglaſs*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Andromeda or Marſh Roſemary; on *Dalfibble* and *Stanemoor moſs* at *Kirkmichael*, and on *Blair Drummond moſs* near *Stirling*.

Arbutus *alpina*. Alpine Arbutus; on the mountains to the ſouth of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the way between *Loch Broom* and *Loch Mari*, and on *Ben-na-grion* in *Strath* in the iſle of *Skye*.

——— *Uva urſi*. Bearberries or Bear Whortle berries; in dry, heathy, mountainous and rocky places in the *Highlands* and *Weſtern Iſles*.

Arenaria *laricifolia*. Larch-leaved Chickweed; on *Caſtle hill* near *Forfar* in *Angus*.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Chickweed; on *Cramond* iſland in the *Forth*.

——— *verna*. Vernal mountain Chickweed; on *Arthur's ſeat*.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort; on the hill of *Kinnoul* near *Perth*, and elſewhere.

——— *marinum*. Sea Fern or Maiden-hair; on rocks by the ſea ſide in many places.

——— *viride*. Green-ribbed Maiden-hair; at *Creg-a-chnocaen* on the boundary of *Coygoch* and *Aſſynt* between *Roſsſhire* and *Sutherland*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple mountain Milkwort; on the hills in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, on the ſands of *Muſſelburgh*, on the hill of *Moncrief* near *Perth*, and in dry ground near *York* caſcade at *Blair*, and elſewhere.

——— *glyciphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; in *Coryton* woods near *Edinburgh*.

——— *uralenſis*. Silken Aſtragalus; on *Carndearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben-Squilert* in *Glen Crearn* in *Upper Lorn*, at the bay of *Farr*, and on a rocky ſoil in *Cromarty*.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spignel, Meu or Bawd Money; in mountainous paſtures: about *Crawford* in *Lanerkſhire*, in the mountains above *Dunkeld*, and about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and on the banks of the *Breich* water in *Weſt Lothian*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in the *King's Park* at *Stirling*, at *Icolumbkill*, and among the ruins of *Holyrood* abbey.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Soft Oat graſs; in dry mountainous paſtures.

Azalea *procumbens*. Trailing Thyme-leaved Azalea; on *Ben mor* in *Braidalbin*, *Ben Croachan* in *Argyleſhire*, *Ben-na-ſcree*, and other high mountains about *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Yellow Marſh Eyebright; about *Loch Gayl* near *Loch Long* in *Cowal* in *Argyleſhire*.

Betula *nana*. Dwarf Birch; in *Corry-yealin* near *Miggerny* in *Glen Lyon* in *Braidalbin*, and in ſome of the moors of *Loch Glaſs* in *Roſsſhire*, and on the lands of *Bertram* near *Carnwath* in *Clydesdale* and in *Tweedale*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on banks of ditches and rivulets in a ſandy or gravelly ſoil.

Boletus *ſtrobiliformis*. Dickſ. Faſc. Crypt. Brit. Cone Boletus; in woods on the ſide of *Loch Neſs*.

——— *ſuberoſus*. Cork Boletus; on trunks of birch and willow trees.

Braſſica *Monenſe*. Iſle of Man Rocket; in the iſle of *Bute* near *Mountſtewart*, on the weſt ſide of *Arran* near *Druin-an-duin* beyond *Carn-Baarn*, at *Lamlaſh* bay, between *Machrianiſh* bay and *Barr* in *Cantyre*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *alpinum*. Red alpine Bryum; on *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

——— *capillaceum*; Dickſ. Hair-like Bryum; on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *crudum*. Tranſparent Bryum; in woods and moiſt ſhady places in the *Lowlands*.

——— *extinctorium*. Extinguiſher Bryum; on rocks in *Edinburgh* park, and elſewhere.

——— *flexuoſum*. Waved ſhanked Bryum; on *Crawford* moor near the *Lead hills* on the borders of *Lanerkſhire*.

——— *laterale*. Lateral Bryum; in ſhady woods by the ſides of the *Highland* mountains, and by the ſides of rivulets in the fir foreſts.

——— *paludoſum*. Leaſt Dwarf Bryum; on moiſt rocks and decayed wood in damp ſhady places.

——— *verticillatum*. Green pointed Bryum; on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *nigra*. Black Rock Byſſus; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *faxatilis*. Rock Byſſus; on rocks.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; by the ſides of the caſcades at *Moneſs*, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, at *Taymouth Hermitage*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes; by the new well on the water of *Leith*, and at *Finlarig* near the end of *Loch Tay*, and near a farm-houſe called *The Wood* at *Kirkmichael*.

——— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock; at the foot of the mountains and in ſhady places, but rare.

——— *petræa*. Alpine Ladies Smock; on *Craig-chaillech* in *Braidalbin*, *Baikevall* in *Rum* and *Ben-na-ſcree* in *Strath* in *Skye*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; in dry paſtures.

——— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; by the ſea ſide between *Blackneſs* and the *Queen's* ferry.

——— *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; by the ſides of rivulets in high grounds in *Braidalbin* and *Athol*, and near the foot of *Ben-huardel* in *Skye*.

——— *pratenſis*. Soft or Gentle Thiſtle; in the iſland of *Iſla*.

Carex *atrata*. Black Carex; on *Benteſkerny*, *Malghyrdy*, *Mal-nan-tarmonach*, and other mountains in *Braidalbin*.

—— *capillaris*. Capillary Carex; on *Benteſkerny*, *Craigneulich* and *Malghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*.

—— *inflata*. Bottle Carex; in bogs and marſhes: about *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*.

—— *incurva*. Curved Carex; in deep looſe ſea-ſand at the mouth of the water of *Naver* and near *Shelberry* in *Dunroſsneſs* in *Shetland* and near *Glaſgow*.

—— *limoſa*. Creeping bog Carex; in bogs and marſhes: at *Tullybanchar* near *Comrie*.

—— *patula*. Few-flowered Carex; in a boggy ſoil about half a mile up the mountain of *Goatfield* in *Arran*, in the aſcent from *Brodwick* caſtle, and on the coaſt of *Labradore*.

—— *tomentoſa*. Downy Carex; at the ſouth end of *Air* links.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel; in gravelly places.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Narrow-leaved Mouſe-ear Chickweed; at the foot of the walls on the borders of Scotland near *Wark* not far from *Kelſo*.

—— *latifolium*. Woolly Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on *Ben Lomond*, and the high mountains about *Glenco*, and elſewhere.

Chara *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in ditches and lakes: in *Guillon* loch in *Eaſt Lothian*.

—— *flexilis*. Pellucid pliant Chara; in lakes: in *Loch Lomond*, in *Hill Loch*, on *Craig-chaillech* in *Braidalbin*, and at *Comrie* near *Crief*.

Cherleria *ſedoides*. Moſſy Cherleria; on *Benteſkerny* and *Ben Challum* to the weſt of *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*, and on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, and elſewhere.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow perfoliate Centaury; in mountainous paſtures.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; on the ſide of *Loch End*.

Circæa *alpina*. Alpine Enchanters Nightſhade; at the foot of the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, in *Hamilton* wood, and under the rocks on the eaſt ſide of *St. Mary's Loch* at the head of *Yarrow* water in *Peebles*.

Clavaria *ſpathula*; Dickſ. Flat Clavaria; in the *Highland* woods.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh Sea Scurvy-graſs; by the ſea ſide, and on the rocks of *Inch Columb*.

——— *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt: on *Cramond* iſland in the *Forth*, plentifully.

——— *officinalis*. Common Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt, and on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *officinalis* γ Groenlandica. Greenland Scurvy-graſs; on the *Highland* mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and in the *Orknies*.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in low meadows: at *Alloa*.

Conferva *diaphana*. Red dotted Conferva; on rocky ſhores.

——— *fœniculacea*. Fennel Conferva; on the weſtern coaſt.

——— *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in the river *Lednaig* near the village of *Comrie* near *Crief*, and at *Craighall* near *Edinburgh*.

——— *gelatinoſa*. Frog-ſpawn Conferva; in deep fountains, ſprings, and rivulets: in the iſland of *Mull*.

——— *imbricata*. Red Sponge Conferva; } in the *Frith*
——— *verticillata*. Verticillate Conferva; } of *Forth*.

——— *violacea*. Cataract Conferva; on the rocks in the water-falls on *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

Cornus *herbacea*. Dwarf Honeyſuckle; in mooriſh places, by rivulets on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains in *Athol*, about *Loch Rannoch*, on *Ben-mor* and *Chealleach* in *Braidalbin*, and on the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on the *Pentland hills*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus Veneris*. Navelwort, Kidney-wort or Wall Pennywort; on the rocks of *Drummadoon* in *Arran*, on the craig of *Aliſa*, and on the ruins of *Y-columb-kil*, and elſewhere.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on the rocks by the ſea ſide in *Galloway*.

Cucubalis *acaulis*. Moſs Campion; on *Ben Lomond*, in *Mull* with the *Sibbaldia*, on the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Athol*, *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and in *Rum*.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog's-tail Graſs; in wet places on the ſides of the mountains about *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Creg-chaillech* near *Killin* in *Braidalbin*.

Dianthus *arenarius*. Single flowered Rock Pink; on a hill near *Perth*.

——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, on *Blackford hill*, and on rocks about *Edinburgh*.

——— *glaucus*. Mountain Pink; in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

Doronicum *pardalacoides*. Great Leopard's bane or Wolf's bane; in the *Lowlands*: about *Hoddam* caſtle in *Annandale*, and elſewhere.

Draba *incana*. Wreathen-podded Whitlow-graſs; in many dry places: on dry rocky places near the *Daniſh* fort in the iſland of *Iſla*, on rocks near

Duntulm

Duntulm caſtle in *Skye*, and at *Creg-a-chnocaen* near *Ledbeg* in *Aſſynt* on the border of *Sutherland* with the *Dryas Octapetala*.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sun-dew; ——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun-dew or Roſa ſolis; } in bogs and heathy grounds, frequent.

Dryas *octapetala*. Mountain Avens; on talky ſoils: on *Maolghas*, *Mal-grea*, and *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on the limeſtone rocks of *Ben huardel*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Strath Swardle* in *Skye*, and on *Creg-a-chnocaen* near *Ledbeg* in *Aſſynt*, on *Carn-dearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben Squilert* in *Glen-Creran*, and near the top of *Malmore* in *Glenco*, both in *Upper Lorn* in *Argyleſhire*.

Elymus *arenarius*. Sea Lime-graſs; on the ſea coaſt.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake berries; on the ſides of rivers, and in wet marſhy woods, but rare.

Epilobium *alpinum*. Alpine Willow Herb; by the ſides of rivulets on the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

——— *anguſtifolium*. Roſebay Willow Herb; in *Coryton* woods and among the rocks to the eaſt of the kirk of *Shotts* near *Hamilton*, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail Shave-graſs or Dutch Ruſhes; by the ſides of rivers and in wet marſhy woods, but rare.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue Fleabane; in dry mountainous paſtures, frequent.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; in cornfields.

Feſtuca *glabra*. Smooth Feſcue-graſs; at *Ardbigland* in *Galloway*.

Fontinalis *ſquamoſa*. Shining black Water-moſs; in rivulets on the top of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben-na-Caillich*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Skye*, and elſewhere.

Fucus *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus; on the ſea ſhores.

—— *bulboſus*. Great furbelowed Hangers; on ſea ſhores; at *I-Columb-Kill*, and elſewhere.

—— *cartilagineus*. Cape Fucus or Weed; on ſea rocks in baſons of water left by the receſs of the tides.

—— *concatenatus*. Necklace Fucus; on the coaſt about *Leith*, and elſewhere.

—— *corneus*. Briſtly-edged Fucus; in the *Frith* of *Forth*.

—— *criſpus*. Proliferous Fucus; on the ſhores of the weſtern coaſt adhering to ſhells and ſtones.

—— *dentatus*. Dented Fucus; —— *endiviæfolius*. Endive-leaved Fucus; } in the *Frith* of *Forth*, and on the coaſt of *Jona*.

—— *eſculentus*. Eatable Fucus; on the coaſts.

—— *filicinus*. Fern-leaved Fucus; on the ſea rocks which are covered by the tides.

—— *herbaceus*. Ligulated Fucus; in the *Frith* of *Forth* about *Newhaven*, and elſewhere.

—— *ovalis*. Stonecrop Fucus; on the rocks of the little iſles of *Jura*.

—— *ſanguinarius*. Dock-leaved Fucus; on the ſea ſhores, not unfrequent.

Fucus *ſpiralis*. Twiſted Fucus; on the ſhore near *Leith* and *Newhaven*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſſwort or Northern Madder; at the *Black wood* ſix miles above *Dumfries*.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Crane's-bill; on rocks in ſhady places: on the rocks under *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*.

—— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill; in paſtures and thickets: at *Taymouth* hermitage, and about the caſcades of *Moneſs*, and in the paſtures of *Loch Rannoch*, and other places.

—— *pyrenaicum*. Perennial Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; in mountainous paſtures and waſte places near *Edinburgh*.

—— *rotundifolium*. Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; on the eaſt ſide of *Maſon's garden* near *North Marchiſton*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in wet mooriſh grounds very common.

Gnaphalium *dionicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot; in dry barren grounds: on the hills about *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*.

——— *ſupinum*. Alpine Cudweed or Cat's-foot; on *Creg-chailleach* near *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, on *Mal-Ghyrdy*, on the mountains of *Glen Lyon*, *Glenurchy*, *Glenco*, and elſewhere.

Hedypnois *autumnale* ε Taraxici. Hawkweed with yellow Devil's-bit leaves; on the ſide of *Benna caillech*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Strath Swardle* in *Skye*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Green-flowered Hellebore; in *Dunglas* glen.

Hieracium *alpinum*. Alpine Hawkweed; on *Benmor* and *Craigvore* juſt above *Laraig-an-Lochain* in *Braidalbin*, on *Corry-yaal*, and near the top of *Bedan-nam-bian*, the higheſt mountain in *Glenco* in *Upper Lorn*, on the high mountains near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Benna-grion* in *Strath* in *Skye*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail; in the ditches near *Edinburgh*, and by the ſides of the lochs in deep muddy places in *Ilay*.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swine's Succory; in cornfields, in a gravelly or ſandy ſoil, but rare.

Hypnum *pennatum*; Dickſ. Feathered Hypnum; ——— *ſtellatum*; Dickſ. Stellated Hypnum; } in woods.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; about *Arthur's ſeat* near *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſcorpoides*. Great Scorpion creeping Bog Hypnum; in the bogs of *Coriattachan* in *Strath Swardle* in *Skye*.

——— *viticuloſum*. Long cylindrical Hypnum; at the roots of trees in dry woods.

Hypochæris *glabra*. Smooth Hawkweed; in mountainous paſtures and gravelly ſoils.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſſes; in a field at *Whim* near *Poſſo*.

Imperatoria *Oſtruthium*. Maſterwort; on the banks of the *Clyde*, and in ſeveral places, particularly about *Ardencaple*, and near *Mountſtewart* in the iſle of *Bute*, and on the banks of the *Tweed* near the old caſtle of *Drummelzier*, but whether indigenous or not is uncertain.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; on the ſhore near the port of *Ardbigland* in *Galloway*.

Iſoetes *lacuſtris*. Quillwort; under the water at the bottom of the *Highland* lakes: in ſome ſmall lochs near the foot of the paps of *Jura*, and in others above *Great Breeze hill* near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and at the weſt end of *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*.

Juncus *biglumis*. Two-flowered Ruſh; at the top of *Malghyrdy* and on *Ben-Teſkerny* in *Braidalbin*.

——— *ſpicatus*. Alpine nodding Ruſh; on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains near their ſummits, on *Ben-na-ſcree*, on the north ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

——— *trifidus*. Trifid Ruſh; on the ſummits of the *Highland* mountains to the ſouth of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Ben-na-ſcree* above *Arniſdale* on the ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

——— *triglumis*. Three-flowered Ruſh; on the eaſt ſide of *Craig-chealleach* above *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

Jungermannia *alpina*. Chocolate alpine Jungermannia; on rocks on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *concinnata*. Braided Jungermannia; on rocks on the *Highland* mountains, frequent.

——— *julacea*. Silvery alpine Jungermannia; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

——— *pulcherrima*; Dickſ. Beautiful Jungermannia; on mountains.

——— *quinquedentata*. Toothed Jungermannia; in thick ſhady damp woods.

——— *rupeſtris*. Duſky Rock Jungermannia; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield*, and elſewhere.

——— *viticuloſa*. Straggle Jungermannia; in ſhady moiſt woods.

Juniperus *communis* β. Dwarf alpine Jungermannia; on the *Highland* mountains, plentifully.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; at the end of a ſhady walk by the river ſide at *Mevis Bank* towards *Laſwade* near *Edinburgh*, and in *Morven* near the ſound of *Mull*, on a dry heathy brae near *Laggan*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. March Checkling Vetch or Marſh Lathyrus; by the ſides of lakes, and in marſhy and boggy grounds, but rare.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in dry rough ſhrubby places, and by wood ſides, but rare.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on rocks on the ſea coaſt: in *Inch Garvey* and *Myhrie-Inch* in the *Frith* of *Forth*, and in *Baſs* iſland.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; on the ſea coaſt: about the caſtle of *Wemys* in *Fifeſhire*.

Lichen *aphthoſus*. Green Ground Liverwort with black Warts; at the foot of the *Pentland hills*.

——— *atrovirens*. Black-green Lichen; on rocks about *Poſſo*, and elſewhere.

——— *barbatus*. Bearded Liverwort; on the branches of old trees in thick woods and pine foreſts.

——— *burgeſris*. Crowned Lichen; on the trunks of hazel and old birch trees on the bank of a rivulet called *Duff-Kinnel* near *Barntimpen* at *Kirkpatrich*, and in a ſhady wood called the *Mollin-Linn* at Johnſtone in *Dumfrieſsſhire*.

Lichen *calicaris*. Bearded Lichen; on trees and rocks.

——— *cæruleo-nigricans*. Blueiſh Lichen;
——— *deuſtus*. Sooty Lichen;
——— *fahlunenſis*. Small black Cork Lichen;
——— *polyrrhizos*. Singed Lichen;
——— *puſtulatus*. Bliſtered Lichen;
——— *pubeſcens*. Black Lace Lichen;
} on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *cæruleſcens*. Lead-coloured Lichen; on trunks of trees about *Drumlanrig*, frequent, and in the deep cleugh called *Barntimpen Linn* at *Kirkpatrick* near *Moffat*.

——— *centrifugus*. Spreading Lichen; on the *Highland* rocks, frequent, and in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

——— *confluens*; Dickſ. Confluent Lihen; on mountains near *Stirling*.

——— *corallinus*. Coralline Lichen; on the *Highland* rocks about *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

——— *craſſus*. Thick Lichen;
——— *fuſcus*. Small cut brown Lichen;
——— *geographicus*. Map Lichen;
} on rocks; in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *croceus*. Saffron Lichen; on a rock near the top of *Benterſkerny* in *Braidalbin*, and near *Monymuſk*, *Aberdeenſhire*.

——— *fuliginoſus*; Dickſ. Sooty Lichen; in woods.

——— *furfuraceus*. Grey horned Lichen; on trunks of trees and old pales.

——— *glaucus*. Smooth Endive-leaved Lichen; on the ground amongſt ſtones and rocks: near *Moffat* and in *Braidalbin*.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Lichen; on trunks and roots of trees, and rocks in ſhady places.

——— *iſlandicus* γ. Little brown prickly Lichen; on the *Highland* mountains: on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin* and elſewhere, and in the *Lowlands* on a hill called *Scrape* near *New Poſſo*.

——— *jubatus*. Blackiſh mane Lichen; on rocks and ſometimes on the branches of old trees.

——— *jubatus* β chalybiformis. Wiry ſtraggling Lichen; on the trunks of old trees, and on rocks, frequent.

——— *laciniatus*. Jagged Lichen; on trunks and roots of trees in ſhady woods.

——— *lanatus*. Black hard Wool Lichen;
——— *tartareus*. Dyer's Lichen;
——— *velleus*. Fleecy Lichen;
} on rocks.

——— *proboſcideus*. Frizzled Hair-button Lichen; on *Goatfield* in *Arran*, on the mountains of *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Nevis* and elſewhere.

——— *radiatus*. Black horned wrack Lichen; on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains in *Roſsſhire* and *Skye*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſaccatus*. Socket Lichen; on the earth in chaſms of damp ſhady rocks.

——— *ſcaber*. Little black tufted Lichen; on *Goatfield* in *Arran* and many other mountains.

——— *ſcrupoſus*; Dickſ. Hollowed Lichen; on walls.

——— *upſalienſis*. Lin. Upſal Lichen; in the *Highlands*, common.

——— *venoſus*. Little dark-veined Lichen; on moiſt rocks and under ſhady brows in *Glenhill Linn*

Linn and *Glenhill Burn* at *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfriesſhire* and about *Dunkeld*.

Lichen *ventoſus*. Red Lichen; on rocks facing the north in the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*.

——— *vulpinus*. Gold wiry Lichen; on trunks of old trees.

Liguſticum *Scoticum*. Scotch Parſley or Lovage; on rocks by the ſea ſide in many places: on the coaſt of *Fife* and in the weſtern iſlands of *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Jona*, and *Skye*.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Graſs-leaved Plantain: on the edge of almoſt all the *Highland* lakes.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Lobelia or Gladiole; in almoſt every freſh water loch.

Lychnis *viſcaria*. Red Catchfly; on the rocks of the *Hermitage* near *Edinburgh*, and on *Minto* rocks.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Truffles or Subterraneous Puffballs; in the woods near *Miggerny* in *Glen Lyon*, *Perthſhire*.

Lycopodium *annotinum*. Jointed Club-moſs with Juniper leaves; in ſtoney places on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains.

——— *alpinum*. Alpine or Savin Club-moſs; ——— *inundatum*. Fir Club-moſs; } on the *Highland* mountains and in the *Hebrides*, plentifully.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; in dry mountainous heathy places and fir foreſts.

——— *ſelaginoides*. Prickly or ciliated Club-moſs; in boggy places by the ſides of rivulets in the *Highland* mountains, frequent.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Primroſe-ſcented Hypopithys; in beech and fir woods.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure; ſometimes found among flax, but was probably at firſt imported.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale, Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in bogs and mooriſh grounds in the *Highlands* and *Hebrides*, frequent.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in mooriſh grounds, very common.

Naſmythia *articulata*. Net-wort; in two or three ſmall freſh water lochs about a mile weſt of *Loch Sligachan* in *Skye*, particularly in *Loch-na-Caiplich* between *Sligachan* and *Drynoch*, plentifully.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; on the banks of ditches, rivers, and lakes, frequent.

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum*. Adders Tongue; in meadows and moiſt paſtures: about *Dunſinnane hill* in *Gowrie*, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *corallorhiza*. Coral-rooted Ophrys; in a moiſt hanging wood near the head of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*.

——— *cordata*. Little Twayblade with heart-ſhaped leaves; on *Ben-na-grion* in *Strath* in *Skye*, on the mountains about *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire* and in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

——— *Nidus avis*. Bird's Neſt; in *Auchendenny* woods, and in the woods at *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*.

Orchis *conopſea*. Long-ſpurred ſweet-handed Orchis; in paſtures: near *Auchendenny* and *Cowrie* near *Crief*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Wood or bitter Vetch; on the bank of the *Clyde* near *Lanerk* between the two famous falls of *Corry Lyn* and *Bonnatyn*, and on the bank of a rivulet on *Baikevull* in *Rum*, and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Criſped or Parſley Fern; amongſt the rocks and ſtones on the *Highland* mountains; on the top of *Ben-na-Caillich* at *Chriſt Church* in *Skye*, near *Moffat* in the road to England, at the fort of *Muchſburn* near the *North Eſk*, and on a wall in *Mid Calders* in *Tweedale*.

——— *lunaria*. Moonwort; on *Ardgath hill* to the north of *Linlithgow*, on dry rocky paſtures near *Dundonald* near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, on a brae between *Great* and *Little Breeze hill* near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and elſewhere.

——— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal or flowering Fern; in bogs on the borders of lakes, and out of the rocks by the ſea ſide in many places.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or Oneberry; in a wood about a mile ſouth of *Newbottle* near *Dalkeith*, and in the *Den* of *Bethaick* near *Perth*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in bogs and wet paſtures.

Peziza *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in woods.

Phaſcum *montanum*. Mountain Phaſcum; on the ſides of *Hartfell* in *Annandale*, and elſewhere.

Phillularia *globulifera*. Pepper Graſs; in damp places that have been overflowed during the winter.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Little fleſh-coloured Butterwort; in *Strath-Swardle* in *Skye*, in a bog at *Coryattachan* and on *Ben-na-Caillich*.

——— *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort; in moiſt grounds and on the ſides of mountains, very common.

Pinus *ſylveſtris*. Scotch Fir or Wild Pine; on the *Highland* mountains.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in moiſt meadows in *Inverary*.

——— *viviparum*. Small Biſtort or Snakeweed; about the paſs of *Killicranky* near *Blair*, on the ſides of the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, on *Ben huardal* in *Strath* in *Skye*, about *Killin* at the head of *Loch Tay*, and near *Halmire* in *Tweedale*.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Small branched Polypody; in dry ſtoney places: at *Langholm* and *Broomholm* in *Eſkdale*, about *Dunkeld* in *Stormont*, and elſewhere.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on rocks and dry ſtoney places, frequent.

——— *Lonchytis*. Rough or Spleenwort Polypody; at *Creg-na-chnocaen*, the boundary of *Coygach* and *Aſſynt*, on the borders of *Sutherland*, among the mountains of *Braidalbin*, and on *Kinnail bank*.

——— *phegopteris*. Soft pale-ſtalked Polypody; in ſhady places and rocky ſoils: in *Achmore* wood at the head of *Loch Tay*, frequently in the *Lowlands*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; on rocks, and in woods at *Finlarig*.

——— *Thelypteris*. Marſh Polypody; in boggy places, particularly in the *Lowlands*.

Polytrichum *alpinum*. Alpine Polytrichum; on the *Highland* mountains.

Polytrichum *alpinum* β urnigerum. Urn-headed Polytrichum; on the *Highland* mountains in *Braidalbin*, and on the *Pentland hills*, and elſewhere.

Potentilla *verna*. Vernal Cinquefoil; on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the rocks under *Arthur's ſeat*, and near the top of *Creg-chailleach*, a mountain near *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's Eye; by the road ſide between *Linton* and *Broughton*, and near *Halmire* in *Tweedale*.

Prunus *Padus*. Bird or Cluſter Cherry; in woods, frequent: about *Melvil* caſtle, at *Carubber Den*, and about *Penton* bridge in *Eſkdale*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; at *St. Andrew's*, on the coaſt of *Fife*, in the iſle of *Bute*, at *Loch Ranſa* in *Arran*, at *Lamlaſh*, at *Icolumb-kill*, at *Glen Elg* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Wintergreen; in a wood on the ſide of *Ben-na-ſcree* near *M'Kennon's* caſtle in *Strath* in *Skye*, and in a wood called *Ca-bueh* at *Dundonald* near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the woods about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Common Winter-green; in the woods at *Auchendenny*, and on the banks of the *Clyde* between the celebrated falls of *Corry-Lynn* and *Bonnatyne* near *Lanerk*, in the woods at *Blair*, and on the heaths at *Dunkeld*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſecunda*. Dented Wood Winter-green; in ſhady birch woods with the preceding near *Little Loch Broom*, and about *Loch Mari* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the birch woods of *Troſchraig*, *Craigloiſgt*, and *Coille-mhor* about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*.

Ranunculus *Lingua*. Great Spearwort; at the end of *Didiſton Loch* near *Edinburgh*.

———— *reptans*, Lin. Narrow-leaved creeping Spearwort; at the weſt end of *Loch Leven* in *Kinroſsſhire*.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſe-root or Roſewort; on rocks on the top of the *Highland* Alps, and by the ſea ſide.

Ribes *alpinum*. Sweet Mountain Currants; in woods and out of the fiſſures of rocks.

Roſa *villoſa*. Apple Roſe; about *Killin* in *Braidalbin*, and on the coaſt of *Fife*, and elſewhere.

Rubus *Chamœmorus*. Cloud-berries, Knot-berries, or Knout-berries; on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and elſewhere.

——— *idœus*. Raſpberry-buſh; in ſtoney, mountainous places: under *Saliſbury Craigs*, and in the iſland of *Lamlaſh* on the ſouth-eaſt of *Arran*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in ſtoney or rough mountainous places: at *Dunkeld*, at *Blair*, about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and on both ſides of the *Scroggie-braes* between *North Eſk* and the *Newhal* in *Tweedale*.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea Ruppia; in ſtagnant waters near the ſea ſide: at *Glen Elg* in *Inverneſsſhire*.

Salix *herbacea*. Leaſt Willow; on the top of all the *Highland* Alps, frequent.

Salix *lanata*. Downy Willow; in the vallies amongſt the *Highlands*: at *Finlarig* at the head of *Loch Tay*.

——— *Lapponum*. Woolly Lapland Willow; on the *Highland* mountains: on *Craig-chailleach* and *Mal-ghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

——— *myrſinites*. Whortle-leaved Willow; on the *Highland* mountains, on *Ben Auchlader* in *Glenurchy*, *Mal-ghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*, on *Craig-vore* near *Loch Laraig-an-lochain* between *Loch Tay* and *Glen Lyon*.

——— *pentandria*. Sweet Bay-leaved Willow; in woods at *Inverary* and about *Roſlin* near *Edinburgh*, and by the road ſide between *Moffat* and the *Lead hills*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

——— *reticulata*. Wrinkled Willow; on many of the *Highland* mountains where the ſoil is talky.

——— *repens* γ. Sand Willow; on the ſea ſhores amongſt looſe blowing ſand: in *Cantyre*, between *Macrianeſh* and *Bar*, and elſewhere.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort; in the road from *Dumfries* towards *Caerlaverock* caſtle, and at *Duplin* near *Perth*, and elſewhere.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhy places: in the iſle of *Gigha*, and on the ſhore at *Prieſtſide* in *Ruthwell*.

Satyrium *albinum*. White Satyrion; in dry mountainous paſtures: at the iſthmus of *Tarbat* in *Cantyre* in *Argyleſhire*, and in *Arran*, *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Colonſa*, and *Skye*.

——— *repens*. Creeping Satyrion; in a birch wood called in the *Erſe* language *Ca-hue* or *Yellow hill* near *Little Loch Broom*, *Roſsſhire*, and in a wood oppoſite *Moy-hall* on the ſouth ſide of the road to *Inverneſs*.

——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion; in dry hilly paſtures: in *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Colonſa*, *Skye*, and elſewhere.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Yellow Autumnal Saxifrage: at the paſs of *Killicranky* near *Blair*, and elſewhere.

——— *nivalis*. Cluſter-flowered Alpine Saxifrage; on the eaſt ſide of *Craig-chailleach* above *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Buy* in *Skye*, in *Mull*, on *Ben Chruipen* and *Malgrea*, and on *Stuic-an-Lochain* in *Glen Lyon*.

——— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain Heath-like Saxifrage;
——— *ſtellaris*. Starry Saxifrage or Hairy Kidneywort;
} on *Ben Lomond*, and other mountains.

Schœnus *albus*. White-flowered Bog-ruſh; on moors and peats, common.

——— *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Bog-ruſh; in marſhy places by the ſides of lochs in *Ilay* and near the river ſide at *Dumbarton* caſtle.

——— *ferrugineus*. Brown-headed Bog-ruſh; in mooriſh places: in *Mull* and *Skye*.

——— *rufus*. Brown Bog-ruſh; in bogs in *Skye* and near *Glaſgow*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth; on rocks in *Jona* and *Staffa*, plentifully.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Little upright Club-ruſh; on the ſides of lochs and in marſhy places near *Laſwade*.

——— *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh; by the ſides of the little lochs in *Rum*.

Scirpus

Scirpus *pauciflorus*. Little Chocolate-headed Club-ruſh; in *Malghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus graſs; in moiſt woods near *Roſlin* caſtle, and on the edge of the *Cum Burn* oppoſite *Longrighead*, at *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfrieſhire* and at *Killin* near *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on walls and rocks: about the old college of *Lincluden* near *Dumfries*, on the walls by the ſide of the *Clyde* at *Roſemeath*, on *Roſs* iſland, in *Loch Lomond*, and elſewhere.

——— *villoſum*. Marſh Stonecrop; on *Pentland hills*, in *Glen Eglas* in *Strath-Erne*, to the ſouth of *Crief*, and elſewhere.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White-flowered Helleborine; in a wood at *Loch Ranſa* in *Arran*.

Serratula *alpina*. Alpine Saw-wort or Alpine ſoft Thiſtle; among the rocks on *Malghyrdy*, on *Ben Cruipen* in *Braidalbin*, on *Struic-an-lochain* in *Glen Lyon*, on *Ben-achalader* and *Ben-dotha* in *Glenurchy*, on *Malmore* in *Glenco* in *Upper Lorn*, and on a brae near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and in the *Lowlands* near *Moffat* in *Annandale*.

Sibbaldia *procumbens*. Procumbent Sibbaldia; on many of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lorn*, and elſewhere.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night-blowing Catchfly; in the fields behind the Phyſic garden near *Edinburgh*.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Verticillate Siſon; in moiſt meadows about *Greenock*, plentifully, and in *Nithiſdale*, *Galloway*, and *Annandale*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on the ſea coaſt at *Dunglaſs* on the edge of *Berwichſhire*.

Solidago *Virga-aurea* β Cambrica. Welſh Golden Rod; on the rocks near the ſummits of the *Highland* mountains.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. Floating Bur-reed; in ſmaller lochs of the *Highlands* and *Hebrides*, frequent: between *Great* and *Little breeze hill* near *Taliſker*, and near *Duntulm* in *Skye*, between *Lead-beg* and *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſs-ſhire*, in the lochs of *Braidalbin*, in *Loch Lomond*, in the *Lowlands* at *Caſtle Loch* near *Lochmaber*, and in the moſs near *Myreſide* at *Holywood* near *Dumfries*.

Spergula *laricina*. Larch-leaved Spurrey; on a hill in the iſle of *Bute*.

——— *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey; in wet paſtures and on the ſides of lakes and marſhes.

Sphœria *mori*; Dickſ. Mulberry Sphœria;
——— *mammoſa*; Dickſ. Breaſt-ſhaped Sphœria;
——— *nitida*; Dickſ. Shining Sphœria;
} in woods.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Crewet Splachnum; in bogs and marſhes and often on cow-dung.

——— *mniodes*; Dickſ. Slender Splachnum;
——— *ſphæricum*; Dickſ. Spherical Splachnum;
} on mountains near *Stirling*.

——— *vaſculoſum*. Acorn-ſhaped Splachnum; on bogs, cow-dung and the points of rocks on the tops of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lomond* and in *Skye* and elſewhere, and on the *Lowlands* on *Scarbrae-moſs* at *Kirkmichael*, and elſewhere.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly Flower; on the ſea ſhores, and on the ſummits of the higheſt mountains.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Broad-leaved Stichwort; in woods and ſhady places in the *Lowlands*, frequent: about *Broomholm* and *Langholm* in *Eſkdale*, at *Springfield* and *Hoddam* caſtle in *Annandale*, at *Meavis bank*, and elſewhere.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awlwort; in the borders of the *Highland* lakes under the water in a gravelly or ſandy bottom: in *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

Symphytum *tuberoſum*. Tuberous-rooted Comfrey; oppoſite the new well at the water of *Leith*, and at *North Marchiſton*.

Targionia *hypophylla*. Vetch Targionia; on rocks covered with little earth: near the iſthmus of *Tarbet* in *Cantyre*, on the confines of *Knapdale*, and on *Ben Lavers*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Yew Tree; in the *Highlands*: at *Glenure* near *Glen Creran* in *Upper Lorn*.

Thalictrum *Alpinum*. Alpine Meadow Rue; by the ſides of rivers on the *Highland* mountains: on *Maol-ghlas* in *Braidalbin*, about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, on *Ben-nagrion* in *Strath* in *Skye*, on *Ben-na-ſcree* above *Arneſdale*, by the ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſs-ſhire*, and elſewhere, and in the *Lowlands*, on *Hartfell* near *Moffat* in *Annandale*.

——— *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue; in ſandy grounds at *Icolumb-hill*, about *Kil-chomin* in *Ila*, in the paſtures about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and elſewhere.

Tofieldia *paluſtris*. Scotch Aſphodel; about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, on *Glenmore* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Ben Grihum* in *Sutherland*.

Tremella *granulata*. Bladder-headed Tremella; on banks of rivers and lochs in ſhady places, not unfrequent.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; at the foot of moiſt rocks in the *Highlands*.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Chickweed Winter-green; on *Ben Lomond*, in the woods of *Rannoch*, at *Blair*, and elſewhere.

Trifolium *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; in dry ſandy places: at *Maitland* bridge between *Edinburgh* and *Muſſelburgh*.

——— *ſcabrum*. Hard knotted Trefoil; on dry ſoils by the ſea ſhore near *Edinburgh*.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat-graſs; in dry upland woods.

Trollius *Europæus*. Globe Flower; at the foot of mountains, and by ſides of rivulets: at *Drumlanrig* in *Nithiſdale*, at *Corry Lyn*, the famous fall of the *Clyde*, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, in *Carubber-Den* near *Linlithgow*, and in *Auchendenny* wood, and elſewhere.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on the rocks in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

Tuſſilago *hybrida*. Long-ſtalked Butter Burr; on the banks of the *Eſk*, on the borders of *Annandale* near *Netherby*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cran-berries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; on peat bogs in the *Low-*

lands, frequent, and in the *Highlands*, but not ſo common.

Vaccinium *Vitis Idæa*. Red Whortleberries; in dry places on heaths, woods, and on mountains, frequent.

——— *uliginoſum*. Great Bilberry Ruſh; on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on the higher hills about *Loch Rannoch* in *Athol*, on the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, about *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, in low boggy ground in *Mull*, at *Inverary*, and elſewhere.

Veronica *alpina*, Lin. Alpine Speedwell; on the mountains of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and on *Ben Nevis*.

——— *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; in the woods at *Dunglaſs* near the river.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch: under *Saliſbury* craigs, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, and elſewhere.

Viola *grandiflora*. Great yellow Violet; on *Broughton* heights in *Tweedale*, on the *Pentland hills* near the *Faſt caſtle*, at *Crawford John*, near the *Lead hills* in *Lanerkſhire*, and with a purple flower in *Malghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on the coaſt of *Jura*, *Oranſa*, *Canay*, *Skye*, and elſewhere.

——— *articulata* β. A variety of the laſt; on ſea rocks which are waſhed by the waves near *Muſſelburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *cornuta*. Horned Ground Laver; in a moiſt ſandy ſoil lying flat on the ground: near *Leith*.

——— *dichotoma*. Green dichotomous Laver; in baſons of water amongſt the ſea rocks about *Leith* and *Newhaven*, and elſewhere.

——— *laciniata*. Red laciniated Laver; on the coaſt of *Jona*.

——— *montana*. Mountain Laver; on the ground amongſt the graſs and moſſes on the ſides of mountains in *Skye*, on the ſide of *Cail-veg* between *Loch Broom* and *Lead-beg* on the weſtern coaſt of *Roſsſhire*.

——— *purpureſcens*. Purpliſh Laver; on the rocks of the little iſles of *Jura*.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer hooded Milfoil; on a bog at *Coryattachan* in *Skye*, and in peat pits in moſs on the eaſt ſide of the black loch near *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfrieſsſhire*.

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THE

BRITISH OCEAN AND IRELAND.

I HAVE rather run over than ſurveyed all BRITAIN, namely the two flouriſhing kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. But ſince to arrive at Ireland and the other iſlands I muſt croſs the ſea, it will not, I preſume, be thought too great a digreſſion if I premiſe a few words concerning the Britiſh Ocean.

The Britiſh ocean.

Britain, almoſt on every ſide except the ſouth, is ſurrounded by a vaſt and wide ocean, which ebbs and flows with ſuch ſtrong tides that Pytheas of Marſeilles[a] reports that the tide riſes 80 cubits on the coaſt of Britain. St. Baſil calls it the "great and terrible ſea;" and St. Ambroſe[b] writes, "that great and untried ſea which mariners have not ventured to navigate is the ſea which ſurroundeth Britain with its foaming waves, and penetrateth into its moſt remote receſſes, and even to thoſe not mentioned in fable." Certain it is this ſea ſometimes overflows the fields that border on it, ſometimes retreats from them and leaves them bare; and, to borrow Pliny's[c] words, this vaſt open ſpace of water is much influenced by the extenſive power of the moon, and is impelled almoſt with ſuch force as not only to drive back rivers, but to ſurpriſe land animals and deſert the ſea ones. So many and ſuch great ſea monſters have been ſeen left on our coaſt in every age to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, that Horace[d], not without reaſon ſaid,

The Britiſh ocean formerly unknown.

Belluoſus qui remotis
Obſtrepit oceanus Britannis.

The monſter-peopled ocean ſtorms
On Britain far-remov'd.

and Juvenal[e],

Quanto delphino balæna Britannica major.

As Britiſh whales the dolphin far ſurpaſs.

The navigating this our ſea was accounted ſuch an achievement that the Greek ſophiſt Libanius in his Panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius Chlorus[f] cries out, "Ου χειρονα τροπαια τε μειζω φαινεσθαι του πλων." The expedition to Britain is equal to the greateſt triumph. And Julius Firmicus (not the aſtrologer but a Chriſtian writer) in his "Treatiſe on the Errors of prophane Religion[g]", addreſſed to the emperors Conſtans and Conſtantine, exclaims, "You held the ſwelling and raging waves of the Britiſh ocean under your oars in winter, which never was done before, nor ever will be done again. The waves of a ſea hitherto unknown to us trembled, and the Britans were ſtruck with awe at the unexpected preſence of the emperor. What more can ye deſire? The conquered elements have yielded to your valour."

The learned J. Scaliger in his Poetics will have it that the north-weſt wind blows from this Britiſh ſea, contrary to the opinion of Lucan[h], who writes,

Primus ab oceano caput exeris Atlantæo,
Caure, movens æſtus.

Firſt from the wide Atlantic ocean's bed
Tempeſtuous Corus rears his dreadful head.

ROWE.

Certain it is, it reigns without controul in Ireland; and Cæſar writes[i] that it blows the greateſt part of the year in this tract.

As to what ſome aſſert, that ſhips were firſt uſed in this our ſea, I cannot believe them. But that oſier veſſels covered with hides and now called *Corraghs* were uſed by the Britans, both Pliny[k] and Lucan[l] agree; the latter expreſſing himſelf thus:

The antient Britiſh ſhips made of wicker.

Primum cana ſalix madefacto vimine parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæſoque induta juvenco,
Vectoris patiens tumidum ſuper emicat amnem:
Sic Venetus ſtagnante Pado, fuſoque Britannus
Navigat oceano.

The bending willow into barks they twine,
Then line the work with ſpoils of ſlaughter'd kine.
Such are the floats Venetian fiſhers know,
Where in dull marſhes ſtands the ſettling Po;
On ſuch to neighb'ring Gaul allur'd by gain
The bolder Britans croſs the ſwelling main.

ROWE.

Solinus[m] alſo ſays, "In the ſea between Britain and Ireland they ſail in oſier bottoms covered with ox hides. As long as the voyage laſts the mariners abſtain from food.

It is not to my purpoſe to enumerate the conveniences this ſea furniſhes, the warmth with which it cheriſhes the lands, the vapours with which it feeds the air and waters the fields, the various kinds of fiſh which it produces, as ſalmon (which Bede calls *Iſicii*[n], and Pliny *Eſox*[o]), plaice, punger, cod. haddock, whiting, herrings, baſſe, mackarel, congers, mullets, turbots, ſeals, rochet, ſoles, pilchards, thornbacks, oyſters, lobſters, crabs, and innumerable others, of which it nouriſhes for us immenſe ſhoals. I cannot avoid mentioning thoſe pearls which as Juba[p] reports

The advantages of the Britiſh ocean.

Pearls.

[a] Pliny, N. H. II. 37. [b] Hexam. c. 3. [c] Ubi ſupra. [d] Od. L. III. 14.
[e] X. 14. [f] [g] [h] V. 598. [i]
[k] N. H. IV. 16. VII. 56. [l] IV. 131. [m] c. 24. [n] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 1. [o] N. H. IX. 15.
[p] Mr. Camden miſtakes the paſſage in Pliny, N. H. IX. 35; who only ſays, "ſome report, that ſhell-fiſh, like bees, have leaders of a larger ſize and greater age." Juba is ſpeaking of the Arabian, and not the Britiſh pearls.

ſwim

ſwim in the Britiſh ſea in troops after a leader like bees, and are of a round form. And Marcellinus [q], after treating of thoſe of Perſia and India, adds, "Which ſpecies of gem we well know is produced and gathered in the creeks of the Britiſh ſea, though of inferior value." Notwithſtanding Pliny [r] calls them ſmall and diſcoloured, Suetonius [s] tells us, they were the motive of Cæſar's expedition to Britain, and that they were ſo large that ſome of them weighed heavy in the hand, and that he formed of them a breaſt-plate for Venus Genitrix as the inſcription ſet forth. Origen [t] alſo ſays of theſe pearls, "The fineſt marine pearls are found among the ſame Indians, and the beſt in the Red Sea. Thoſe gathered in the Britiſh ocean hold the next rank. The third ſort are inferior not only to theſe but even to the ſecond ſort, which are found near Scythia in the Boſphorus:" and preſently after, "that ſort which is found in Britain is of the brighteſt colour like gold, but they are clouded and ſpotted, and want the proper luſtre." Further, our countryman Bede [u] ſays of the ſhell-fiſh in this ſea, "Among others are muſcles, in which they frequently find pearls of all the fineſt colours, viz. purple, violet, and green, but eſpecially white. There is alſo a great plenty of ſhells, from which they make a ſcarlet dye, whoſe beautiful red is never changed by ſun or rain; but the older it is the more beautiful it looks." Tertullian [x] alſo characterizing the wide-ſpreading luxury of his time ſays, "If ambition ſeek for materials in the Britiſh or Indian ſeas, there is a ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh which exceeds in taſte not only purple fiſh or oyſter, but even the ſcallop."

This ſea, which is called in general the *Britiſh* and *Caledonian* ocean, has various names in different parts.

On the eaſt towards Germany it is called the *German* ocean; on the north the *Hyperborean*, which the antients falſely reported to be "ſtill and heavy and not eaſily raiſed by the oars or wind;" and Tacitus [y] believed this was owing to the ſcarcity of land and mountains which are a principal cauſe of tempeſts, and alſo to the vaſt body of water not being eaſily moved. On the weſt it goes by the name of *Deucaledonian* and *Vergivian* [z]; and between Britain and Ireland is called the *Iriſh* ſea, and with our ſailors at preſent *St. George's channel*. This the antients reported to be "wavy and agitated all the year round, and navigable only during a few days in ſummer [a]. On the ſouth where it waſhes France it is properly called the *Britiſh* ocean; but at preſent by the Dutch ſailors *The Channel*, by the Engliſh and to the ſame purpoſe *The Sleeve*, and by the French *La Manche*, on account of its contracting itſelf gradually like a ſleeve. Pomponius Mela [b], who was a native of Spain, makes the name of Britiſh ocean extend quite to that country, when he ſays, that the Pyrenean mountains run out into the Britiſh ocean.

Some iſlands as for the embelliſhment of nature are ſcattered up and down in theſe ſeas, fewer to the eaſt and ſouth, more on the weſt and north. There they in ſome ſort divide the ſea, and adorn it by their diverſity of colours.

IRELAND being the principal of theſe, demands my firſt attention both for its extent and fame.

[q] XXIII. 6. [r] Ubi ſupra. [s] Jul. c. 4. [t]
[u] H. E. I. 1.
Theſe ſhells or rather fiſh were the perriwinkle or ſea ſnail. The country people ſtill uſe them on the ſea coaſts of Ireland in marking and painting linen. The fiſh or ſuch a number of them being caught as are judged enough for the purpoſe, they prick with a needle a certain vein, out of which oozes a white milky fluid; in this fluid a pen or pencil is dipped, and the pattern drawn on the linen. In a few hours it turns to a greeniſh colour, and afterwards of a reddiſh purple, which increaſes by waſhing and time to a moſt beautiful and brilliant tint, which never decays. One fiſh will not produce more than three or four drops at a time, but it may be repeated two or three times at the interval of ſix hours. B.
[x] de habitu muliebri, c. 6. [y] Vit. Agric. c. 10.
[z] or Vergi*di*vian. *More Weridh*, q. d. Mare *Bridh*, *Brith*, *Bretan* and *Britan*. So *Vervedrum* and *Tar vedrum* in Scotland and Cape *Vrath*. MS. n. Gale. [a] Solinus, c. 24. [b] B. II. c. 4.

THE

THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH IRELAND.

THE difference of ſtrength and ſtability between federal and incorporate unions is ſo very great, that it is truly aſtoniſhing any ſmall ſtates, poſſeſſing the power of coalition, ſhould have continued voluntarily in a ſtate of ſeparation. The power of executing public works of importance increaſes with the ſtretch of taxable habitation; ſo that every ſort of ſocial advantage is more eaſily had in a large than in a ſmall community.

If when Sir William Petty long ſince propoſed a conſolidation of the Engliſh and Iriſh parliaments, there had been miniſters willing to liſten to the ſtrong arguments of his reaſon and the ſtronger teſtimony of ages, that wiſh for independence which has motived the Iriſh for the laſt thirty years would probably not have originated [a].

The peers of Ireland, in the ſecond year of queen Anne, propoſed a cloſer connexion than that which exiſted between the kingdoms, and repreſented that a legiſlative union was the object of their wiſhes. Both houſes ſome years afterwards, in congratulating her majeſty on the Scottiſh Union, exhorted her to promote the extenſion of the ſame bleſſing to their country. Her miniſters, however, left the connexion with Ireland unimproved [b].

While the conteſt between Great Britain and her American colonies called the attention of writers to the nature of government, and to the forms and intereſts of political eſtabliſhments, the acute and intelligent Adam Smith, in his Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations, delivered opinions highly favourable to an union with Ireland. That kingdom, he ſaid, would not only derive a freedom of trade from an incorporation with Britain, but would acquire "other advantages much more important, and which would much more than compenſate any increaſe of taxes that might accompany that union." The grand benefit, he added, would be the complete deliverance of the major part of the people from the yoke of an ariſtocracy founded on the odious diſtinctions of religious and political prejudices—diſtinctions which more than any others animated the inſolence of the oppreſſors and the indignation of the oppreſſed.

The authority of ſuch a writer gave great weight to a ſimilar propoſal which Dr. Tucker, dean of Glouceſter, had long before addreſſed to the government and the public, not merely as his own ſuggeſtion, but the wiſh of "every generous diſintereſted patriot of both kingdoms." The propoſition, however, ſerved as a topic of diſcourſe, rather than as a ground of immediate action, though the affairs of Ireland were not neglected.

The American war, while it checked the progreſs of commercial proſperity in Ireland, furniſhed an opportunity of aſſerting claims long cheriſhed in the minds of aſpiring individuals, but which had lain dormant for want of public encouragement. An army of volunteers ſtarted up, not only for the purpoſe of repelling invaſion, but with a view of enforcing by firmneſs of countenance and reſolution of mind the grant of thoſe rights which Britain ungeneroufly withheld. Amidſt the increaſing difficulties of war, and the general danger of the empire, policy required an acquieſcence in the demands of a ſpirited nation. The trade of Ireland was now freed from the reſtrictions with which it had long been ſhackled, and ſhe received as a favour the allowance of a plenary commercial intercourſe with the Britiſh ſettlements of America and Africa, on condition that her parliaments ſhould enact the ſame impoſitions

[a] Aikin's Ann. Rev. for 1802, p. 281.

[b] Coote's Hiſt. of the Union, p. 11.

and regulations which Great Britain had ordained or ſhould decree in future for her own trade with thoſe colonies.

Theſe grants were followed by conſtitutional conceſſions. The volunteers and the public having loudly called for the recognition of independence, the offenſive ſtatute of the ſixth George I. was abrogated, and it was the intention of the miniſtry to adjuſt a plan, not of legiſlative union, but of ſolid connexion not incompatible with the exiſtence of ſeparate parliaments. All attempts for this purpoſe, however, were eluded by the ambition and jealouſy of the leaders of the Hibernian parliament, and the propoſed negotiation was declined. Mr. Grattan, for his ſervices in obtaining the repeal, was almoſt idolized by the public, till his rivals contended that the mere abrogation was inſufficient; he was then aſſailed with invective, and the reward which had been voted him by the commons became a ſtrong ground of reproach. A declaratory law was demanded for the removal of all doubts, and Great Britain acceded to the requiſition; but the final adjuſtment was neglected. Though the anti-unioniſts pretend the ſettlement at that time was intended to be final, the ſtatement here given may ſerve to invalidate their aſſertions.

As the bill of repeal and the ſubſequent act were deemed by the Britiſh cabinet injurious to the connexion between the countries, propoſitions were framed by Mr. Pitt for permanently ſecuring to Ireland a full participation of commercial advantages, with a proviſo that ſhe ſhould contribute in proportion to her growing proſperity, to defray the expences required in time of peace for the protection of the trade and general intereſts of the empire. But Mr. Grattan and his aſſociates ſtrongly reſiſted this offer, alleging, that a part of the ſcheme tended to ſubvert the independence which had lately been recogniſed; and though a majority agreed to the introduction of the bill, the fear of loſing this ſuperiority induced the court to yield to the vigour of the oppoſition.

In the diſcuſſion of the merits of theſe propoſitions, ſome of the ableſt of the ſpeakers in the Britiſh parliament recommended a complete union of the kingdoms. Lord Sackville expreſſed an earneſt wiſh for the appointment of commiſſioners to expedite that object. Lord Stormont alſo intimated a deſire of its accompliſhment. The late earl Camden propheſied that ſuch an event would take place, though he might not live to ſee it: and lord North was convinced that much benefit would reſult to both nations, whenever they ſhould be ſo connected as to form one people under one legiſlature [c].

When the fury of the rebellion of 1798 had ſubſided, the Britiſh miniſtry deliberated on the beſt means of permanently ſecuring the tranquillity of Ireland, and they determined that a legiſlative union was the moſt efficacious remedy for the diſorders with which Ireland had long been haraſſed, and the beſt proviſion for general ſtrength and ſecurity.

As ſoon as it was known that an incorporative union was in agitation, the popular party felt an extraordinary alarm, foreſeeing the loſs or the decline of its power from the transfer of the parliament of Ireland to another country; and from other circumſtances of the intended change, ſome of its members were won to an acquieſcence by the perſuaſions and promiſes of the premier. In the Iriſh cabinet Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the exchequer, declared his unwillingneſs to concur in the propoſal, and was diſmiſſed from office. Mr. Fitzgerald, prime ſerjeant, was alſo, for expreſſing a like opinion, deſired to reſign.

The queſtion was argued in both parliaments with much warmth, but eventually the following Act of Union was agreed to:

The Act of the Britiſh Parliament for an Union with Ireland [d].

WHEREAS, in purſuance of his majeſty's recommendation, the two houſes of the parliament of Great Britain and the two houſes of the parliament of Ireland have ſeverally agreed and reſolved, that, in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, and to conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources of the Britiſh empire, it will be adviſable to concur in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to unite thoſe kingdoms, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch terms and conditions, as may be eſtabliſhed by the acts of the reſpective parliaments:

And whereas, in furtherance of the ſaid reſolution, both houſes of the ſaid two parliaments have likewiſe agreed upon certain articles for effectuating and eſtabliſhing the ſaid purpoſe, in the tenour following:

That it be the firſt article of union, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, on the 1ſt day of January 1801, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*; and that the royal ſtyle and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom and its dependencies, and alſo the enſigns armorial, flags, and banners thereof, ſhall be ſuch as his majeſty, by his royal proclamation under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, ſhall be pleaſed to appoint.

That it be the ſecond article of union, that the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, ſhall continue limited and ſettled in the ſame manner as the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtands limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws.

That it be the third article of union, that the united kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtyled *The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

That it be the fourth article of union, that four lords ſpiritual by rotation of ſeſſions, and twenty-eight lords temporal elected for life by the peers of Ireland, ſhall be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland in the houſe of lords of the parliament

[c] Coote's Hiſt. of the Union, p. 11, &c.

[d] Stat. 39 & 40 Georgii III. cap. 67.

of

of the united kingdom; and one hundred commoners (two for each county, two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity College, and one for each of the thirty-one moſt conſiderable cities, towns, and boroughs), ſhall be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland in the houſe of commons of the parliament of the united kingdom:

That ſuch act as ſhall paſs in the parliament of Ireland previous to the union, to regulate the mode by which the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, to ſerve in the united parliament on the part of Ireland, ſhall be ſummoned and returned to the ſaid parliament, ſhall be conſidered as forming part of the treaty of union, and ſhall be incorporated in the acts of the reſpective parliaments by which the ſaid union ſhall be ratified and eſtabliſhed:

That all queſtions touching the rotation or election of lords ſpiritual or temporal of Ireland to ſit in the parliament of the united kingdom, ſhall be decided by the houſe of lords thereof; and whenever, by reaſon of an equality of votes in the election of any ſuch lords temporal, a complete election ſhall not be made according to the true intent of this article, the names of thoſe peers for whom ſuch equality of votes ſhall be given, ſhall be written on pieces of paper of a ſimilar form, and ſhall be put into a glaſs by the clerk of the parliament whilſt the houſe is ſitting; and the peer or peers whoſe name or names ſhall be firſt drawn out by the clerk, ſhall be deemed the peer or peers elected:

That any perſon holding a peerage of Ie land now ſubſiſting, or hereafter to be created, ſhall not thereby be diſqualified from being elected to ſerve, or from ſerving, or continuing to ſerve, for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, in the houſe of commons of the united kingdom, unleſs he ſhall have been previouſly elected as above, to ſit in the houſe of lords of the united kingdom; but that, ſo long as ſuch peer ſhall continue to be a member of the houſe of commons, he ſhall not be entitled to the privilege of peerage, or be capable of being elected to ſerve as a peer on the part of Ireland, or of voting at any ſuch election; and that he ſhall be liable to be ſued, indicted, and tried as a commoner, for any offence with which he may be charged:

That it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty and his ſucceſſors to create peers of Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof, after the union, provided that no new creation of any ſuch peers ſhall take place after the union until three of the peerages of Ireland, which ſhall have been exiſting at the time of the union, ſhall have become extinct; and, upon ſuch extinction of three peerages, it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty and his ſucceſſors to create one peer of Ireland; and in like manner, ſo often as three peerages of Ireland ſhall become extinct, it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty and his ſucceſſors to create one other peer of that part of the united kingdom; and if it ſhall happen that the peers of Ireland ſhall, by extinction of peerages or otherwiſe, be reduced to the number of one hundred, excluſive of all ſuch peers of Ireland as ſhall hold any peerage of Great Britain ſubſiſting at the time of the union, or of the united kingdom, created ſince the union, it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty to create one peer of Ireland as often as any one of ſuch one hundred peerages ſhall fail by extinction, or as often as any one peer of that country ſhall become entitled, by deſcent or creation, to an hereditary ſeat in the houſe of lords of the united kingdom:

That, if a peerage ſhall at any time be in abeyance, ſuch peerage ſhall be taken as an exiſting peerage; and no peerage ſhall be deemed extinct, unleſs on default of claimants to the inheritance of ſuch peerage for the ſpace of one year from the death of the perſon who ſhall have been laſt poſſeſſed thereof; and, if no claim ſhall be made to the inheritance of ſuch peerage, in ſuch form and manner as may from time to time be preſcribed by the houſe of lords of the united kingdom, before the expiration of a year, it ſhall be deemed extinct; provided that nothing herein ſhall exclude any perſon from afterwards putting in a claim to ſuch peerage; and, if the claim ſhall be allowed as valid, by judgement of the houſe of lords of the united kingdom, reported to his majeſty, ſuch peerage ſhall be conſidered as revived; and, in caſe of a new creation of an Iriſh peerage in the interval, from the ſuppoſed extinction of ſuch peerage, no new right of creation ſhall accrue to his majeſty or any of his ſucceſſors, in conſequence of the next extinction of any peerage of Ireland:

That all queſtions, touching the election of members to ſit on the part of Ireland in the houſe of commons of the united kingdom, ſhall be heard and decided in the ſame manner as queſtions touching ſuch elections in Great Britain now are or at any time hereafter ſhall by law be heard and decided; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch particular regulations in reſpect of Ireland as, from local circumſtances, the parliament of the united kingdom may deem expedient:

That the qualifications in reſpect of property of the members elected on the part of Ireland to ſit in the houſe of commons of the united kingdom, ſhall be the ſame as are now provided by law in the caſes of elections for counties and cities and boroughs of England, unleſs any other proviſion ſhall be made in that reſpect by act of parliament:

That, when his majeſty ſhall declare his pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent parliament of the united kingdom, a proclamation ſhall iſſue, under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, to cauſe the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to ſerve in the parliament thereof on the part of Ireland, to be returned in ſuch manner as by an act of the preſent ſeſſion of the Iriſh parliament ſhall be provided: and that the lords and commons of Great Britain ſhall, with the lords and commons ſo returned for Ireland, conſtitute the two houſes of the parliament of the united kingdom:

That, if his majeſty, on or before the 1ſt day of January 1801, on which day the union is to take place, ſhall declare, under the great ſeal of Britain, that it is expedient that the lords and commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Great Britain, the ſaid lords and commons ſhall accordingly be the members of that firſt parliament, with the lords and commons ſummoned and returned on the part of Ireland; and ſuch parliament may continue

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to ſit ſo long as the preſent parliament of Great Britain may now by law continue to ſit, if not ſooner diſſolved; provided always, that, until an act ſhall have paſſed in the parliament of the united kingdom, providing in what caſes perſons holding offices or places of profit under the crown in Ireland ſhall be incapable of being members of the houſe of commons of the parliament of the united kingdom, no greater number of members than twenty, holding ſuch offices or places, ſhall be capable of ſitting in the ſaid houſe of commons; and, if ſuch a number of members ſhall be returned to ſerve in that houſe as to make the whole number of its members holding ſuch offices or places more than twenty, then the ſeats or places of ſuch members as ſhall have laſt accepted ſuch offices ſhall be vacated, at the option of ſuch members, ſo as to reduce the number to twenty; and no perſon holding any ſuch office or place ſhall be capable of being elected or of ſitting in the ſaid houſe, while there are twenty perſons in it holding ſuch offices or places; and every one of the lords of parliament of the united kingdom, and every member of the houſe of commons, ſhall, until the parliament ſhall otherwiſe provide, take the oaths, and make and ſubſcribe the declaration, and take and ſubſcribe the oath now by law enjoined to be taken, made, and ſubſcribed by the lords and commons of the parliament of Great Britain:

That the lords of parliament on the part of Ireland, in the houſe of lords of the united kingdom, ſhall have the ſame privileges of parliament which ſhall belong to the lords of parliament on the part of Great Britain; that all lords ſpiritual of Ireland ſhall have rank and precedency immediately after thoſe of Great Britain of the ſame rank and degree, and ſhall enjoy all privileges as fully as the Britiſh lords ſpiritual do now or may hereafter enjoy the ſame (the right and privilege of ſitting in the houſe of lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of ſitting on the trial of peers, excepted); that the perſons holding any temporal peerages of Ireland, exiſting at the time of the union, ſhall have precedency next after all the perſons holding peerages of the like orders and degrees in Great Britain, ſubſiſting at that time; that all peerages of Ireland created after the union ſhall have rank and precedency with the peerages of the united kingdom, ſo created, according to the dates of their creations; that all peerages both of Great Britain and Ireland, now ſubſiſting or hereafter to be created, ſhall in all other reſpects be conſidered as peerages of the united kingdom; and that the peers of Ireland ſhall, as peers of the united kingdom, be ſued and tried as peers, except as aforeſaid, and ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers, except the right and privileges of ſitting in the houſe of lords and on the trial of peers.

That it be the fifth article of union, that the churches of England and Ireland, as now by law eſtabliſhed, be united into one church, to be called *the United Church of England and Ireland*; that the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government of the ſaid united church, ſhall remain in full force for ever, as the ſame are now by law eſtabliſhed for the church of England; that the continuance and preſervation of the ſaid church ſhall be deemed an eſſential and fundamental part of the union; and that in like manner the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government of the church of Scotland, ſhall remain and be preſerved as the ſame are now eſtabliſhed by law.

That it be the ſixth article of the union, that his majeſty's ſubjects of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, from and after the 1ſt day of January 1801, be entitled to the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing, as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country reſpectively, and generally in reſpect of trade and navigation in all ports and places in the united kingdom and its dependencies; and that, in all treaties made with any foreign power, his majeſty's ſubjects of Ireland ſhall have the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing, as thoſe of Great Britain:

That, from the ſame day, all prohibitions and bounties on the export of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, to the other, ſhall ceaſe, and the ſaid articles ſhall be exported from one country to the other without duty or bounty on ſuch export:

That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country (not herein after enumerated as ſubject to ſpecific duties), ſhall thenceforth be imported into each country from the other, free from duty, other than ſuch countervailing duties as are ſpecified in a ſchedule lately adjuſted [e], or ſuch as ſhall hereafter be impoſed by the parliament of the united kingdom; and that, for twenty years from the union, the articles enumerated in another ſchedule ſhall be ſubject, on importation into each country from the other, to the duties ſpecified in that inſtrument [f]; and the woollen manufactures, known by the names of old and new drapery, ſhall pay, on importation into each country from the other, the duties now payable on importation into Ireland; ſalt and hops, on importation into Ireland from Great Britain, duties not exceeding thoſe which are now paid on importation into Ireland; and coals, on importation into Ireland from Great Britain, ſhall be liable to burdens not exceeding thoſe to which they are now ſubject:

That calicoes and muſlins ſhall, on their importation into either country from the other, be ſubject to the duties now payable on the ſame on the importation thereof from Great Britain into Ireland, until the 5th day of January 1808; and, from and after that day, the ſaid duties ſhall be annually reduced, by equal proportions as near as may be in each year, ſo as to ſtand at ten per centum from and after the 5th day of

[e] In this ſchedule, the higheſt cuſtoms, on importation into Britain from Ireland, are, for twenty hundred weight of cordage to be uſed as ſtanding rigging, 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*—for other cordage, 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*—for a hundred weight of refined ſugar, 1*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* &c.—for a pound of ſilk and ribands of ſilk mixed with gold or ſilver, 6*s.* 8*d.*: the higheſt duties of exciſe are, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for a hundred weight of flint, enamel, ſtained, paſte, or phial glaſs—2*l.* 2*s.* &c. for other ſorts of glaſs—the ſame ſum for a barrel of ſweets or made wines—19*s.* 2*d.* for a hogſhead of cider—12*s.* 10*d.* for a thouſand pan or ridge tiles—12*s.* 8½*d.* for a barrel of vinegar—10*s.* 6*d.* for a hundred weight of paſteboard; and 10*s.* for a buſhel of ſalt. On importation into Ireland from Britain, the higheſt countervailing duties are, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* &c. for a hundred weight of refined ſugar—10*s.* for paſteboard—an equal ſum for a pair of dice—and alſo for a barrel of ſweets.

[f] Wrought braſs, copper, and iron, cabinet ware, carriages, glaſs, pottery, leather, paper ſtained, haberdaſhery, hats, &c. are to be ſubject to a duty of 10 *per cent.* on the true value.

January

January 1816, until the 5th day of January 1821; and that cotton yarn and cotton twiſt ſhall, on their importation into either country from the other, be ſubject to the duties now payable upon the ſame on the importation thereof from Great Britain into Ireland, until the 5th day of January 1808; and, from and after the ſaid day, the ſaid duties ſhall be annually reduced by equal proportions as near as may be in each year, ſo that all duties ſhall ceaſe on the ſaid articles from and after the 5th day of January 1816:

That any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, which are or may be ſubject to internal duty, or to duty on the materials of which they are compoſed, may be made ſubject, on their importation into each country from the other, to ſuch countervailing duty as ſhall appear to be juſt and reaſonable in reſpect of ſuch internal duty or duties on the materials; and that for the ſaid purpoſes the articles ſpecified in the former ſchedule ſhall be ſubject to the duties ſet forth therein, liable to be taken off, diminiſhed, or increaſed, in the manner herein ſpecified; and that, upon the export of the ſaid articles from each country to the other, a drawback ſhall be given equal in amount to the countervailing duty payable on ſuch articles on the import thereof into the ſame country from the other; and that in like manner it ſhall be competent to the united parliament to impoſe any new or additional countervailing duties, or to take off or diminiſh exiſting countervailing duties, as it may appear to be juſt and reaſonable, in reſpect of any future or additional internal duty on any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, or of any new or additional duty on any materials of which ſuch article may be compoſed, or of any abatement of duty on the ſame; and that when any ſuch new or additional countervailing duty ſhall be impoſed on the import of any article into either country from the other, an equal drawback ſhall be given on the export of every ſuch article from the ſame country to the other:

That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, when exported through the other, ſhall in all caſes be exported ſubject to the ſame charges as if they had been exported directly from the country of which they were the growth, produce, or manufacture:

That all duty charged on the import of foreign or colonial goods into either country ſhall, on their export to the other, be either drawn back, or the amount (if any be retained) ſhall be placed to the credit of the country to which they ſhall be ſo exported, ſo long as the expenditure of the united kingdom ſhall be defrayed by proportional contributions; provided always, that nothing herein ſhall extend to take away any duty, bounty, or prohibition, which exiſts with reſpect to corn, meal, malt, flour, or biſcuit; but that all duties, bounties, or prohibitions, on the ſaid articles, may be regulated, varied, or repealed, from time to time, as the united parliament ſhall deem expedient.

That it be the ſeventh article of union, that the charge ariſing from the payment of the intereſt, and the ſinking fund for the reduction of the principal, of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the union, ſhall continue to be ſeparately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland, except as herein-after provided:

That, for the ſpace of twenty years after the union, the contribution towards the expenditure of the united kingdom in each year, ſhall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two parts for Ireland: and that, at the expiration of the ſaid term, the future expenditure (other than the intereſt and charges of the debt to which either country ſhall be ſeparately liable) ſhall be defrayed in ſuch proportion as the parliament ſhall deem reaſonable on a compariſon of the real value of the exports and imports of the reſpective countries, upon an average of the three years next preceding the period of reviſion; or on a compariſon of the value of the quantities of the following articles conſumed within the reſpective countries, upon a ſimilar average, *viz.* beer, ſpirits, ſugar, wine, tea, tobacco, and malt; or according to the aggregate proportion reſulting from both theſe conſiderations; or on a compariſon of the amount of income in each country, eſtimated from the produce for the ſame period of a general tax, if ſuch ſhall have been impoſed on the ſame deſcriptions of income in both countries; and that the parliament ſhall afterwards proceed in like manner to reviſe and fix the ſaid proportions according to the ſame rules, or any of them, at periods not more diſtant than twenty years, nor leſs than ſeven years from each other; unleſs, previous to any ſuch period, the parliament ſhall have declared, as herein-after provided, that the general expenditure ſhall be defrayed indiſcriminately, by equal taxes impoſed on the like articles in both countries: that, for defraying the expenditure according to the rules above laid down, the revenues of Ireland ſhall conſtitute a conſolidated fund, which ſhall be charged, in the firſt inſtance, with the intereſt of the debt of Ireland, and with the ſinking fund applicable to the reduction of the ſaid debt, and, ſecondly, ſhall be appropriated towards defraying the proportion of the expenditure of the united kingdom, to which Ireland may be liable in each year: that the proportion of contribution to which Great Britain and Ireland will be liable, ſhall be raiſed by ſuch taxes in each country, as the parliament ſhall deem fit; provided always, that, in regulating the taxes in each country, no article in Ireland ſhall be made liable to any new or additional duty, by which the whole amount of duty payable thereon would exceed the amount which will be thereafter payable in England on the like article: that, if at the end of any year a ſurplus ſhall accrue from the revenues of Ireland, after defraying the intereſt, ſinking fund, and proportional contribution and ſeparate charges to which the ſaid country ſhall then be liable, taxes ſhall be taken off to the amount of ſuch ſurplus, or the ſurplus ſhall be applied by the parliament to local purpoſes in Ireland, or to make good any deficiency which may ariſe in the revenues of Ireland in time of peace, or ſhall be inveſted in the funds by the commiſſioners of the national debt of Ireland, to accumulate at compound intereſt, in eaſe of the contribution of that country in time of war; provided that the ſurplus ſo to accumulate ſhall at no future period be ſuffered to exceed the ſum of five millions: that all money to be raiſed after the union, by loan, in peace or war, for the ſervice of the united kingdom, ſhall be conſidered as a joint

a joint debt, and the charges thereof ſhall be borne by the reſpective countries in the proportion of their contributions; provided that, if at any time, in raiſing the contributions hereby fixed for each country, the parliament ſhall judge it fit to raiſe a greater proportion of ſuch contributions in one country within the year than in the other, or to ſet apart a greater proportion of ſinking fund for the liquidation of the whole or any part of the loan raiſed on account of the one country than of that raiſed on account of the other country, then ſuch part of the ſaid loan, for the liquidation of which different proviſions ſhall have been made for the reſpective countries, ſhall be kept diſtinct, and ſhall be borne by each ſeparately, and only that part of the ſaid loan be deemed joint and common, for the reduction of which the reſpective countries ſhall have made proviſion in the proportion of their contributions: that, if at any future day the ſeparate debt of each country ſhall have been liquidated, or if the values of their reſpective debts (eſtimated according to the amount of the intereſt and annuities attending the ſame, and of the ſinking fund applicable to the reduction thereof, and to the period within which the whole capital of ſuch debt ſhall appear to be redeemable by ſuch ſinking fund) ſhall be to each other in the ſame proportion with the contributions of each country reſpectively; or if the amount by which the value of the larger of ſuch debts ſhall vary from ſuch proportion, ſhall not exceed one hundredth part of the ſaid value; and if it ſhall appear to the parliament of the united kingdom, that the reſpective circumſtances of the two countries will thenceforth admit of their contributing indiſcriminately, by equal taxes impoſed on the ſame articles in each, to the future expenditure of the united kingdom, it ſhall be competent to the parliament to declare, that all future expence thenceforth to be incurred, together with the intereſt and charges of all joint debts contracte previous to ſuch declaration, ſhall be ſo defrayed indiſcriminately by equal taxes impoſed on the ſame articles in each country, and thenceforth from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to impoſe and apply ſuch taxes accordingly, ſubject only to ſuch particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland and in Scotland, as circumſtances may appear to demand: that, from the period of ſuch declaration, it ſhall no longer be neceſſary to regulate the contribution of the two countries towards the future expenditure of the united kingdom, according to any ſpecific proportion, or according to any of the rules herein before preſcribed; provided nevertheleſs, that the intereſt or charges which may remain on account of any part of the ſeparate debt with which either country ſhall be chargeable, and which ſhall not be liquidated or conſolidated proportionably as above, ſhall, until extinguiſhed, continue to be defrayed by ſeparate taxes in each country: that a ſum, not leſs than the ſum which has been granted by the parliament of Ireland on the average of ſix years immediately preceding the 1ſt day of January 1800, in premiums for the internal encouragement of agriculture or manufactures, or for maintaining inſtitutions for pious and charitable purpoſes, ſhall be applied, for twenty years after the union, to ſuch local purpoſes in Ireland, in ſuch manner as the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall direct; and that, from and after the 1ſt day of January 1801, all public revenue ariſing to the united kingdom from the territorial dependencies thereof, and applied to the general expenditure, ſhall be ſo applied in the proportions of the reſpective contributions of the two countries.

That it be the eighth article of union, that all laws in force at the time of the union, and all the courts of civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain as now by law eſtabliſhed within the ſame, ſubject only to ſuch alterations and regulations from time to time as circumſtances may appear to the parliament of the united kingdom to require; provided that all writs of error and appeals, depending at the time of the union or hereafter to be brought, and which might now be finally decided by the houſe of lords of either kingdom, ſhall, from and after the union, be finally decided by the houſe of lords of the united kingdom; and provided that, from and after the union, there ſhall remain in Ireland an inſtance court of admiralty, for the determination of cauſes civil and maritime only, and that the appeal from ſentences of the ſaid court ſhall be to his majeſty's delegates in the chancery of Ireland; and that all laws at preſent in force in either kingdom, which may be contrary to any of the proviſions enacted for carrying theſe articles into effect, be from and after the union repealed.

And whereas, the ſaid articles having been laid before his majeſty, he has been pleaſed to approve the ſame, and to recommend it to his two houſes of parliament in Great Britain and Ireland to conſider of ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for giving effect to the ſaid articles: in order, therefore, to give full effect and validity to the ſame, be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the foregoing articles, each and every one of them, according to the true import and tenour thereof, be ratified, confirmed, and approved, and be (and they are hereby declared to be) the articles of the union of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ſame ſhall be in force and have effect for ever, from the 1ſt day of January 1801; provided that before that period a bill ſhall be enacted by the parliament of Ireland, for carrying them into effect in the like manner.

[In this act is incorporated a bill for "regulating the mode by which the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, to ſerve in the parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, ſhall be ſummoned and returned to the ſaid parliament."]

[A clauſe follows, importing that the great ſeal of Ireland may be uſed in that country as before the union, and that the privy council of Ireland may be continued at the royal diſcretion.]

A
MAP
of
IRELAND
divided into
PROVINCES and COUNTIES
from the best
AUTHORITIES
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 20th March 1805.
Engraved by J Cary.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER
LOUGH FOYLE
LOUGH NEAGH
LOUGH ERNE
LOUGH SWILLY
DONEGALL BAY
SLIGO BAY
BROAD HAVEN
BLACK HARBOUR
CLEW BAY
ACHILL ISL.
DUNDALK BAY
CARLINGFORD BAY
STRANGFORD LOUGH
BALLYSHANNON
LONDONDERRY
LETTERKENNY
STRABANE
LIFFORD
RAPHOE
NEWTOWN STEWART
OMAGH
ENNISKILLEN
CLOGHER
ARMAGH
CAVAN
KILMORE
CARRICK
LONGFORD
ST JOHNSTOWN
TRIM
DROGHEDA
DUNDALK
NEWRY
BELFAST
ANTRIM
CARRICKFERGUS
LISBURN
DOWNPATRICK
NEWTOWN LIMAVADY
COLERAINE
BALLYMENA
MAGHERAFELT
CLONMEL
CARRICKMACROSS
KILLARNEY
KILLALA
BALLINAFAD
ACHONRY
TULSK
ATHLONE
ATHENRY
KELLS
DULEEK
DUNLEER
DROMORE
CASTLEREAGH
BALLYNAHINCH
LOUGHBRICKLAND
STRANGFORD
PORTAFERRY
DONAGHADEE
BANGOR
GREENCASTLE
MALIN BAY
KELLYBEGG
DONEGALL
SLIGO
BALLINAMORE
BALLINAFAD
CASTLEBAR
NEWPORT
CLEW BAY
ACHILL ISL.
BLACK HARBOUR
BROAD HAVEN
SADDLE HEAD
TARBOY HARBOUR
KILLALA
BALLINAFAD
ACHONRY
TULSK
ATHLONE
ATHENRY
KELLS
DULEEK
DUNLEER
DROMORE
CASTLEREAGH
BALLYNAHINCH
LOUGHBRICKLAND
STRANGFORD
PORTAFERRY
DONAGHADEE
BANGOR
GREENCASTLE
MALIN BAY
KELLYBEGG
DONEGALL
SLIGO
BALLINAMORE
CASTLEBAR
NEWPORT
CLEW BAY
ACHILL ISL.
BLACK HARBOUR
BROAD HAVEN
SADDLE HEAD
TARBOY HARBOUR
KILLALA
1
2
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18

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SEA

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

5 10 15 20 25 30

NORTH PASSAGE

GALWAY BAY

SOUTH PASSAGE

ST GEORGE'S PASSAGE OF ARRAN

SOUTH ISLANDS OF ARRAN

LOUGH CORRIB

LOUGH DERG

LOUGH RIBB

LOUGH ENNELL

LOUGH OWEL

LOUGH ENNELL CANAL

LOUGH OWEL CANAL

GRAND CANAL

ROYAL CANAL

DUBLIN HARBOUR

SHANNON MOUTH

KINSALE HARBOUR

CORK HARBOUR

BEAR HAVEN or BANTRY BAY

DUNMANUS BAY

BALTIMORE HARBOUR

CASTLE HAVEN

BALTIMORE BAY

DINGLE BAY or CASTLEMAIN HARBOUR

BRANDONS BAY

TRALEE BAY

BALLYHEIGH BAY

DONNORLING BAY

BALLYDONAGAN BAY

KILCUMBINE BAY

KINMARE RIVER

SHANNON RIVER

WATERFORD HARBOUR

TRAMORE BAY

BALLYTEIGE BAY

BANNOW BAY

WEXFORD HARBOUR

RAVEN POINT

CARNSORE POINT

BLACK ROCK

HOOK TOWER

KINGMORE

FURLAS

HOOK HEAD

ROBERTS COVE

OYSTER HAVEN

POOR HEAD

GREENORE BAY

DUNDALK BAY

CARLINGFORD BAY

DUNDRUM BAY

KILLINEY BAY

DALKEY I.

IRELANDS EYE

HOWTH HEAD

BRAY HEAD

HORSE SHORE

VIZEN HEAD

ARKLOW

GLASCARRICK

BLACKWATER R.

BARROW R.

NORE R.

SUIR R.

LIFFEY R.

BOYNE R.

LEE R.

FERGUS R.

INNISHMAN

INISHANON

INISHTUSKERT

INISHTEARAGHT

INISHVICKILLANE

INISHNAGLOGH

INISHNAGLOGH

INISHNAGLOGH

IRELAND.

The *Vergivian* ſea.

IN the *Vergivian* ſea, ſo called, not *à vergendo* as ſome imagine, but from *Mor Weridh*, by which name it is called among the Britans, or from *Farigi*[a], the Iriſh name for that ſea, the renowned iſland of IRELAND fronts the weſt ſide of Britain. It held the third place antiently among all the iſlands of the world. For thus the antient geographer writes of iſlands: Των νησων πρωτευει η Ινδικη ΤΑΠΡΟΒΑΝΗ μεγηθει και δοξη, μετ' ην η ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΗ, τριτη εξεραι Βρεταννων η ΟΥΗΡΝΙΑ, q. d. "Among iſlands the firſt for extent and celebrity is TAPROBANE[b] in India, next to that BRITAIN, and the third another Britiſh iſland HIBERNIA," whence Ptolemy * calls it BRITANNIA PARVA or Little Britain.

Orpheus[c], Ariſtotle[d], and Claudian[e], call it IERNA, Juvenal[f] and Mela[g] IVVERNA, Diodorus Siculus[h] IRIS, Marcianus Heracleota[i] IOΥΕΡΝΙΑ, Euſtathius[k] OΥΕΡΝΙΑ and ΒΕΡΝΙΑ, the inhabitants *Eri*, the Britans *Yverdon*[l], and the Engliſh *Ireland*.

The etymology of theſe ſeveral names has given riſe to various opinions, as is natural on ſo obſcure a ſubject. Some derive Hibernia *ab hiberno tempore* (the wintry weather), others from *Hiberus*, a Spaniard, others from the river *Iberus*; the author of the Eulogium from a chief called *Irnalphus*; Poſtellus in his public lectures at Paris on Mela, in order to appear profoundly learned, deduces it from the Hebrew, *Irin* quaſi *Jurin*, the land of the Hebrews; "the Hebrews (ſays he, indeed!) being very learned magicians, and knowing that the empire of the world would be founded in a very ſtrong corner to the north-weſt, made themſelves maſters as ſoon as poſſible of thoſe parts and of Ireland, and the Syrians and Tyrians crowded to ſettle there and lay the foundations of the future empire." The reader will forgive my refuſing my aſſent to theſe opinions, or even to the received one about the *hibernum tempus*, though I have read, that every wind that blows makes winter in this iſland. *Hibernia*, *Juverna*, and OΥΕΡΝΙΑ, certainly came from the *Ierna* of Orpheus and Ariſtotle; and as well as *Iris*, *Iverdhon*, and *Ireland*, from the *Eri*[m] of the inhabitants. From *Eri*, therefore, we are to ſeek the origin of the word. Here with the great philoſopher's ΕΠΕΧΩ I forbear, nor have I any conjecture to propoſe, unleſs it may be derived from *Hiere*, an Iriſh word, ſignifying weſt or the weſtward, whence *Eri* or the weſtern country may be deduced[n]. I once thought this a fortunate conjecture, both becauſe it is the moſt weſtern part of all Europe (being only twelve degrees from the utmoſt point in that quarter), and becauſe the weſternmoſt river[o] in this iſland is called by Ptolemy *Iernus*[p]; and the moſt weſterly cape of Spain, whence our Iriſh came, is called by Strabo[q] IERNE, and the river near it, the moſt weſterly in Spain, by Mela is named IERNA[r]. From this weſterly ſituation Spain is called *Heſperia*; the weſtern point of Africa *Heſperium Cornu*; and in Germany itſelf *Weſtrich*, *Weſtphalen*, &c. are ſo called from their ſituation; ſo that it is no wonder this country ſhould have its name from its weſterly ſituation. Beſides the names of Ireland above-mentioned, the Iriſh bards celebrate in their ſongs *Tirvolac*, *Totidanan*, and *Banno*[s], as much the moſt antient names of this iſland: on what account I have not been able to diſcover, unleſs *Banno* be *Bannomanna* mentioned by Pliny[t] from Timæus in his deſcription of the extremities of Europe and the coaſt of the northern ocean to the left from Scythia to Gades; but geographers have not yet determined what the *Bannomanna* was. For the reſt, *Biaun* ſignifies in Iriſh *holy*; and it is certain, that Feſtus Avienus calls this INSULA SACRA in his poem intituled "*Oræ Maritimæ*[u]," compiled from the moſt antient geographers Hecateus Mileſius, Hellanicus Leſbius, Philæas of Athens, Caryandæus, Pauſymachus Samius, Damaſtus, Euctemon, and others. But I ſhall ſet down the lines when after ſpeaking of the iſlands Oſtrymides he thus proceeds:

Bannomanna.

Sacra inſula.

* Lib. Magnæ Conſtructionis.

[a] The Iriſh call this ſea *Fairrge noir* or the eaſtern ſea, and that between England and Ireland *Mor Bhergus*. Gildas *Vallis Scythica*, now St. George's channel. B.

[b] Agathemeris, c. 8, puts Salcie or Tapobrana firſt, Albion 2d, Hibernia 3d. Των δε νησων των πανυ μεγιστων πρωτευει μεν ταπρα πασας εν τη οικουμενη η Σαλκη, δευτερευει δε Αλβιωνος, τα δε τριτα Φεροιτ'αν Ιερνια. Theſe words come neareſt thoſe in Mr. Camden, who is not always exact in his citations. Marcianus Heracleota, Peripl. p. 9, edit. Hudſon, ſays, the firſt of iſlands is Tapobrana; the 2d Albion, one of the Britiſh iſles; the 3d the Golden Cherſoneſus; the 4th Hibernia, another of the Britiſh iſles.

[c] Argonaut. [d] de Mundo.

[e] Stilich. II. 251. IV. Conſ. Honor. 33. So alſo Stephanus Byzantinus in voce, and Strabo, IV. 201. For the probable proofs that the Ierne of the antients was Scotland, ſee in the Introduction the account of that kingdom.

[f] Sat. II. 160. or Juberna. [g] III. c. 6. [h] I. 355, ed. Weſſeling.

[i] Ubi ſup. So alſo Stephanus Byzantinus in voce. He adds, η Πρεττανικη των δυο ελασσων.

[k] in Dionyſii Periegeſin, 566, 567. See before Introd. I. xlix. [l] or *Ydherdan*.

[m] The native inhabitants of Ireland never denounced themſelves *Eri*, but either *Ereigh*, *Eirinach*, *Eirineich* or *Eircanach*. Mr. Camden does not appear to have been acquainted with the Iriſh tongue. B.

[n] The Iriſh call their iſland not Eri but *Erin*, *Eirean*, *Eirin*, &c. that is weſtern country. B. Elnothus vit. Caunti, c. 10. calls the Iriſh *Iri*; and Ordericus Vitalis, Ec. Hiſt. X. ad A.D. 1098, *Irenſes*. See Uſſer Ant. Brit. Eccl. c. 16.

[o] and ſo the Iriſh antiquaries themſelves think. Kilmaire. G. in the county of Kerry, where is a noble harbour.

[p] Some ſubſtitute Ibernus to Iernus. Ware and Harris.

[q] A miſtake for Ιερον. Strabo's words are, II. 119. δυσμικωτατον μεν γαρ σημειον της οικουμενης το των Ιβηρων ακρωτηριον ο καλουσιν ΙΕΡΟΝ. IV. p. 27.

[r] I cannot find this in Mela, who has only the river *Iberus*.

[s] Inſtead of Mr. Camden's *Tirvolac*, *Totidanan*, and *Banno*, we muſt read *Firbolg* or *Ferbolug*, *Tuah de-Danan* or *Tuath de Danan* and *Banba*. The firſt ſignifies *people of Belgia*, and the ſecond *Danonian people*. Theſe were names of certain ſepts of inhabitants, like Scots, Picts, and Saxons in Britain. *Bannagh* ſignifies *bleſſed*; *Baniac*, happy. Ware. *Banbha* is an antient name of Ireland, pronounced *Banva*. O'Connor.

[t] Plin. N. H. IV. 27. This is the reading of all the printed copies till Hardwin. All the MSS. read *Rauronia*.

[u]

Aſt

Aſt hinc duobus in Sacram, *ſic inſulam*
Dixere priſci, ſolibus curſus rati eſt.
Hæc inter undas multum ceſpitem jacit,
Eamque latè gens Hibernorum colit.
Propinqua rurſus inſula Albionum patet.

In two ſuns' courſe a ſhip from hence can make
The iſland by the antients *Sacred* call'd,
That 'mid the waves a length of verdure ſhoots,
Completely peopled by the Hibernian race:
And next to this the iſle of Albion lies.

Ogygia. If *Ogygia* which Plutarch [x] placed weſt of our Britain be not a mere dream and romance, he ſhould ſeem by that name to point out *Ireland*, though his account of it is plainly poetic fiction and Mileſian tales. Nor is it eaſy to ſay whence they ſhould call it Ogygia, unleſs perhaps from its antiquity, the Greeks giving that name to nothing but what was very antient. But Robert Conſtantine [y] ſeems to have been quite wide of the mark when he affirmed CERNE. CERNE in Lycophron [z] to be our *Ireland*. For Lycophron himſelf and his commentator Tzetzes place *Cerne* to the eaſt; and moſt learned men ſuppoſe it to be *Madagaſcar*, which lies as it were in another world under the tropic of Capricorn oppoſite Egypt.

Ireland called SCOTIA. So much for the names of Ireland, recollecting nevertheleſs that in later times it was alſo called SCOTIA by Iſidore [a] and Bede [b] from the Scots that inhabited it, and thence the name of Scotia came into our Britain with the Scots. But this I have obſerved before [c], and therefore need not repeat it here.

Situation of *Ireland.* This iſland ſtretches from ſouth to north, not being broader than it is long, as Strabo [d] makes it, but of a lenticular or oval form; nor yet of twenty days ſail as Philæmon in Ptolemy reports; but according to the lateſt accounts is only 300 miles long and ſcarce 120 miles broad. It is ſeparated from England on the eaſt by a ſtormy ſea called the Iriſh ſea: on the weſt it is waſhed by the wide Weſtern ocean, on the north by the Deucaledonian, on the ſouth by the Vergivian.

"The country (according to Giraldus [e]) is uneven, mountainous, ſoft, watry, woody, expoſed to winds, and ſo boggy that you may ſee the water ſtagnating on the mountains."—"The air (according to Mela [f]) is unfit for bringing corn to maturity; but ſo productive of vegetables, not only rank but even ſweet, that if the cattle feed but a ſmall part of the day they will fill themſelves; and if they were not reſtrained from feeding, they would burſt." Hence it is that they Cattle. have ſuch an infinite quantity of cattle, it being their principal wealth; and alſo many flocks of ſheep, which they ſhear twice a year, and of the coarſe Iriſh Mantles and Ruggs. wool make mantles or ruggs exported to foreign parts. They have alſo excellent horſes, which we Horſes. call *hobies*, and which have not the ſame kind of movement as others, but a gentle pacing motion. Hawks. Their hawks likewiſe are in no ſmall repute; but theſe, like all other animals except men and the hunting dogs, which we call greyhounds, are ſmaller here than in England. The exceſſive moiſture of the air and ſoil occaſions many to be troubled with Diſtempers fluxes and catarrhs, particularly ſtrangers. To ſtop theſe they have excellent uſquebaugh, much leſs Uſquebaugh heating and more drying than ours. "The country (to quote the authority of Giraldus [g]) is of all others the moſt temperate; the heat of the ſun in Cancer does not drive to ſhade, nor the cold of Capricorn invite to the fire-ſide. All ſeaſons are almoſt equally warm by the pleaſantneſs and temperature of the air [h]." Here are ſuch quantities of bees that they are found not only in hives, but in trunks of trees and holes of the earth. It has alſo vines, but more for ſhade than fruit. For when Grapes, wi not ripen i the ſun quits Leo cool breezes enſue in this our *Britain.* climate, and the afternoon heats in autumn are too weak and ſhort both here and in Britain to bring grapes to perfection. Beſide this there is no ſnake or venomous creature. The iſland, however, ſwarms with wolves. In ſhort, whether we conſider the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, or the convenience of the ſea or ports, or the inhabitants, who are warlike, ingenious, comely, extremely ſoft ſkinned, and, from the tenderneſs of their muſcles, exceeding nimble, the iſland is in many reſpects ſo highly favoured, that Giraldus [i] ſaid, not without reaſon, "Nature beheld this realm of Zephyr with an uncommonly favourable eye." If it has on any account a bad character, it is for the inhabitants, who are in ſome parts leſs civilized, and, by an extraordinary inconſiſtence of character, love idleneſs, yet hate eaſe, and are immoderately prone to venery. For, among the wilder ſort, their country girls, when they come to the age of ten or twelve, are matched with huſbands, as if actually marriageable; nor do they as in other countries wait for the proper age [k]. But of the Iriſh cuſtoms I ſhall treat more fully at the end of this book. Let us now hear Ireland ſpeaking of herſelf and her advantages in the following lines of the moſt learned Hadrian Junius:

Illa ego ſum Graiis olim glacialis Ierne
Dicta, & Jaſoniæ puppis bene cognita nautis:
Quæ Tartheſiaco propior ſe tingere ſoles
Flumine conſpicio, Cauro ſubjecta procaci:
Cui Deus, & melior rerum naſcentium origo
Jus commune dedit cum Creta altrice tonantis,
Noxia ne noſtris diffundant ſibila in oris
Terrificæ creti tabo Phorcynidos angues;
Et fortè illati compreſſis faucibus atris
Viroſo pariter vitam cum ſanguine ponant.
En ego cum regni ſceptro, Mavortia bello
Pectora, & horriferas hominum, nil fingo, figuras,
Qui curſu alipedes norint prævertere cervos,
Dedico, piſcoſoſque lacus, volucrumque paludes
Omnigenum luſtris fœtas, ſtannique fodinas,
Et puri argenti venas, quas terra refoſſis
Viſceribus manes imos viſura recludit.

Frozen Ierne me each antient Greek
Once call'd what time their ſhips my coaſt did ſeek.
The ſport of weſtern winds, his weary team
I ſee the ſun ſink in Tarteſſus' ſtream.

[x] In his treatiſe on the Spots of the Moon, on which ſee Harris on Ware, I. 8.
[y] I. 16. [z] Orig. IX. 2. [a] II. 4. 19.
[b] Vol. I. Introd. cxliii—cxlix. [c] IV. 201. [d] Top. Hiberniæ, I. 4. [e] III. 6. [f] I. 25.
[g] This is a ſtrong proof that Strabo could not mean Ireland by his Ierne, which he deſcribes uninhabitable *through cold*, ſuppoſing it ſeated to the north. See Goodal, p. 9. [h] I. 28.
[i] This cuſtom is retained by the common people in the weſt. B.

To

To me a better fate and kinder heaven,
An equal right with Crete, Jove's nurſe, has given.
No noxious hiſs is heard upon my ſhore
From ſerpents drencht in horrid Phorcys' gore:
Or if by chance theſe peſts are hither brought,
They yield their life mixt with their poiſon's draught.
Call'd forth to war, at my ſupreme command,
The dreadful forms of fleeteſt warriors ſtand.
Mine are the fiſhy lakes, the marſh with fowls,
Mine ev'ry beaſt that in the foreſt prowls.
Within my realm the plenteous mines of tin,
The vein of native ſilver pure within,
The deep-dug bowels of the earth diſplay,
As they would turn the infernals out to day.

Ireland, why called *Ogygia*.

If what the Iriſh hiſtorians relate be true, this iſland was not without reaſon called *Ogygia*, or *moſt antient*, by Plutarch [l]. For they begin their hiſtories from the remoteſt period of antiquity, ſo that compared with them all other nations are of modern date, and but in a kind of infancy. They tell us, that one *Cæſarea*, grand-daughter to Noah, lived here before the flood, and that afterwards came *Bartholanus* [m], a Scythian, 300 years after the flood, and waged fierce wars with the giants. Long after this *Nemetha* [n], the Scythian, landed and was preſently driven off by the giants: afterwards *Dela* with ſome Greeks made themſelves maſters of the iſland; then *Gaothelus* [o] with his wife *Scota*, daughter of Pharaoh, arrived here, and called the iſland from her *Scotia*, and from himſelf *Gaothela* [o], and this at the time of the Iſraelites' departure out of Egypt. A few ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermione* (or as the Iriſh call them *Ever* and *Erimon*) ſons of *Mileſius* king of Spain, by leave of Gurguntius king of Britain, according to the Britiſh hiſtory, led ſome colonies into this iſland, which had been depopulated by a plague. Theſe ſtories I neither mean to affirm nor refute, making all due allowances for antiquity.

The Britans the firſt inhabitants of Ireland.

That this iſland was antiently inhabited upon the general diſperſion of mankind, I have not the leaſt doubt: and it is as clear that its firſt inhabitants went over from our Britain. For, not to mention the infinite number of Britiſh words in the Iriſh language [p], antient names which ſavour of Britiſh extraction, "manners and cuſtoms of men" as Tacitus [q] ſpeaks, not very different from thoſe of Britain, all the antients call it a *Britiſh iſland* [q]; Diodorus Siculus [r] calls *Iris part of Britain*, and Ptolemy *Little Britain*, as will appear upon comparing his Geography with his book of the Great Conſtruction. The epitome of Strabo [s] expreſsly calls the inhabitants *Britans*, and an old geographer, *an iſland of Britans*. Feſtus Avienus alſo from Dionyſius ſays as much, ſpeaking of the Britiſh iſles [t]:

Little Britain.

Eminus hic aliæ gelidi prope flabra Aquilonis
Exuperant undas, & vaſta cacumina tollunt.
Hæ numero geminæ, pingues ſola, ceſpitis ampli,
Conditur occidui qua Rheni gurgitis unda,
Dira Britannorum fuſtentant agmina terris.
Far hence, and nearer to the north's cold blaſts,
Riſe o'er the waves, and rear their lofty creſts,
Two other iſles, with fruitful verdure crown'd,
Where weſtern Rhenus' ſtream to ſink is found;
Fierce troops of Britans marſhal'd on their coaſts.

Nor is there any other country from whence, on account of vicinity, people could more eaſily paſs over to Ireland than our Britain, which is juſt the ſame diſtance from thence as from France. But afterwards when the Romans had extended their empire every way, many perſons certainly retreated hither from Spain, Gaul, and Britain, to withdraw themſelves from the burthen of the Roman yoke; for ſo I underſtand thoſe words of Tacitus [u]; "Ireland "lying in the midway between Spain and Britain, "and likewiſe very convenient for the Gallic ſea, "united the ſtrongeſt parts of the empire by its "great advantages, its approaches and harbours "being better known than thoſe of Britain by trade "and merchants." Though Julius Agricola kept with him a petty prince of Ireland, driven out by a ſedition, in caſe he ſhould invade that iſland, which he ſuppoſed might be reduced and kept in obedience with one legion and a few auxiliaries; and though he ſays this would be of advantage to the Roman intereſt in Britain, if their arms had poſſeſſion of the neighbouring parts, and liberty was in a manner baniſhed out of ſight; yet we do not find that the Romans made any attempts upon it. Some, indeed, think they did, and labour hard to infer it from thoſe lines of Juvenal [x]:

——*arma quid ultra*
Littora Juvernæ *promovimus, & modo captas*
Orcadas, & minima contentos nocte Britannos [y]?

In vain, O Rome, thou doſt thy conqueſts boaſt,
Beyond the Britiſh iſles' ſhort-nighted coaſt,
Beyond Juverna and the Orcades.

The Panegyric, however, addreſſed to the emperor Conſtantine [z], inſinuates, that Ireland was under his influence: "Britain," ſays the panegyriſt, "is ſo far "recovered, that even the nations bordering upon "it obey your command." In later chronicles it is ſaid, that Ireland with Britain and Thule fell to Conſtantine, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, on the diviſion of the empire. Even the legend about Noah's grand-daughter *Cæſarea* has ſuch a trace of the name of *Cæſar* as to ſeem to imply the arrival of ſome Cæſar in Ireland. But I can hardly perſuade myſelf to think that this country ever ſubmitted to the Romans. It would have been happy for Ireland if it had, as it would certainly have removed its barbariſm. For, wherever the Romans carried their conqueſts, they civilized the vanquiſhed, and throughout Europe there was no humanity, literature, or cultivation, but where they ruled. They ſeem to have neglected this iſland unadviſedly. For from hence came over moſt troubleſome enemies to infeſt and ravage Britain, which Auguſtus ſeems to have

Cæſarea.

[l] Ubi ſup. [m] *Partholanus*, Nennius. [n] *Nemethus*, Nennius.
[o] *Gaothelus*, *Gaothela*, from the Iriſh *Gaoidhadh*, *Goitheigh*, *Ccoiteigh* and *Coiteigh*, &c. that is, *Coit-men* or *Cot-men* or ſailors.—Icelandic and Teutonic *Cat-mannum* or *Cat-manii*, that is, watermen or mariners. B.
[p] Of this ſee Ware, c. 3. [q] Vit. Agr. c. 24.
[q] Νησος Βρεττανικη. Marcianus Heracleota, p. 38, edit. Hudſon. [r] Ubi ſup. [s] III. p. 39, edit. Hudſon.
[t] l. 745. 749. [u] Vit. Agr. c. 24. [x] II. 160.
[y] Every word in this paſſage is more applicable to Scotland than Ireland. The progreſs of the Roman conquerors is *into* Scotland, and to its fartheſt extremities. Chronological order would elſe be violated, and Ireland conquered before Scotland. To the ſame purpoſe the paſſage of the Panegyric may be underſtood: Scotland more properly bordering on Britain than Ireland.
[z] c. 20.

foreſeen when he ſlighted Britain, on account of the danger which he foreſaw threatened it from the nations around it. But, in the decline of the Roman empire, the nations of Scots or Scythians (" all the " weſtern people being antiently called Celto Scy- " thæ," according to Strabo [a]), prevailed in Ireland, and became conſiderable. But under the emperors Honorius and Arcadius, Oroſius [b] writes it was inhabited by Scotiſh nations. Whence Claudian in the ſame age ſays [c],

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

Her heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

And in another place [d],

——totam cum Scotus Hiberniem
Movit — — —.

——when the fierce Scots
Hibernia ſtirr'd — —

For, from hence the Scots made their deſcents into Britain, and were frequently driven back hither again with great loſs. Whence they came into Ireland we ſhall ſee in the words of a very antient author, Ninnius, diſciple of Elvodugus, who lived, according to his own teſtimony, in the year 830, under *Anaraugh* king of Angleſea and Gwineth. After telling us that the Britans came into Britain in the 3d age of the world, and the Scythians or Scots into Ireland in the 4th, he proceeds in the following terms [e]: " Laſt of all came the Scots from part of Hiberni " Spain into Ireland. Firſt came Partholanus [f] with Spain. " 1000 perſons of both ſexes, and they increaſed to " 4000; when a mortality came upon them, and in " one week they all periſhed, not one of them being " left. The ſecond perſon that came to Ireland " was Nemeth [g], ſon of one Aguomin [h], who is ſaid to " have been a year and an half upon the ſea, and at " laſt made a port in Ireland, where he was ſhip- " wrecked [and remained there many years]; upon " his return to Spain came three ſons of a Spaniſh " knight *, with 30 ciulæ among them and 30 wives " in each ciul, and ſtaid there a year;" [when they failed on an expedition againſt a certain tower, which they fancied they ſaw in the ſea and were all loſt, except the company of one ciul which ſtaid behind and peopled Ireland.] " Laſt of all came " Elam-Hoctor [i], whoſe poſterity continue here to " this day [k]."

With this author concurs Henry of Huntingdon [l]: " The Britans," ſays he, " came in the 3d age of " the world into Britain; the Scots in the 4th into " Ireland. Though this is not abſolutely certain, " thus much is clear, that they came from Spain into " Ireland, and thence part of them migrated and " added a third nation to the Britans and Picts in " Britain." With both authors agrees the received

* *Militis* [f. Mileſii] *Hiſpani.*

[a] I. p. 33. The Romans moſt probably took this word from the Teutonic or northern Celtic *Skuttland* or *ſailing land*, that is, maritime country, whence *Celto Scythæ* or *Maritime Celts.*

[b] I. c. 2. 28. edit. Havercamp. [c] IV. Conſ. Honor. 33. [d] I. Conſ. Stil. II. 251.

[e] c. 6. See before Introd. art. SCOTS, cxliii—cxlix. [f] Some copies read *Bartholomeus.*

[g] Or *Nemeſh.* [h] *quidam filius* agnominis. Bertram. [i] Clam-Hoctor, alias Clan-Hoctor.

[k] Nennius, c. 7. The beſt, if not the only authority for this extravagant romance ſeems to be that of Nennius (Pref. Gale's ed. 93. 94. § 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.) of whom more hereafter. " An account no further deſerving notice than as it ſhews, that the Iriſh Scots about 900 years ago, had conceived and propagated the notion of their migration from Spain ſo many ages before. But the circumſtances of theſe and ſome later migrations of the Scythians or Scots from that country into Ireland, as related by Nennius, are ſo evidently fabulous, that the credit of thoſe who reported ſuch abſurdities to him is thereby loſt. Nor is it eaſy to give a ſatisfactory reaſon why, if the Scots were a people of Scythian extraction, who came into Ireland from any part of Spain in ſuch very early times, that name, which denoted their original country, ſhould have been loſt and forgotten during ſo many ages, and revived about the middle of the 4th century, when it appears from Am. Marcellinus, XX. 1. they joined the Picts in making war on the Britans. No notice is taken of them under that appellation in Ptolemy's map of Ireland, though he mentions the Concani, a Celtic people of Spain, as then ſettled in that iſle. This inclines one to ſuppoſe their migration poſterior to the time of that geographer. But in a matter involved in ſo much obſcurity, it is enough to ſay, that a warlike nation called *Scots* had poſſeſſion of Ireland under the government of a king, whoſe name was Leagary, A. D. 432, when Pope Celeſtine ſent Patrick thither." Lyttelton, Hiſt. of Henry II. vol. III. p. 15, 16.

This ridiculous ſtory cannot have been in the original copies of Nennius, but inſerted by ſome monkiſh tranſcriber; and it is evidently taken from the Iriſh romances of the 12th and 13th centuries, and is not contained in the hiſtoric poems of the Iriſh bards. The original of *Nemeih* the ſon of *Aguomin* is in the antient hiſtoric poem of the Tuatha de Danaan thus,

Iar bannul faidh ſionn go fail
Mic Neimidhe mhic Adhnamhoin.

After dangers long, the Finns to Erin came,
The ſon of poeſy, ſons of ſong.

The poem relates to the bardic academies ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed in Ireland by the northern Scalds under the conduct of Garmann or Gurmund, commander of the *Dubh-gals* about the beginning of the 9th century, who during this period infeſted the coaſt of Britain, France, and Spain (Antiq. Celt. Scand. ex Snorrone Saga). He was ſlain according to the Ulſter annals in the year 855. The poem is ſaid to be the compoſition of Torne Eigis, bard to the O Nials in the 4th century, but neither its verſification nor language places it beyond the 12th. And on examination it proves to be an almoſt literal tranſlation of an antient Scaldic poem on that ſubject. The monkiſh and Latin writers of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, relative to Ireland, copying from the Iriſh romances, have given in ſome meaſure ſanction to all thoſe ridiculous and fanciful relations with which the Iriſh annals are clouded.

The aſſertion that the Iriſh Scots had conceived and propagated the notion of a migration of their anceſtors from Spain about 900 years ago, is a miſtake, which involves his lordſhip's ſubſequent miſtakes and negative argument from the Egyptian geographer, &c. and ſome proofs of theſe miſtakes are here offered by Mr. O Connor in the following paragraph: " The old bards of Ireland, like the old poets of Greece, have thrown ſome brilliant clouds of fiction over real facts too ſimple to engage the attention or flatter the vanity of a high-minded poſterity. Criticiſm with proper data removes the cloud. The *Nemedis*, *Belgians*, and *Tuatha de Danann* of Ireland were the deſcendants of oriental Scythians, who, after various adventures by land and ſea, had ſome ſettlements on the maritime coaſts of Gaul, Germany, and Britain, before their arrival in Ireland in ſeparate communities and expeditions. Another colony of theſe oriental Scythians arrived in Ireland, directly from Spain, maſtered thoſe they found in the iſland before them, and continued in power till the 12th century of the Chriſtian era. They denominated themſelves *Kinea Scuit*, i. e. *Scythian people:* they took alſo the name of *Clanna Milea Eaſpaine*, i. e. the poſterity of the *Spaniſh knight* or *hero*, called *Golam Echtoire*, i. e. Golamh the *man of action*. Theſe accounts have been invariably current among the Iriſh Scots, and not conceived and propagated by them about 900 years ago, as the excellent lord Lyttelton has conjectured in his Hiſtory of Henry II.——The Scythians, the moſt enterpriſing and roving people on earth, ſpread themſelves in numberleſs ſwarms over Europe and Aſia. The Celts of Europe were branches from the ſame ſtock, on the confines of the Euxine ſea; with little variation of dialect, the Scythians and Celts of the earlieſt times ſpoke the ſame language. In the courſe of ages that language was transformed into diſtinct tongues. The Scythians, who emigrated into Syria and Chaldea, had there learned the elements of metallurgy, navigation, and literature; an advantage which no other Scythian or Celtic tribes enjoyed. In the traditions of Ireland, a fabulous account is given of their various voyages on the Mediterranean ſea, their ſojournings in Egypt and on the coaſts of Libya and Spain, till their final arrival in Ireland. But theſe fables (many of which were invented after the introduction of *foreign literature* in the 5th century) have ſome real facts for their ground. The Iriſh language, originally the mixed but ſimple tongue of the Scythians and Celts, was formed by time here in Ireland into a nervous, copious, and regular language (but different in ſyntax from any other in Europe), will prove theſe leading facts for us. The great number of oriental terms diſcovered in it by the learned Col. Valancy, demonſtrates that the anceſtors of the ſpeakers ſojourned among the moſt cultivated nations of the Eaſt in early times, and the energy of the language itſelf demonſtrates that it was formed among cultivated iſlanders, who, without any intellectual intercourſe with Greece or Rome, ſtruck out a ſyſtem of local polity and local literature for themſelves: but this ſubject requires an elucidation which cannot be brought within the limits of this work." O Connor.

[l] Fol. 172.

opinion

opinion of the Iriſh, who readily acknowledge themſelves of Spaniſh extraction. Nor is it to be wondered at that many perſons ſhould migrate into Ireland from the north part of Spain, which, according to Strabo [m], is a very barren country, and whoſe inhabitants live a wretched live. From this paſſage of Ninnius one may ſee that thoſe migrations of Bartholanus and Nimeth are to be reduced from the remote antiquity aſcribed to them into later times. I need not again repeat, that this country was from the Scots called SCOTIA.

Chriſtian religion planted in Ireland.

Not many years after, theſe Scots in Ireland embraced the Chriſtian religion (although they would apply to themſelves Rufinus's account of the converſion of the Hiberi in Aſia), and Pope Cæleſtine ſent Palladius to be their biſhop †. Hence Proſper Aquitanus replies to Caſſianus [n]: "Cæleſtine delivered "the Britans from the infection of Pelagianiſm, when "he alſo baniſhed certain enemies of the divine "grace (who inhabited their native ſoil) from the "ſecret receſſes of the ocean, and ordained a biſhop "for the Scots, while, by his zeal to preſerve the "Catholic faith in the Roman iſland, he converted "the barbarous iſlanders to Chriſtianity [o]." Ninnius, however, relates, that Palladius died in Britain before he had made any progreſs [p]; and adds [q], from the Iriſh writers, that the Chriſtian religion was propagated in Ireland by Patrick. He was by birth a Britan, born in *Cluydſdale*, related to Martin of Tours, diſciple of St. German, and being appointed ſucceſſor to Palladius by Celeſtine, propagated Chriſtianity ſo ſucceſsfully through Ireland, that he converted the greateſt part of the iſland, and merited the name of the Apoſtle of Ireland. Of him Henricus [r] Antiſioderenſis, an antient author, has theſe words in his book concerning the miracles of St. Germanus [s]: "As the glory of a father ſhines in "the government of his ſons, out of the many diſ"ciples in religion who are reported to have been "his ſons in Chriſt, ſuffice it briefly to mention one "by far the moſt famous, as the ſeries of his actions "ſhews, Patrick, the particular Apoſtle of Ireland, "who being under his holy diſcipline 18 years, de"rived no little knowledge in the inſpired writings "from ſuch a ſource. The moſt godly divine Pontiff "conſidering him alike diſtinguiſhed in religion, "eminent for virtue, and ſtedfaſt in doctrine; and "thinking it abſurd to let one of the beſt labourers "remain inactive in the Lord's vineyard, recom"mended him to Celeſtine, Pope of Rome, by his "preſbyter Segetius, who was to carry to the apoſ"tolic ſee a teſtimonial of eccleſiaſtical merit of this "excellent man. Approved by his judgement, ſup"ported by his authority, and confirmed by his "bleſſing, he ſet out for Ireland, and being peculi"arly deſtined to that people as their Apoſtle in"ſtructed them at that time by his doctrine and "miracles, and now does and will for ever diſplay "the wonderful power of his apoſtleſhip." Patrick's diſciples made ſuch progreſs in the Chriſtian doctrine, that in the next age Ireland was called the *Country of Saints*, and no men came up to the Scotch monks in Ireland and Britain for ſanctity and learning; and they ſent forth ſwarms of holy men all over Europe, to whom the monaſteries of *Luxueil* in Burgundy, *Bobbio* in Italy, *Wurtzburgh* in Franconia, *St. Gall* in Switzerland, *Malmeſbury*, *Lindisfarn*, and many others in Britain, owed their origin. For, from Ireland came Celius Sedulius, the preſbyter, Columba, Columbanus, Colman, Aidan, Gall, Kilian, Maidulph, Brendan, and many more eminent for their life and doctrine. Of theſe monks we are to underſtand Henricus Antiſiodorenſis, before quoted, when he writes thus to Charles the Bald: "Why "ſhould I mention almoſt all Ireland with its crowd "of philoſophers, deſpiſing the dangers of the ſea "and flocking to our coaſts? of whom the wiſeſt "thus voluntarily ſeparate themſelves from ſociety "to become attendants on Salomon the wiſeſt of "men."

St. Patrick.

The holy and learned monks of Ireland.

Far different at that time was the appearance of the Monaſtic profeſſion, then newly inſtituted. The profeſſors of it really endeavoured to be what they were called; they abhorred diſguiſe and hypocriſy; and if in any inſtance they were wrong, it was the effect of ſimplicity, not of depravity, and far leſs of obſtinacy. Such was their contempt of wealth and the things of the world, that they not only did not ſeek them, but ſcorned them when freely offered, or even their own by inheritance. For Columbanus, who was himſelf an Iriſh monk, and, as abbot Walafrid [t] writes, was importuned by Sigebert, king of the Franks, by magnificent promiſes not to quit his kingdom, made the ſame noble anſwer that Euſebius [u] relates of Thaddeus, "that it ill became him to take "the wealth of others, who, for Chriſt's ſake, had "renounced his own." The Britiſh biſhops ſeem to have no leſs deſpiſed wealth, being ſo poor as to poſſeſs nothing of their own. "For three Britiſh "biſhops who aſſiſted at the council of Rimini were "ſo poor (ſays Sulpicius Severus [x]) as to be main"tained by the public." The Saxons alſo at that time flocked to Ireland from all quarters as to a mart of literature; whence we frequently read in our writers of the lives of Saints; "ſuch an one was ſent "over to Ireland for education," and in the life of Sulgenus [y], who lived 600 years ago:

Monks.

Walafrid.

Contempt of riches.

Britiſh biſhops.

Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi
Ivit ad Hibernos, ſophia, mirabile, claros.

By his father's courſe and love of learning mov'd,
To the Iriſh went, whom wiſdom has improv'd.

From thence too our old Saxon anceſtors ſeem to have had the form of their letters, as they plainly uſed the ſame characters which are at preſent in uſe among the Iriſh [z].

The Anglo-Saxons ſeem to have received their letters from the Iriſh.

† Vincent, B 9. c. 7.

[m] III. p. 164.
[n] Contra collator. c. 41. Uſſer. Antiq. Brit. Eccl. c. 11 & 17.
[o] c. 53.
[p] He was prevented by ſtorms, and returning to Britain died among the Picts.
[q] c. 55—59.
[r] or *Erricus*.
[s] Lib. i. MS. in Bib. Bodl. & Sariſbur. Uſſer ubi ſupra, c. 17.
[t] Eccl. Hiſt. I. c. 13.
[x] Hiſt. Sac. II. p. 420.
[y] See Bede, III. c. 7. and 27.

[z] See Ware, p. 18. 21. edit. Harris. "The Saxon characters were derived from the Romans, and were really Roman in their original and Italian in their ſtructure, but barbarized by the Britiſh Romans and Roman Britans. They were entirely diſuſed in the very beginning of the 12th century, but the Iriſh and Scots preſerved the antient forms of their characters till the end of the 16th century. The Engliſh monks uſed corrupted Saxon characters till the 15th century, but they are ſo deformed that they have little reſemblance to their prototype." Aſtle on Writing, p. 36. 123. Printing in Iriſh characters was introduced into Limerick 1571, by Nicholas Walſh, chancellor of St. Patrick's. Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, p. 111. 2d ed.

It

It is not to be wondered at that Ireland, which is now for the moſt part rude, half barbarous and ignorant of polite literature, ſhould have ſo abounded in that age with holy, pious, and illuſtrious perſonages, when the cultivation of learning was neglected and almoſt loſt throughout the Chriſtian world; ſince the divine Providence ſcatters the ſeeds of religion and learning ſometimes in one nation, ſometimes in another, as ſo many beds at different periods, whoſe produce being tranſplanted from one place to another, yields a new and continual increaſe to the glory of God and the good of mankind.

Arts and religion ſcattered among nations.

This purſuit of holineſs and learning was however ſomewhat checked by the fury of war. For in the year of Chriſt 644, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, carried fire and ſword through Ireland, then in ſtrict alliance with England [a], for which Bede [b] lays a heavy charge upon him. The *Norwegians* afterwards [c] under the conduct of Turgeſius ravaged the kingdom for 30 years in a ſhameful manner; but their chief being ſurpriſed and put to death, the inhabitants maſſacred the Norwegians ſo cruelly that they hardly left one alive to carry home the news. Theſe Norwegians were certainly thoſe *Normans* who (according to Rheginus [d]) in the time of Charlemagne, "invaded "Ireland, an iſland of the Scots, and were routed by "them." Afterwards the *Ouſtmen*, i. e. *Eaſt men* *, came from the maritime parts of Germany into Ireland, and having under pretence of a very profitable trade, poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral cities, in a ſhort time ſtirred up a more dangerous war. Almoſt at the ſame time Edgar, that moſt potent monarch of England, conquered great part of Ireland. For ſo we read in a certain charter of his: "To whom "the all-gracious God has granted, with the ſo-"vereignty of England, dominion over all the iſlands "of the ocean with their fierce kings as far as Nor-"way, and the conqueſt of the greateſt part of Ire-"land with its moſt noble city Dublin under the "dominion of England."

The Norwegians ravage Ireland.

Ouſtmen.

Theſe ſtorms of foreign wars were followed by a worſe ſtorm of civil broils which opened to the Engliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. Henry II. king of England, availing himſelf of the quarrels and commotions of the petty kings of Ireland [e], ſeriouſly reſolved, with the concurrence of his nobles, on reducing Ireland for the uſe of his brother William of *Anjou* [f]; but by the advice of his mother, the *empreſs* Matilda, the deſign was for ſome time deferred †. Not many years after *Dermich* ſon of *Murchard* (or as they call him *Dermot Mac Morrog* [g]), who reigned in the eaſt part of Ireland (called in Latin *Lagenia*, and commonly *Leinſter*), being driven out for his tyranny and luſt (having debauched the wife of O'Rorc king of *Meath*), obtained the aſſiſtance of Henry II. king of England to reſtore him. He contracted alſo with Richard earl of Pembroke, ſurnamed *Strongbow*, of the family of Clare, to aſſiſt in his reſtoration, promiſing to confirm to the earl the ſucceſſion to the crown with his daughter Eva. The earl preſently raiſing a choice army of Welſh and Engliſh, and having entered into engagements with the *Fitz-Geralds*, *Fitz-Stephens*, and others of the Engliſh nobility, reſtored his father-in-law Dermich to the throne of his anceſtors, and in a few years had reduced ſo large a part of Ireland, that the king of England began to be alarmed at his power, and iſſued out an order to recall the earl and his men under grievous penalties, threatening them with forfeiture of all their eſtates, if they did not immediately obey. Upon this the earl yielded up to the king by deed and covenant all that he had acquired in Ireland in right of his wife or by conqueſt, and obtained in return the earldoms of *Weisford*, *Oſſory*, *Carterlogh*, and *Kildare*, with ſome caſtles, to hold of the king. Henry II. having aſſembled his forces, ſailed over to Ireland in 1172, and obtained the ſovereignty of the iſland. For the ſtates of Ireland transferred to him all their power and authority ‡ (viz. Roderic *O'Conor Dun*, or the *Brown*, monarch of Ireland, *Dermot Mac Carty* king of Cork, *Donald O'Bren* [h] king of Limeric, *O'Carel* king of Uriel, *Mac Shaglin* king of Ophalig, *O'Rork* king of Meath [i], *O'Neal* king of Ulſter, and the reſt of the nobles and their people), by charters ſigned and delivered and ſent to Rome. To this was ſuperadded Pope Adrian's bull and a ring ſent as a token of his inveſtiture; as alſo the authority of certain provincial ſynods ‖. Henry afterwards conferred the "ſovereignty of Ireland" on his ſon John, which was confirmed by a bull of Pope Urban, who "in token of confirmation ſent "him a crown of peacocks feathers ſet in gold." When this prince came to the crown, he is reported to have granted Ireland, together with England, as fiefs to the church of Rome by charter §, and to have received them again as a *viceregent* and *feudatory*, obliging his ſucceſſors to pay 300 marcs to the Pope [k]. But the truth of this is denied by the famous ſir Thomas More, who died in defence of the Papal cauſe. He ſays, that Rome could not ſhew ſuch a grant, that ſhe never demanded the money, nor did the kings of England ever acknowledge it. But with this great man's leave the caſe is otherwiſe, as clearly appears from the unexceptionable evidence of the parliament rolls. For in the aſſembly of the ſtates in the reign of Edward III. the chancellor of England reported, that the Roman pontiff was going to ſummon the king of England to Rome, both for his *homage* and tribute for England and Ireland, which king John had formerly engaged for himſelf and his ſucceſſors. The biſhops deſired a day to conſider of this matter apart, as did alſo the lords and commons. The next day they met, and unanimouſly reſolved and enacted, that foraſmuch as neither king

Richard Strongbow.

Henry II. goes over to Ireland.

1167.

Dermod Mac Muckard.

1186.

* Probably the *Æſtiones* (Æſtii) of Tacitus, Mor. Germ. 45. called by Eginhard *Aiſti*, and by Caſſiodorus, lib. I. epiſt. 2. and Saxo Gram. XIV. The *Eſtiones* were a people of Vindilicia. Strab. IV. 142. See the *Oſtiones*, Pref. to Cornwall, vol. I.

† Robert de Monte ad A. D. 1185.

‡ Girald. Cambr. & MS. pen. bar. Houth.

‖ of Caſſil and Armagh.

§ Rog. Hoveden.

[a] *gens* innoxia & *nationi Anglorum ſemper* amiciſſima.

[b] l. IV. 26. Leland, I. p. xliii. It was in 684.

[c] A. D. 815.

[d]

[e] The *only* pretence he had for this attempt was a religious one *in order to reform* the Iriſh. He obtained a bull from Adrian IV. with a ring in token of inveſtiture with the kingdom of Ireland; for which he acknowleged its ſubjection to the ſee of Rome, doubtleſs meaning only in *ſpirituals*. The internal affairs of his kingdom were not ſettled enough to admit of his executing the deſign till 12 years after. See Lyttelton, III. 43—47. Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, I. 4—9.

[f] Chron. Norm. 1154. Lyttelton, III. p. 47.

[g] *Durmod Mac Murchad*, Leland, I. 12.

[h] O'Brien.

[i] King of Breffny or Leitrim. He married the daughter of O'Mlaghlin, king of Meath. G.

[k] See Leland, I. 195. from Math. Paris, and records in the Tower.

John

John nor any other king could impoſe this ſlavery on the kingdom without the conſent of parliament, which was never obtained, and whatever he had done was contrary to the oath ſolemnly taken by him in the preſence of God at his coronation; if the Pope inſiſted on this demand, they were reſolved to oppoſe it to the utmoſt. The learned in the law declare, that that grant of king John was annulled by the reſervation at the end of it, *Saving to us and our heirs our rights, liberties, and royalties.* But this by way of digreſſion [l].

From the time of John the kings of England were ſtyled *Lords of Ireland*, till Henry VIII. in the laſt age was declared by the ſtates of the iſland in the parliament of Ireland *King of Ireland*, becauſe certain rebels did not think the title of lord ſo reſpectable as that of king, when queen Mary by her embaſſadors offered obedience to Pope Paul IV. in the name of the kingdom of England in 1555. This name and title of *Kingdom of Ireland* were confirmed by the authority of the Pope in theſe words: "To "the praiſe and glory of Almighty God, and his "glorious Virgin mother Mary, and to the honour "of the whole court of Heaven, and the exaltation "of the Catholic faith, at the humble ſupplication "of king Philip and queen Mary, we, by the ad-"vice of our brethren, and in the plenitude of apoſ-"tolic authority, do for ever erect Ireland into a "kingdom, and for all futurity grace and honour it "with royal title, dignity, honours, powers, rights, "diſtinctions, prerogatives, precedence, and pre-"eminences, and all other privileges held, poſſeſſed, "and enjoyed, or to be uſed, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed "by other faithful kingdoms of Chriſt."

But ſince I have met with a catalogue of thoſe nobles, who firſt of the Engliſh made an attempt on Ireland, and gallantly reduced it to the dominion of England, that I may not ſeem to envy them and their poſterity this honour, I ſhall here ſubjoin their names from the chancery rolls of Ireland under this title:

Thoſe who came into Ireland with Dermich, ſon of Murchard [m] in Ireland.

Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, who, by Eva daughter of Murchard, petty prince of Ireland, had one daughter, who brought to William *Mareſhall* the title of earl of Pembroke, with eſtates in Ireland, and left him a numerous iſſue, viz. five ſons, who ſucceeded each other without children, and as many daughters married to Hugh *Bigod* earl of Norfolk, Guarin de *Montchenſy*, Gilbert de *Clare* earl of Glouceſter, William *Ferrars* earl of Derby, and William *Breos*, whom they enriched with children, honours, and poſſeſſions.

Robert Fitz-Stephen,
Hærvey de Montmaris,
Maurice Prendergeſt,
Robert Barre,
Meiler Meilerin,
Maurice Fitz-Gerald,
Redmond, nephew to *Fitz-Stephen,*
William Ferrand,
Milo de Cogan,
Richard de Cogan,
Walter de Ridensford,
Walter,
Alexander, } ſons of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald,*
William Notte,
Robert Fitz-Bernard,
Hugh de Lacy,
William Fitz-Aldelm,
William Macarell,
Humphrey Bohun,
Hugo de Gundeville,
Philip de Haſting,
Hugh Tirell,
David Walſh,
Robert Poër,
Oſbert de Herloter,
William de Bendenges,
Adam de Gernes,
Philip de Breos,
Griffin, nephew to *Fitz-Stephen,*
Ralph Fitz-Stephen,
Walter Barrè,
Philip Walſh,
Adam de Hereford.

To whom may be added from Giraldus Cambrenſis,

John de Curcy,
Hugh Cantilon,
Redmund Cantimor,
Redmund Fitz-Hugh,
Milo of *St. David's,* and others.

[l] See the original inſtrument of king John's reſignation to the Pope in Rymer, I. 176, from the Cottonian library, Nero C. II. to which this clauſe is actually annexed.

[m] Dermic Mac Morrogh or Dermod Mac Murchad.

ADDITIONS.

IRELAND, according to ſir James Ware, is in length from ſouth to north above 200 Iriſh miles, and from eaſt to weſt 120[a]. Later ſurveys make it 300 miles from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt 150, and in circumference about 1400 miles. Its area or ſuperficial contents are computed at 11,067,712 Iriſh or 17,927,864 Engliſh acres. The proportion it bears to England and Wales is ſuppoſed to be as 18 to 30 or as 2 to 3, to Scotland as 17 or 18 to 14; and the number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2,544,276.

Climate. The climate of Ireland differs but little from that of England, with which it would agree were it equally improved, being abundantly fruitful both in corn and graſs, eſpecially the latter, which feeds innumerable black cattle and ſheep, particularly in the province of Connaught. The north and eaſt counties are beſt cultivated and incloſed, moſt populous, flouriſhing, and induſtrious.

The face of the country has been much altered for the better ſince Giraldus' time, the low lands and marſhes having been drained by the induſtry of the inhabitants. The woods are greatly reduced, and great plenty of corn is produced in it[f].

Neither heat nor cold are in ſuch extremes in Ireland as in Engalnd, its ſituation being farther out into the ocean, and its nearer approach to the vapours wafted by the weſt and ſouth-weſt winds. Hence Dr. Rutty deduces the ſalubrity of Ireland. The bogs are not injurious to health, and agues are very unfrequent here[b].

The bogs wherewith Ireland is in ſome places overgrown are vegetable accretions, whoſe growth is a known fact, varying in different places from the ſituation, ſoil, humidity, and quantity of vegetable food, in ſome places very rapid, in others very ſlow, and therefore their altitudes cannot afford any certain meaſure of time. The ſtate of the atmoſphere is ſo far from being vitiated, that it ſeems to be meliorated by ſuch maſſes of vegetation. Bogs are not, as may be ſuppoſed from their blackneſs, maſſes of putrefaction, but, on the contrary, are of ſuch a texture as to reſiſt putrefaction above any other ſubſtance we know of. Shoes, all of one piece of leather very neatly ſtitched, which from their faſhion may be preſumed to have been there many centuries, have been taken entirely freſh out of a bog; butter, called *Rouſkin*, which had been hid in hollowed trunks of trees ſo long that it was become hard and almoſt friable, yet not devoid of unctuoſity, are proof of this. That the length of time for which it had been buried was very great, appears from the depth of the bog that had grown over it, which was 10 feet. The ſtate of the timber found in them not only ſound but ſo embalmed as afterwards to defy the injuries of time, demonſtrates the antiſeptic quality of them. The horns of mooſe deer have lain in them ſo many centuries as to exceed hiſtoric evidence of the exiſtence of the animal: and human bodies have been dug up, incruſted ſome feet high with the ſubſtance, and yet entire. In the manufacturing counties of the north of Ireland, peat fuel is become ſo ſcarce, that a turbary lets at from five to eight guineas an acre; and ſome bogs are converted into rich meadows and ſweet paſtures. Herodian reports, that half England was full of bogs, and that the Romans employed their armies in draining them. Till within the ſeventeenth century they were encouraged in Ireland as barriers againſt the Engliſh progreſs and for a ſecurity of the natives[c].

No poiſonous animals. Sir James Ware allows Ireland to have ſpiders and neuts, but not *poiſonous* ones; but he ſays nothing of the exemption from frogs and moles mentioned by biſhop Gibſon, who adds, that wolves ſtill infeſt the wild and ſolitary mountains, where there are few inhabitants.

Bees do not abound ſo much in Ireland now; formerly mead was the favourite beverage of the Iriſh. Under the article of greyhounds Mr. Camdem ſeems to place the wolf-dogs, which are remarkably large and peculiar to this kingdom. The race is now almoſt extinct: there are not perhaps ten in the country. Greyhounds are mentioned in the Brehon laws.

Hiberne, where. Claudian called the country of the Scots in Britain *Hiberne*, retaining its antient name long after it was found not to be an iſland, and even after the name of Hibernia was transferred to the iſland of Ireland by ſome authors, as Tacitus and Ptolemy[d]. This transfer was not made till after the diſcovery of Ireland in the time of Veſpaſian, and then not univerſally adopted[e].

Mr. Goodall[f] ſhews from a paſſage of Proſper in his Chronicle, that the Scots here ſpoken of are the inhabitants of Scotland, properly ſo called. Hence we find Palladius' reliques depoſited at Paldykirk in Mernis[g].

Hibernia is comparatively but a modern name. Ireland is the antient *Scotia*. In later days Caledonia or rather Albania, which had for many centuries been ruled by a deſcendant of Fergus, brother to the monarch of Ireland, began to be called *Scotia minor* or *nova*, but this was not till the 11th century, and Ireland retained the name of *Scotia* with the addi-

[a] Ware, II. 32. [b] Campbell's Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, 374—388. [c] Ib. 378—387.
[d] Goodall, 37. [e] Ib. 8. 55. [f] P. 29. [g] See before, p. 162, 163.

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tion of *major* or *vetus* till the 15th. Archbiſhop Uſher inconteſtably proves this, and no writer has attempted to anſwer him [h].

It doth not appear from the moſt antient Iriſh MSS. and hiſtoric poems that the antient inhabitants of Ireland denominated in general their country *Scotia*; even the poets have not given it that appellation till towards the 13th and 14th centuries. The word ſeems to be of foreign extraction, and given it by the Latin writers of the middle ages, on account of the piratical depredations committed by the inhabitants on the Britiſh coaſts. All the antient inhabitants of weſtern and northern Europe, who navigated the Britiſh and northern ſeas, were denominated by the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and all the Teutonic nations, *Skuttmanum*, *Scudmannum*, *Skotmanii*, *Skudmanum*, and *Scudemen*, that is, *ſailors* or *ſailingmen*, whence the Engliſh *Scud*, Swediſh *Skutta*, &c. to fly, to ſail, &c. [i] Whence the Latin writers, towards the decline of the Roman empire, muſt have denominated them *Scythæ* or *Scotii*. The Iriſh call them *Coitagh* and *Coiteigh*, or *Coitegh* and *Goithadh*; which words were by the Latin writers written *Citæ*, *Cuitæ*, *Cithæ*, &c. Theſe rovers who infeſted the weſtern coaſts of England and Scotland were principally from Ireland, whence Ireland came to have the denomination of *Scotia* or the country of the rovers or *ſailors*. Bede therefore ſays, that Ireland was the Scotia or country of the Scotii. But neither the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, nor Norwegians, in their native tongues, ever denominated Ireland *Scotland* or *Skotlant*, but always *Irelond*, *Irland*, *Irlont*, &c.

The Iriſh ſometimes denominated themſelves *Scoitagh* or *Scuiteigh*, that is warriors, from *Scoit* or *Scuit*, a kind of dart which they carried. They had but one diſtrict, which they denominated *Coitagh* and *Scoitagh*, the Scotii of Richard of Cirenceſter, of which ſee more hereafter.

Norwegians. Dr. Leland obſerves of the Norwegians who invaded Ireland, that "the hiſtory of theſe northern foreigners ſeems to have been related imperfectly by the Iriſh, and with a ſtudied obſcurity. It is evident, that through the various revolutions of ſome centuries they continued a very powerful and were ſometimes the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſept of Iriſh. They embraced Chriſtianity about the year 948. And their ſettlement was ſo well eſtabliſhed, and their conſequence ſo conſiderable, that they engaged the attention of the neighbouring countries. A charter of king Edgar dated at Glouceſter A. D. 964 purports, that 'this prince had conquered the greateſt part of Ireland, together with the moſt noble city of Dublin.' The Aſiatic ſtyle of this charter and the ſilence of the Engliſh and Iriſh annals renders its authenticity juſtly ſuſpected; and from the diſtinction with which the city of Dublin is mentioned in this record, it is evident that the framer of it formed his ideas of Ireland from the Daniſh or Oſtmen ſettlements. Dublin had never been a place of note or regarded even as the capital of Leinſter in former times. But however the authority of this charter may be rejected, it was the policy of Edgar to keep the foreign Danes in awe, and his fleets might have viſited their maritime cities in Ireland, if not to conquer at leaſt to intimidate them. The conjecture ſeems to receive ſome countenance from a coin of Ethelred II. in the collection of Trinity college, Dublin, evidently ſtruck in this city, and poſſibly intended as tribute-money, not to mention another coin of Edgar found in Dublin with the name of a minter, evidently Iriſh, on the reverſe [k]." The charter here mentioned is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Againſt its authenticity, ſee alſo Tyrrel's Hiſtory of England, I. b. VI. p. 12, 1698; Simon on Iriſh coins, p. 8; Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 39—41; Ware p. 14. 63; Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. III. 28. The coin of Ethelred II. has on the reverſe FÆREMAN MODYFLI, *Færèman Monetarius Deyſlin*. A ſilver coin of Edgar's engraved from Mr. Thoreſby's collection in Pl. IV. of biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, has on the reverſe, DYRMOD MONE, *Dyrmod Monetarius*, and in his note on it he ſays it was found in digging among ſome antient ruins in Dublin, and ſent him as an Iriſh coin, *Dermot*, the minter's name, being familiarly known to thoſe who are converſant in the Iriſh annals. Mr. Simon ſays, p. 9. "if this coin be admitted to be Iriſh, Dermot was perhaps one of the regular or petty kings of Ireland, probably of Leinſter, whom Edgar had ſubdued, and on whom he had impoſed a tribute, and not a common mint-maſter:" he would therefore propoſe to read the legend, *Dermodi moneta*. But this is contrary to all rule in theſe coins; and as the ſame name occurs on coins of Eadred [l], it is moſt probable that Edgar's coin in queſtion was minted in England, and by the ſame hand as his uncle Edred's.

Coins. Mr. Camden has not paid any attention to the coinage of Ireland. But, as it has been traced back by one of the antiquaries of that kingdom, to a period before the arrival of the Danes or Norwegians, it may not be amiſs to give a ſhort account of it from Mr. Simon's "Eſſay towards an hiſtorical Account of Iriſh Coins," printed at Dublin 1749, 4to.; and the rather as it keeps pace with the antient coinage of England; for as for Scotland, that kingdom clearly coined no money till the expence of ranſoming its king William the Lion from the Engliſh made it neceſſary to call in foreign mint-maſters [m].

The Iriſh Chronicles cited by Flaherty [n] mention the firſt coining of ſilver money in Ireland A. M. 3482, and the Norwegian hiſtorians [o] mention their pirates finding a vaſt quantity of money in the treaſury at Dublin in the 9th century. Gold was indeed paid by the ounce in the 11th and 12th centuries [p]. Keating [q] and Lynch [r] mention mints at Armagh and Caſhel in the time of St. Patrick.

The oldeſt Iriſh coins are ſuppoſed to be thoſe found near Glendaloch in the county of Wicklow 1639, engraved by ſir James Ware [s], copied by Mr. Simon [t]. They were too much defaced to be made out, and may have been the ſame with ſome others there exhibited in better preſervation. The more diſtinct are aſcribed to the Daniſh king *Sithric* A. D. 989, which bear on the reverſe for the place of

[h] Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, 72, 73.
[i] Vide chart. Walder Daniæ, in an. 1326, apud Pontanum, l. 7. p. 443. Rerum Danicar.
[k] Leland, prelim. diſc. xlviii. xlix.
[l] Simon, p. 9.
[m] See Mr. Cardonnel, Numiſmata Scotiæ, p. 39.
[n] Ogygia, p. 195. 249.
[o] Saxo Gram. Hiſt. Dan. VI. Bartholinus, p. 15.
[p] Simon, 4, 5. and the Chronicles there cited.
[q] P. 327.
[r] Cambrenſis Everſus, p. 85.
[s] N° 1—7 in his plate.
[t] Pl. I. 12—17. and others Pl. II. 31—37.

mintage

mintage DYFLI, DYFLNI, DYNI, DYFLNIN, DYFLN, DYFLMO, DYFLIMO, ſuppoſed *Dublin*, and ſome other places unknown as LVNI and RINI. Among his mint-maſters is FAEREMAN, whoſe name likewiſe occurs with DYFLIN on the coin of Ethelred II. of England. The coins which bear the name of *Anlaf* are ſuppoſed by Mr. Simon to belong to the Daniſh prince of that name, father of Sithric[u]. Others aſcribe them to two kings of Northumberland of thoſe names. See our Saxon coins, vol. I. p. clxxi. and the plate fig. 39, 40. Several of theſe are engraved in Ware and Simon, and on a ſeparate plate from the late Mr. Duane's collection 1768. What ſome call a *hand* on the reverſe is by Mr. Simon, p. 13, taken for an *harp*.

Henry II. offered the Pope a tribute of a penny from every houſe in Ireland, but whether in money coined in the kingdom or in England does not appear. We muſt, therefore, begin the ſeries of Anglo-Hibernian coins with John, who, while he was governor of Ireland in the reign of his father Henry II. and brother Richard I. coined halfpennies with his head full faced, IOHANNES DOM. Mint-maſters on the reverſe round a double croſs with a pellet or annulet in each quarter,

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for *Dublin* and *Waterford*. When he became king of England, the title of REX appears on his coins, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, minted at theſe cities and at *Limerick*[x]. The Engliſh ſtandard of money was eſtabliſhed in Ireland in his 12th year.

Henry III. coined pennies and halfpennies, and, according to Ware, groats and farthings at Dublin, in all reſpects like his Engliſh coins, except the triangle incloſing his head[y].

Edward I. on his Iriſh coins bears the titles of *Rex Angliæ*, *Dominus Hiberniæ*; and on the reverſe inſtead of the mint-maſter's name only that of the place as *Civitas Dublinie*, *Corcagie*, &c. If any Iriſh coins of Edward II. are extant, it is thought they are diſtinguiſhed from his father's by the ſpelling of his name EDWA. R. his father having only EDW. R. and his ſon's EDWAR or EDWARD R.

It does not appear that Richard II. ſtruck any, and whether Henry IV. did is doubtful. A coinage at Dublin is aſcribed to Henry V. Of the Iriſh coins of Henry VI. and Edward IV. there are ſeveral varieties, as alſo of ſucceeding princes down to the preſent reign, except queen Anne. Thoſe of Edward IV. have on the reverſe three crowns to denote England, France, and Ireland. 5 Edward IV. the value of gold was raiſed one-third, and ten years after that of ſilver proportionably. After this the money made in Ireland was always leſs than the Engliſh, but not always one-third; but the proportion of the difference came to one-fourth[z]. James I.'s ſhillings have for legend HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNA JACOBUS, and are the laſt ſilver money coined in or for Ireland by royal authority.

The ſucceſſive diſcovery of ſo many articles of the pureſt and moſt precious metal in the bogs of this kingdom are ſo extraordinary, that were they not atteſted by undoubted authority, we ſhould almoſt heſitate to inſert them here. Antiquities diſcovered in the bogs.

The county of Tipperary is a fruitful mine of thoſe various articles, extraordinary both for their form and material, which have exerciſed the penetration of antiquaries of both nations. They may be divided into two ſorts; weapons made of mixed metal and articles of ornament made of pure gold. Governor Pownall gave the following account of both to the Society of Antiquaries, February 10, 1774, having before exhibited to the Society two ſwords[a], and ſome other fragments ſaid to have been parts of an image found in a bog at Cullen in the county of Tipperary on the lands of lord Milton. "The ſwords were of that metal which, in our common tranſlations of the antients, we call *braſs*. They are not however of that temperament which we now expreſs by that word. Mr. Alchorn, his majeſty's aſſay-maſter, made an accurate aſſay of the metal. 'It appears,' he ſays, 'to be chiefly copper, interſperſed with particles of iron, and perhaps ſome zink, but without containing either gold or ſilver: it ſeems probable, that the metal was caſt in its preſent ſtate, and afterwards reduced to its proper figure by filing. The iron might either have been obtained with the copper from the ore, or added afterwards in the fuſion, to give the neceſſary rigidity of a weapon. But I confeſs myſelf unable to determine any thing with certainty.'

"The apparent palpable properties of the metal are, that it is of a texture which takes an exquiſitely fine poliſh, and in its colour exhibits more of the colour of braſs than of copper. It is of a temper which carries a ſharp edge, and is in a great degree firm and elaſtic, and very heavy. It is alſo of a peculiar nature that reſiſts ruſt; which appears from the condition in which it was found, after lying in a bog for ſo many ages. The blemiſh which the metal has contracted is rather that of a tarniſh than ruſt, and is of a fine deep brilliant purple colour.

"The uſe of this ſpecies of metal for weapons and other military purpoſes did not only exiſt prior to the invention of the uſe of iron, but, from the nature of the properties above noticed, continued in eſtimation for theſe purpoſes many ages after the uſe of iron was diſcovered, as appears from Homer, Heſiod[b], and all the Greek and Roman hiſtorians. And, indeed, until the art of tempering ſteel to the perfection to which it was brought in the later ages of the world, this metal ſeems for theſe purpoſes much ſuperior. Brazen ſwords (I muſt ſuppoſe of the ſame nature as theſe) have been found in Cornwall[c].

[u] Simon, 11—13. [x] Sharp, 67. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 69.

[a] See Archæol. III. Plate.—See our Pl. X. fig. 3. C. Caylus has engraved ſuch a ſword in his vol. II. Pl. XCIII. 1. which he calls the *Pugio*, *Parazonium*, & *Gladius Hiſpanienſis*. It came from Herculaneum, and is 18 inches long. Dr. Pocock ſhewed the Society, 1754, drawings of ſome weapons found near Tipperary, of mixed metal, of the colour of gold even when broken, and of the ſize as drawn; the blades were in poſſeſſion of counſellor Harris of Dublin, but the handles were periſhed. Mr. Brereton ſhewed, 1776, a ſword, found in the Severn by Quatford, the only ford on that river for ſeveral miles, and not far from Bridgenorth, ſuppoſed the only weapon of the ſort yet found in Great Britain. It agrees with theſe and thoſe from Cannæ, except in ſize and ſhape, being from end to end, including the gripe and allowing for a piece of the point broken off, 21 inches and $1\frac{6}{10}$ths in the broadeſt part.

[b] Τοις δ' ην χαλκεα μεν τευχη, χαλκειοι δε τε οικοι,
Χαλκῳ δ' εργαζοιτο, μελας δ' εκ ησκε σιδηρος. Heſiod. Op. & Di.

[c] Vide Leland's Itin. vol. iii. p. 5. 8vo.

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" The fragment, which was ſaid to be part of an image found at the ſame time, is of a black wood, entirely covered and plated with thin gold, and ſeems to have been part of the breaſts, the teat or nipple of which is radiated in hammered or chaſed work, in lines radiated from a centre, as is uſual in the images of the Sun: and round the periphery, or ſetting on of the breaſt, there are like radiations in a ſpecific number, with other linear ornaments. There is another fragment of the ſame kind of wood, which ſeems to be a fragment of a cornu Ammonis: there are in it the golden ſtuds or rivets by which it may be ſuppoſed to have been alſo plated with gold. The firſt account I had of this image was, that it was of an human form with *a lion's face*; then, that it was indeed biform, but of what ſort not ſpecified. I have ſince been informed, that the image, whatever it was, was of a ſize ſufficient to make a gate-poſt, to which uſe it was applied. If the ſtory of the biform ſhape, with the lion's face, be true, it was certainly the ſymbolic image of Mithras, as uſed by the Gaditani; for which I will refer to the Saturnalia of Macrobius, lib. i. c. 10. where he quotes an hiſtorical paſſage, to ſhew that the Hercules of Gades and the Sun were one and the ſame *numen*, repreſented by biform figures, with heads of lions, radiated like the ſun: 'Theron, rex Hiſpaniæ Citerioris, cum ad expugnandum Herculis templum ageretur furore, inſtructus exercitu navium, Gaditani ex adverſo venerunt advecti navibus longis; commiſſoque prælio, adhuc æquo marte exiſtente pugna, ſubito in fugam verſæ ſunt regiæ naves, ſimulque improviſo igne correptæ conflagraverunt. Pauciſſimi qui ſuperfuerunt hoſtium capti indicaverunt apparuiſſe ſibi leones proris Gaditani claſſis ſuperſtantes, ac ſubito ſuas naves immiſſis radiis, quales in ſolis capite pinguntur exuſtas.' That Mithras was ſo repreſented numberleſs medals teſtify. From the known and confirmed intercourſe of this Phœnician or Carthaginian colony with Ireland, not only all difficulty as to *this* ſymbolic form ceaſes, but both the nature of it and the hiſtoric propoſition are thereby illuſtrated and the more confirmed.

" Whatever the image was I muſt refer it to this line of later theology, rather than to the Celtic Druidic theology of the more antient Iriſh; for although their ſymbolic idols were ſaid to be covered with gold and ſilver, yet they were but unhewn ſtones, and not images containing any organized form. To the colonies, or rather to the ſettlements and factories of the later people of Carthage or Gades, and not to the original Phœnician colonies, I refer theſe ſeveral things heretofore and herein after deſcribed. One circumſtance as to the ſwords ſeems to me deciſive: they are as exactly and as minutely to every apparent mark the ſame with the ſwords of ſir William Hamilton's collection, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, as if they came out of the ſame armory: the former, found in the fields of Cannæ, are ſaid to be Carthaginian; theſe, therefore, by parity of reaſon, may likewiſe be ſaid to be of the ſame people.

" It does not appear, as far as I know, that the Romans were ever in Ireland either as ſoldiers or merchants: the Carthaginians, or at leaſt the Gaditani, certainly were there.

" Mr. O'Connor, in his 'Diſſertations on the Hiſtory of Ireland,' p. 14. and p. 90. ſays, that ſoon after the arrival of the Scots from Spain, we read of Uchadan of Cuala, who rendered himſelf famous by his ſkill in the fabrication of metals; and for this he quotes Leabhar Gabhala, or the Book of Conqueſts, Part I. *& omnes veteres Mſſ. paſſim.* But I cannot feel myſelf diſpoſed on this ground to refer the fabric of theſe ſwords to this ſhop.

" In matters of this ſort, where the beſt and moſt coherent account can be only conjecture, I give the following as ſuch: that as I ſuppoſe theſe ſwords to have been articles of Carthaginian ſale, as we of this day ſell arms to the Indians and Africans; ſo, from a compariſon of the antient Druidical theology and religion of Ireland, with the corrupted theology of the Carthaginians and of their colonies, I feel perſuaded to refer the idol and the various veſſels and inſtruments of religious ceremonies, found in the ſame parts, to the ritual of this later idolatry, uſed in *theſe particular ſettlements*, but never in general uſe amongſt the people of Ireland at large. But let the things ſpeak for themſelves; the account of them, and of the finding of them, as it was ſent from Ireland, is as follows:

An account of ſome antique curioſities found in a ſmall bog near Cullen in the county of Tipperary:

" In digging away the bog, about 6 feet deep, as far as it extended, there was nothing found only trunks of different trees, all rotten except the oak and fir, which were for the moſt part ſound, and ſome horns, large enough to have a circle of about 3 feet in diameter deſcribed on each palm.

" 1731. In the ſecond cutting was found a brazen veſſel, containing two gallons and a half, which had four legs, a broad bumped bottom, growing narrow to the neck, from which it was wider towards the brim, and weighed 19 pounds.

" 1732. A poor woman, taking up a black ſlimy ſtuff, which lies very deep, to die wool, found three pieces of bright metal, of equal ſize and ſhape, in the form of heaters uſed in ſmoothing; which, weighing 7 pounds and a half, ſhe ſold as braſs. The ſame year a labourer found a piece of gold, like the fruſtum of a ſpheroid, leſs than half a ſmall egg, which weighed 3 oz. 4 dwts. and 7 grs.

" 1738. In the turf-mould were found ſeven things of a ſhining metal, about 5 inches long each, 2 inches of which formed a ſocket of three quarters of an inch in diameter, in each of which was a ſhaft of rotten wood about 9 inches long; from the ſocket each of them was two-edged, and tapered to a point; on either ſide was a beard an inch and a half long from the point, with the edge turning out, ſo as to have formed a croſs. There were alſo at the ſame time, and of the ſame metal, 13 more found, each 10 inches long, 4 inches of which formed a ſocket about 1 inch and three quarters in diameter at the entrance of the handle, from which to the blade it gradually leſſened: the handles were of quartered aſh, and each about 6 feet long, which ſeemed ſound, but on taking them up they ſoon mouldered away: the blades were broad on either ſide near the ſockets, but gradually more acute towards the point: theſe they now judge to have been arrows, thoſe ſpears; for they were ſold the ſame day to a pedlar as braſs; all of them weighed 6 pounds and a half.

" 1739.

" 1739. A boy found a circular plate of beaten gold, about 8 inches in diameter, which lapped up in the form of a triangle, incloſed three ingots of gold, which they ſay could not weigh leſs than a pound; for the boy no ſooner brought them home than his mother, a poor widow, gave them to a merchant, on whoſe land ſhe had a cabin, as braſs to make weights.

" 1742. A child found on the brink of a hole a thin plate of gold, in the form of an ellipſis, the tranſverſe diameter as if it were about 2 inches and a quarter long, and the conjugate leſs than an inch, weighing 18 dwts. 15 grs.

" 1744. A poor woman found a ſmall gold cup, almoſt in the form of a wine-glaſs, the handle of which was hollow, and about 1 inch and a half from the bottom to the cup, which was chaſed, and contained as much as a ſmall thimble; the bottom was as broad as a ſilver ſixpence and flat; the handle was as thick as a large gooſe-quill; and weighed 21 dwts. 12 grs. About the ſame time a man found a tube about 4 inches long, and as thick as the ſtem of a tobacco-pipe, which weighed 1 oz. 7 dwts. 20 grs.

" 1745. Two women found a quadrangular veſſel, of a bright yellow metal, each ſide of which was about 10 inches long at the brim, and 8 inches from the brim to the bottom outſide; 5 inches from the brim towards the bottom was entirely flat both within and without, the remaining part, convex and concave, was ſemi-globular; on either ſide was an handle in the form of thoſe on common pots. This they kept for two years (for they were ſiſters and lived together), and then gave it to a tinker for 13*d.* and mending an old pot: they ſay it could not have weighed leſs than 40 lb.

" 1747. A girl found in the turf-duſt a thin plate of gold, rolled on another, which when extended was 14 inches long, and about a quarter of an inch broad, of which a fellow ſtanding by took above half from her: what he left weighed 6 dwts. 13 grs. Soon after an apprentice-girl found 1 oz. 5 dwts. of the ſame kind, rolled after the ſame manner, in a ſod of turf, as ſhe made a fire.

" 1748. A man found a braſs weapon, 2 feet 7 inches long, which was two-edged, and tapered from the hilt to the point: theſe edges very much reſembled the fin which ſpreads out on both ſides of an eel from the navel to the top of the tail; it ſeemed to be caſt in that form and never whetted; and the reſt of the blade between both edges was not unlike the part of an eel's tail between both fins, but it was not ſo ſubſtantial. It was 1 inch three quarters broad near the hilt, from which it gradually grew narrower four inches towards the point to 1 inch one quarter, from which to the middle it increaſed to 1 inch 1-7th; from the middle it grew narrower till it terminated in an acute point. The blade was near half an inch thick from the hilt to the middle, from which it grew leſs ſubſtantial to the point. The part taken for the hilt was about 5 inches long, near an inch broad in the middle, and not ſo much near the blade or the place of the pomel, on either ſide of which it ſpread out about one quarter of an inch: it was about 1-8th of an inch thick; and in it were ſix rivets, viz. two at the end, two in the middle, and two near the blade, with two more about one quarter of an inch from the hilt near the edges; each rivet was about three quarters of an inch long, an equal part of which ſtood out on either ſide of the hilt, and on one of them hung a thin piece of gold, which weighed 12 dwts. 9 grs.

" 1749. A man found ſome gold, part of which he ſold from time to time, and which, he ſays, was of the ſame piece with part of a plate which he ſold laſt September, and which I ſaw at the ſame time. The plate from which it was broken was round, and no leſs than 10 inches in diameter; there was a gold wire inlaid round the rim; and about 3 inches towards the centre there was a gold twiſt ſewed in and out, which was broken becauſe of taking a plate about 4 inches in diameter out of the large one to which it was ſewed with the twiſt; for that which was 10 inches in diameter had a hole in the middle, wherein one of 4 inches would fit, and be concentric to the firſt. This part of the plate, with three or four broken pieces which were like the barrels of large quills cut off and ſplit open, and about the ſame length, weighed 2 oz. 2 dwts. 10 grs. I am informed he has part of it yet.

" 1750. A man found a ſmall plate of gold, in the form of an equilateral triangle, each ſide about an inch three quarters long, which he ſold without weighing to a pedlar for 2*l.* 12*s.* The ſame man's wife ſoon after found in a ſod of turf a piece of gold, which weighed 11 dwts. 16 grs. The ſame year a fool cutting turf, found three rings like ring-dials; one of which he put on the end of a walking-ſtaff, whereon it remained until his father found it was gold, and took it from him. He hid the other two, cannot recollect where; and now they cannot be found. He ſays, he alſo at the ſame time found a lump in the form of a large egg, with a chain hanging from one end of it, which he either loſt or had it ſtolen out of his pocket by one of the labourers.

" 1751. A man found ſuch another weapon as that found 1748, on the rivets of which was a plate of gold, which covered one ſide of that wherein the rivets ſtood, at the end of which was a thing like the pomel of a ſmall ſword, with three links of a chain hanging out of it: all weighed 3 oz. 3 dwts. 11 grs.

" 1752. April 10, as ſome boys who played on a hill at one ſide of the bog were going home, one of them 13 years of age, being out before the reſt, leaped over a ſmall trench, which divides the bog, before the others came up; and turning about to ſee them leap after him, ſaw a broad ſhining thing jutting out of the oppoſite bank, at which being ſomething ſurpriſed, he cried out, 'I ſee!' and on a ſudden looking towards the hill, and running as faſt as he could, continued to cry, 'I ſee two rabbits:' on which all the reſt of the boys followed him; and he led them home another way: and then he and his mother went back and found a plate of gold, 5 inches broad at one end, 4 at the other, and almoſt 6 long, which was beautifully chaſed and engraved. The goldſmith to whom it was ſold ſaid, he ſuppoſed it to be part of a crown. It weighed 1 oz. 20 dwts. 16 grs.

" 1753. April 17, there was found a piece of hollow braſs, in the form of a ſemi-circle, of about 3 inches in diameter, 2 inches of the periphery being left,

left, from each ſide of which two ſimilar ſecants, falling on the diameter, cut off from both ends ſo much as left three quarters of an inch on either ſide of the centre, where it was open, and near half an inch wide; but that which repreſents the rim was more capacious and wider than it was at the diameter. At the oppoſite extremes, near the periphery, were two holes, which went through both ſides, each of them large enough for the rivets which were in the hilts beforementioned, and on the end of which it fitted, which made ſome think it was the pomel of one of them. It contained leſs than half a noggin, and weighed leſs than an ounce.

" 1753. May 23, a man found a piece of hollow gold, in the form of the point of the ſcabbard of a ſmall ſword, which weighed 1 oz. 23 dwts. 17 grs.

" May 25, was found a weapon of the ſame form with that found in 1748; but the metal of this was more refined; and a goldſmith upon trial found there was ſome gold in it. Cloſe to the hilt, on the thick part, was engraved an oblong ſquare, about half an inch long, a quarter broad, and about 1-6th of an inch deep, wherein was inlaid a piece of pewter which juſt fitted it, with four channels cut in it, in each of which was laid a thin bit of fine copper, ſo that they reſembled four figures of 1. The blade weighed 2 lb. 5 oz.

" June 12, there was a ſmall hollow piece of braſs found, about 2 inches and a half long, of a cylindrical form, open at one end, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter; the other end reſembled the inſtrument uſed by coopers in cleaving twigs.

" June 25, was found a gold veſſel, much in the form of our chalice, except that the handle was curved; the cup was bulged and cracked, but opened to its full capacity would contain almoſt a pint. The handle and cup were chaſed and engraved, and weighed 10 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs. The bottom was broken off, and not found.

" 1753. June 30, two thin leaves of gold were found folded in each other, like children's hats, each about 3 inches in diameter. The crown of one of them was in the form of a cone and ſmooth, and contained leſs than a thimble: the crown of the other was broken off, and the leaf was broken and cracked in many different places. The people who found them being poor, John Damer, of Shrone hill, eſq. the proprietor of the land, gave them the weight in gold coin for them, viz. a guinea and a half.

" July 17, was found a piece of gold, almoſt in the form of a large ſcollop-ſhell. For the reaſon before given, the ſame Mr. Damer gave the weight as before, viz. 14 guineas and a half.

" July 21, a man found two pieces of gold, the one almoſt in the form of a man's thumb, and hollow at one end; the other was an oblong ſquare, about 3 inches long, about an inch broad, and as thick as a guinea: both weighed 3 oz. 9 dwts. 21 grs. At the ſame time he found a lump of coarſe braſs, which weighed above a pound, and ſeemed to have remained in the ladle after caſting ſomething. There was the ſame day found about 2 grains weight of gold twiſt.

" Auguſt 12, a boy found a bit of gold 2 inches long, as thick as a child's finger, that ſeemed to have been cut off of a larger piece on the edge of an anvil; for, from the ſmall end to where it was cut it increaſed in thickneſs, and weighed 1 oz. 7 grs.

" 1753. October 7, a man found ſomething in the form of a bow, about 6 inches long, which to appearance ſeems coal-black poliſhed wood; but it is very heavy, and grates like a ſtone; half of it is ſemicircular, and very ſmooth; the inſide and other quarter are each flat, and form a right-angled triangle: about an inch of its length is three quarters of an inch ſolid. On either end was a thin plate of gold, which entirely covered about half an inch of it, quite through which on either end went a ſmall ſcrew, ſo as to have bound the plate faſt to it, and faſtened a chain which hung between both ends. This little chain, which was gold, and the plates, he broke off, and ſold without weighing for 2*l.* 7*s.* The wood is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Damer.

" From the 25th of May 1753, to the 12th of September, were found 13 whole blades of the ſame make and form of that found 1748; ſome of which were above 2 feet long, ſome leſs, and three not above 14 inches. Moſt of them were hacked and notched from the ſtrokes of other weapons. Thoſe that were not ſo long were not ſo broad or ſubſtantial as the longeſt; for they decreaſed in all dimenſions as well as in length: but the hilts of the ſhorteſt were as long as thoſe of the longeſt. There were alſo found five more, ſo bent that the part called the handles (though they are not the handles, only thoſe things on which the handles were faſtened by the rivets) almoſt touched the points. There were alſo found 43 pieces of thoſe parts of the ſwords wherein the rivets ſtood; ſome more, ſome leſs in proportion than half the length of the blades; and 29 of the parts with points, after the ſame manner, ſome more, ſome leſs: but there were very few of the pieces with points and hilts which entirely fitted each other. All theſe things, of which a deſcription has been attempted, were found in different parts of the bog; but moſt of them about the centre, where they lay very deep.

" At the firſt laying this paper before the Society, I ſuggeſted a cautionary doubt reſpecting the difficulty, as it appeared to me, of reconciling the very exact deſcription of the forms, and the very preciſe account of the weights, of things which were ſaid to have been ſo ſtudiouſly ſecreted when found, and afterwards ſo careleſsly and ignorantly ſold. Since that, upon writing to the Rev. Mr. Armſtrong[d], I have received the following explanation: 'That the account which he ſent was drawn up by Mr. Naſh, of 'Cullen, a young man who went to the college at 'Dublin in the year 1754, and died ſoon after. This 'Mr. Naſh, who drew up the narrative, found many 'of the things himſelf, and was,' as Mr. Armſtrong is informed, 'very careful and exact in weighing and 'deſcribing them.' Mr. Armſtrong adds, 'That he 'had converſed with him, and that he thought him 'to be a ſenſible young man, who might be depended 'on.' Mr. Armſtrong then adds, reſpecting another point of inquiry which I troubled him with, 'As to 'the image ſaid to have been found there, I only 'heard of it in converſation with the late moſt worthy 'Mr. Damer; who told me, that his neighbour, Mr.

[d] Rector of Tipperary.

'William

'William Chadwick, who then rented the lands 'about Cullen of lord Thomond, informed him, that 'a long time before [above 60 years ago] a large 'wooden image was found in a part of the bog, and 'that little pins or pegs were ſtuck in different parts 'of it; and that Mr. Damer imagined, that the little 'gold plates found there, one of which I ſaw with 'him, were ſuſpended by theſe pegs in different parts 'of that image. Mr. Chadwick, who was not cu-'rious in ſuch things, told Mr. Damer, that he made 'a gate-poſt of it. I have made the moſt careful 'inquiry I could about it amongſt the oldeſt perſons 'in the neighbourhood, and cannot hear the leaſt 'account of it.

'I beg leave to ſend you an account which I lately 'got from one Mr. Cleary, an inhabitant of Cullen, 'of ſome things found in that bog within theſe few 'years.'

"1760. A woman making a fire of turf, found in one of the ſods which ſhe broke a thin plate of beaten gold, with five ſmall ſquare ingots, which weighed 2 oz. 4 dwts. 3 grs. and were ſold in Limerick for 4 guineas and a half.

"1762. A man found ſomething in the form of a triangle, one ſide of it about 1 inch and a quarter in length, the other about 2 inches; with ſeven ſmall ingots of gold incloſed in it, much in the form of grains uſed in weighing gold coin, but thicker in proportion than a guinea; which ſhe ſold without weighing for 6*l.* 5*s.*

"1763. In June, in digging for turf there were found at the bottom of the holes, ſeveral ſkulls of men ſurpriſingly thick and round.

"1764. A man found on the eaſt ſide of the bog an uncommon piece of gold, larger than a French crown, which weighed 1 oz. 3 grs.

"1765. A man found about a handful of gold, in ſmall bits not much thicker than a ſtraw, and about a quarter of an inch long. All weighed 2 oz. ſome grains.

"1769. June 14, a man paſſing by a ſtack of turf, ſaw a thin plate jutting out of one of the ſods, which weighed 2 oz. and a half, and 11 dwts.

"1771. A boy found in the border of the bog a piece of gold about 6 inches long, much like the pipe of a trumpet, hollow in the middle; which weighed 3 oz. 15 dwts. 21 grs.

"1773. A man found in digging the bog, a ſkull with two horns ſhaped like thoſe on Kerry ſheep, but longer. No perſon who has ſeen it can tell to what beaſt the ſkull belonged.

"Mr. Armſtrong then proceeds, 'I have had the people of that village repeatedly informed, that I would give the higheſt price for any thing found there, yet ſtill they carry them privately to Limerick.' Mr. Pownall concludes, "I muſt confeſs for my own part that the explanatory account above is ſatisfactory to almoſt every point, and the additional given by Mr. Cleary is to every degree of evidence corroborative of it, and as ſuch I now add it to what I have before written on the ſubject. Thoſe whom it does not ſtrike as matter of fact, may receive it as very curious matter of inquiry, and as ſuch not unworthy to be made known [e]."

Among the various articles made of gold which have been from time to time turned up in the bogs of this kingdom is the plate here exhibited in pl. X. which has been aſſigned to various uſes; nimbi or glories round the heads of ſaints; portions of royal diadems of kings or queens; breaſt-plates for kings. Mr. Vallancey, whoſe print is here given, determines them to be ornaments of the Hibernian Druids, repreſenting the moon in the firſt quarter, whence the name *Cead Raire*. They were carried by the Druids in their hands when they went to cut miſſeltoe as repreſented on a bas relief found at Autun in Auberi's antiquities of that place. The other kind of golden creſcent often found in the Iriſh bogs, much reſembling the former, except that they have ſmall buttons at the extremities, and the blank part is radiated with a tool or plaited like a fan into radii from the centre, was worn on the head behind the ears like a tiara [f]. Such an one is engraved in Archæologia, II. pl. II. p. 36. Another, of which a drawing was ſent to the Society of Antiquaries 1747, was found 4 feet under the ſurface, in making a ditch near Reyhole in the weſt part of Clare. A third, found by the ſervants of Thomas Foreſyth, eſq. cutting turf in a bog in the county of Tyrone, and now in his poſſeſſion, is engraved at the end of Dr. Campbell's "Philoſophical Survey of the South of Ireland." The Doctor conjectures it to have been a ſort of gorget, worn either by a prieſt or judge. It was of ſo elaſtic a temper, that though the horns approached ſo near each other, it would open ſo as to receive a neck of moderate thickneſs. A fourth was dug up from a bog in the barony of Caſtlereagh, now in the poſſeſſion of the Downſhire family, it being found on their eſtate. It is very thin, the gold remarkably fine, without any other ornament than a narrow waving line cut along the edge, part of which was broken off in taking up. The colour of the metal is uncommonly fine, and the workmanſhip neat [g]. A ſimilar plate ſeems to have been found in Cornwall near the circus in Penwith hundred, weight 2 oz. 4 dwts. 6 gr. enriched with a narrow border, and finiſhed within 1 inch and an half of the extremity with lace-work faintly executed [h].

Theſe are not to be confounded with the *Jodham Morain* or breaſt-plate of judgement worn on the breaſt of the judge, and which if he gave a wrong judgement would cloſe round his neck and almoſt ſtrangle him; but if he gave a juſt ſentence would expand itſelf and hang looſe on his ſhoulders. It was applied for the ſame purpoſe to the neck of witneſſes. Such is the account of the *wonderful* collar given by the father of Iriſh Hiſtory [i]. This was found 12 feet deep in a turf bog in the county of Limerick, on the eſtate of Mr. Bury. It is made of thin plated gold, and chaſed in a very neat and workman-like manner. The breaſt-plate is ſingle, but the hemiſpherical ornaments at top are lined throughout with another thin plate of pure gold: theſe are leſs expoſed to injury when on the breaſt Pl. XI.

[e] Mr. Hamilton ſays, within the limits of his own knowledge, golden ornaments have been found in the bogs to the amount of 1000*l.* in value. (Antrim, p. 41.)

[f] Collect. Hib. IV. p. 68—71.

[g] Dubourdieu's Survey of Down, App. p. 301.

[h] A. S. Minutes, Letter from Mr. Price to Dr. Heath of Harrow, 1783.

[i] Phil. Survey of Irel. p. 474, 475.

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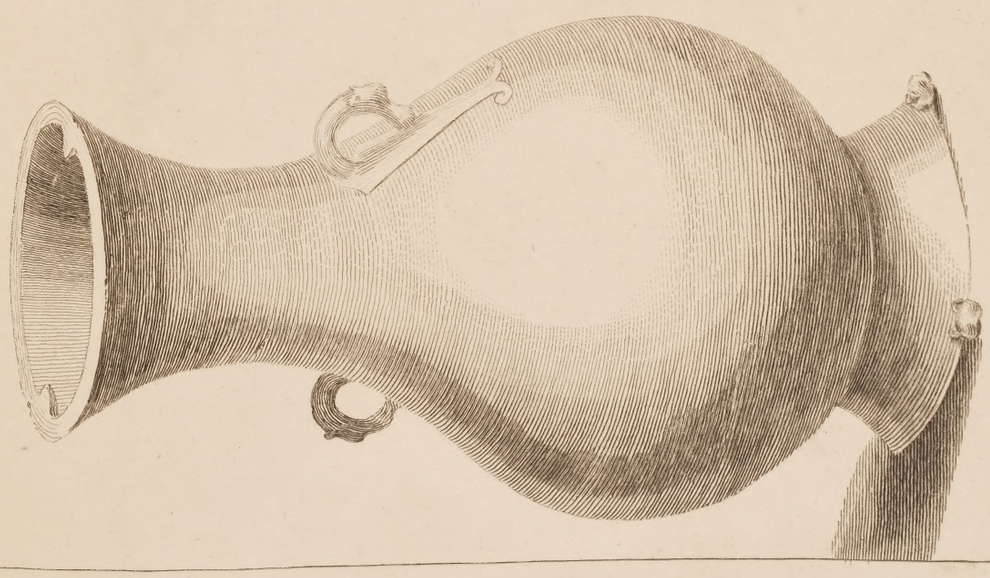
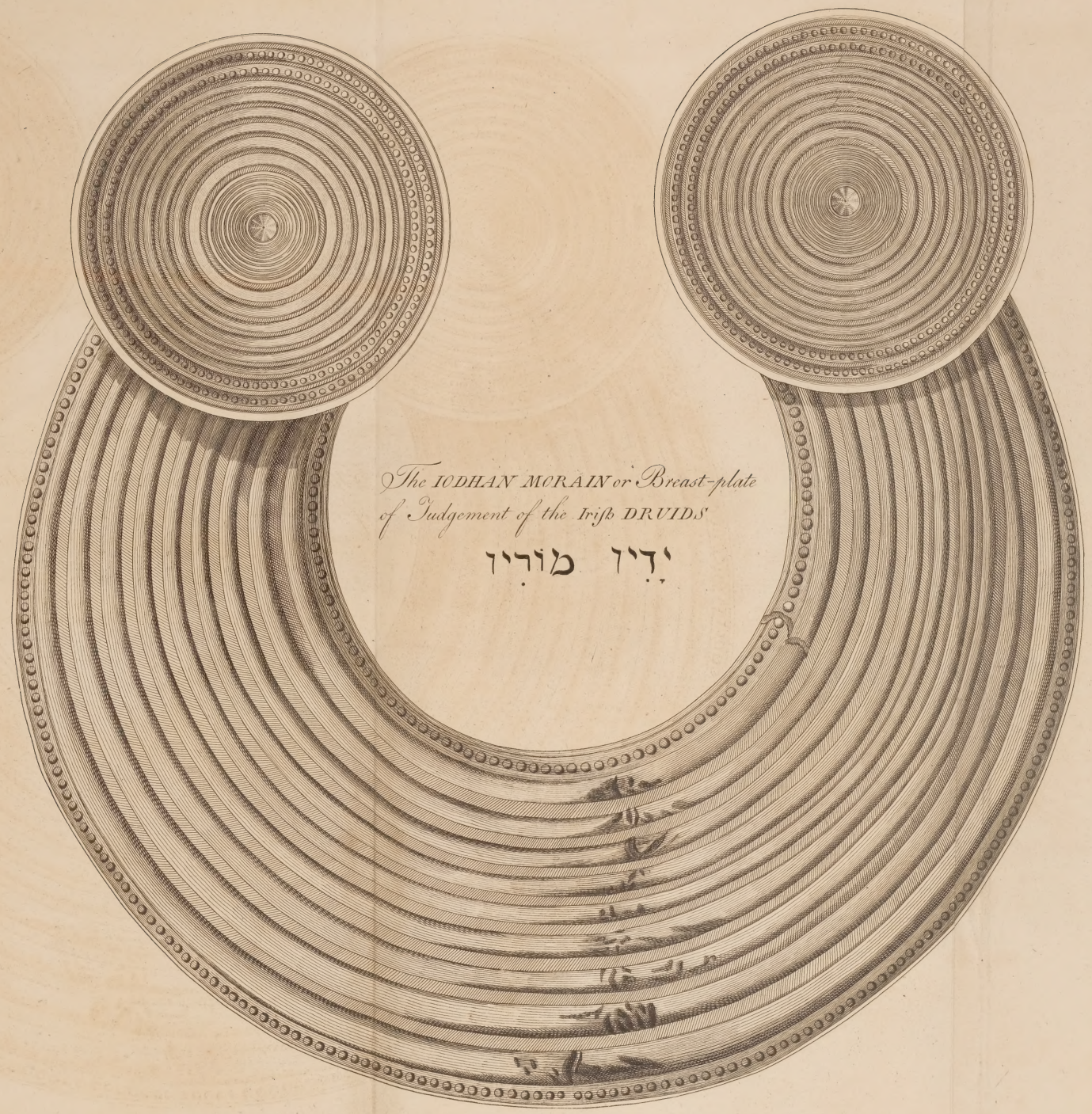
Fig. 1.



4 p.232.



The IODHAN MORAIN *or Breast-plate*
of Judgement of the Iriſh DRUIDS

יְדִיז מוֹרִיז

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Inches.
10
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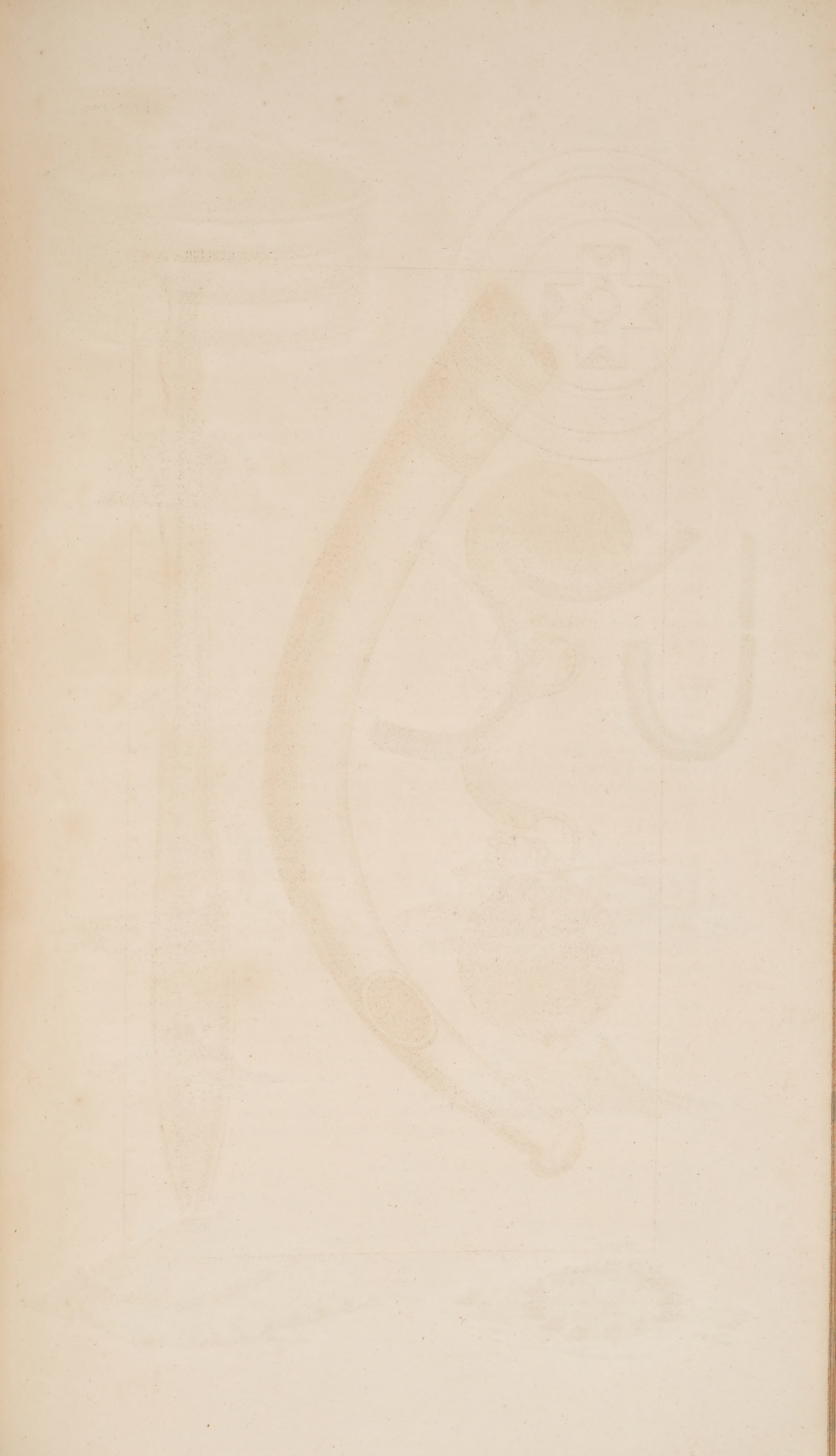

Fig. 1.

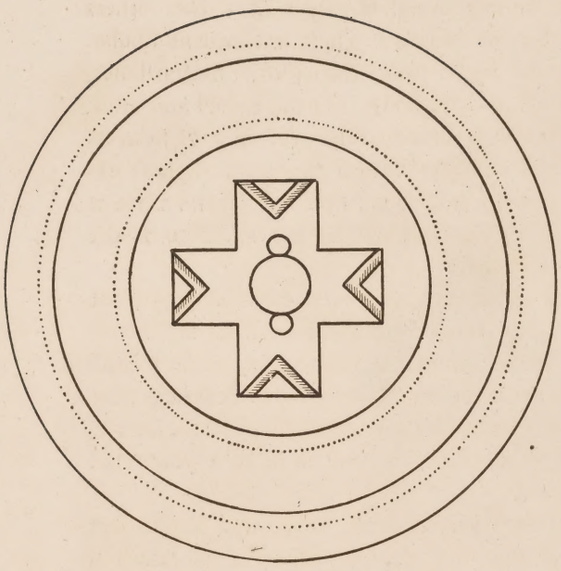

Fig. 2. p. 231.

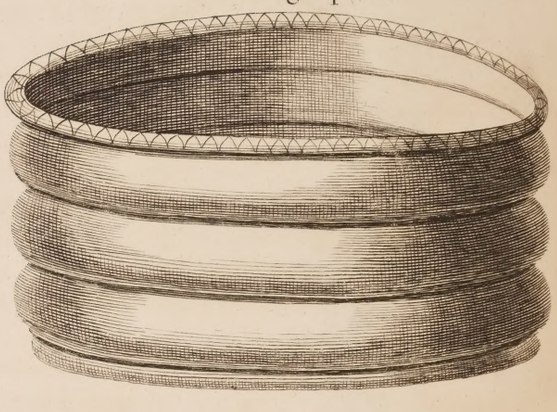

Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

p. 231.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9

Fig. 8

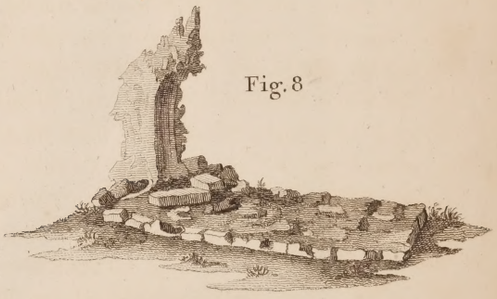

Fig. 10.

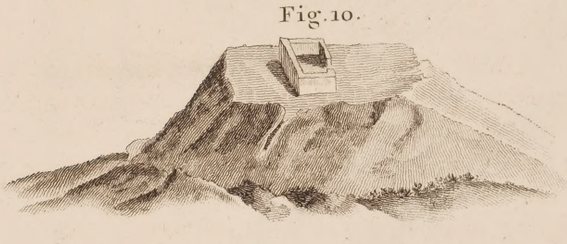

Fig. 11.

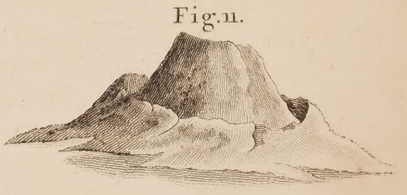

Fig. 13.

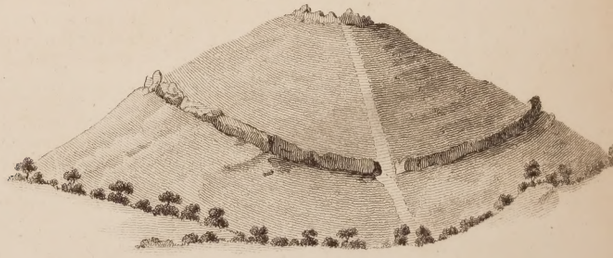

Fig. 12.

than the lower part. There muſt have been a particular reaſon for lining theſe circular concave pieces. About the centre of each is a ſmall hole in the lining to receive the ring of a chain that ſuſpended it round the neck, and in the centres in front are two pillars of ſolid gold. The chain was found and ſecreted by the peaſant. In cutting the turf the ſlane or ſpade ſtruck the middle of the ornament, and bruiſed it as here repreſented; every other part is perfect. The whole weighs 22 grains. Another was found ſome years ago in the county of Longford, and ſold for 26 guineas [i].

Pl. XIV. f. 2. Biſhop Pococke ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a bracelet or armilla of fine gold, of an oval form, compoſed of three hoops ſoldered together with a narrow rim or border, ſomewhat ornamented at both openings. One of the ſides, ſuppoſed to be that uſually worn next the body, is bruiſed and indented in ſeveral places, as if it had ſuffered from a ſkean worn on the breaſt or from the pommel of a ſword. It is about 1 inch three-quarters high; its longeſt diameter within is 3 inches and an half, its ſhorteſt 2 inches three-quarters, and the ſwell or bulge of the hoop a quarter of an inch. It weighed 3 ½ oz. 12 gr. [k]

He ſhewed 1755 a drawing of a gold bracelet, found about 30 years before in Waterford county near *Whitfiella*, the ſeat of William Criſtmas, eſq. under a heap of ſtones near *Leiſnekil* church. On the top of this heap, which was removed to be employed in building, was a ſtone ſet upright, and under it a cavity, in which was found the bracelet. It was very thin, 2 inches long, 3 inches diameter, and ſomewhat leſs in the middle than at the ends, and near it ſtood a ſmall urn about 6 inches high and 4 broad at the mouth, containing ſome bones and aſhes [l].

Pl. XII. The inſtruments exhibited pl. XII. are by biſhop Pococke ſuppoſed fibulæ. Mr. Simon and Mr. Vallancey conceived them to be pateræ uſed by the Iriſh Druids. Hitherto nothing like theſe inſtruments has been repreſented or deſcribed in any book of antiquities. Many of them have been found from time to time in different parts of Ireland. They are of the fineſt gold without alloy, and have been found in grounds that were formerly bogs, and which before the rain and waters had ſubſided were probably vallies. The centre pieces or handles are ſolid and the ends terminate in cups. Fig. 1. weighs 3 oz. 18 dwts. and is in Dublin college muſeum. Fig. 2. weighed 10 oz. and was ſold to a goldſmith, who had melted down ſeveral of this form: one weighed 16 oz. He found ſome, the handles of which were of ſilver chaſed with plated gold; one with a wreathed bow [m] weighed 15 oz. Fig. 3. and 4. are alſo of gold, but differ from the firſt in having the circular ends flat, and the handles or bows ornamented. One of theſe in Archæol. II. pl. II. f. 2. found in Galway, weighed only 1 oz. 4 dwts. others from Lowth or Meath. Theſe are evident fibulæ. The circular heads paſſed through the button-holes, and lay flat on the body, and the chaſed and ornamented part was turned to the eye. Fig. 7. from its make could not have been a fibula. It weighs exactly 2 guineas, was found in a bog on the eſtate of James Cuffe, eſq. and was in the poſſeſſion of the late judge Hellen [n].

Fig. 5. is an urn of baked earth of very rude workmanſhip, found near *Baalnamolt* on the mountains between Clonmell and Capoquin, under a ſmall tumulus, with the mouth downwards covering ſome black earth ſtained by the burnt aſhes of the corpſe, and part of the jaw-bone and ſkull of a youth not burnt.

Fig. 6. is a vaſe of braſs, found in a bog 12 feet deep near the ruins of Grey abbey in the Ardes in the county of Downe [o].

Pl. XIII. fig. 1. is a muſical inſtrument of the antient Iriſh; the circular plates are of braſs, and the braſs wire or worm part round the ſhanks jingled when the plates were ſtruck with the fingers. Six of theſe were found 1781 in digging up part of Slane, the ſeat of the right hon. William Conyngham. They are the Etruſcan *Crotalæ* [p].

Fig. 2. in the ſame plate repreſents a brazen trumpet of the antient Iriſh, many of which are found in the bogs and in the cairns and raths. The antient Iriſh had various kinds of trumpets [q]. The *ſtuic* or *ſtoc* here repreſented was a brazen tube with a mouth-hole on one ſide ſo large that no muſical note could be produced from it. This inſtrument was uſed as a ſpeaking trumpet on the tops of the round towers, to aſſemble congregations or proclaim new moons, quarters, and other feſtivals [r]. It is formed like a cow's horn, and in the concave part is an opening from end to end. Dr. Molyneux [s] has given the figure of one having two rings near the ſmall end to ſuſpend it by. The earl of Drogheda has one with four ſmall braſs pins or ſpikes within the mouth or greateſt end, ſeemingly to hold faſt a ſecond joint that probably terminated in the form of our modern ſpeaking trumpets. Being found near the round towers, their uſe, one may fairly conclude, was to call the people together either for religion or war.

Fig. 3, 4, 5. pl. XIV. are three more ſuch trumpets found with ten or twelve more in a bog between Cork and Mallow, and reſemble the earl of Drogheda's [t]. Fig. 5. conſiſts of one centre piece of fine braſs cloſed at the end, near which it has a large oval hole for ſounding as the modern German flute: the two rings were probably deſigned to receive a ſtring, by which it was to be carried or ſupported.

[i] Collect. Hib. vol. IV. 3, 4.
[k] Archæol. II. 39. See fig. 1. pl. IX. where are different fibulæ of gold.
[l] Ant. Soc. Min.
[m] Archæol. II. pl. II. f. 1.
[n] Collect. Hib. IV. 41, 42. Archæol. II. 40, 41. Two of the like ſort of inſtruments of pure gold were found in ploughing near Ripon in Yorkſhire 1780; one weighed 9 oz. 10 dwts. the other 2 oz. 13 dwts. Letter from Dr. W. White of York to Mr. Bartlet, dated June 24, 1780.
[o] Col. Hib. IV. 42.
[p] Ib. 44.
[q] Walker's Hiſt. of the Iriſh Bards, p. 83, 84. where ſee the ſacred horn, *cearn* or *corn*, the hunting horn, the horn of battle and the drinking horn.
[r] Collect. Hib. XV. 47.
[s] Nat. Hiſt. of Ireland.
[t] Vet. Mon. A. S. II. pl. XX. Mr. Rawle, a curious gentleman of London, poſſeſſes a trumpet found near Battle in Suſſex, very much reſembling the two firſt, but with two joints and a perfect mouth-piece. Appendix to Walker on the Bards, p. 109—111. It is engraved by Mr. Groſe in his Treatiſe on antient Armour, pl. XIII. and called a Roman lituus or military trumpet for horſe. Such an one is engraved in Montfaucon's Antiquities. Being found near Battle it may have belonged to the Norman conquerors.

More of the firſt ſort were found ſome years ago near Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, and are ſuppoſed to be now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Pl. XV. f. 1. is the bitt and headſtall of a bridle, both of braſs, found in the county of Roſcommon and now in Trinity college muſeum; the curb and chains were of gold, but ſecreted by the peaſant who found it. On the top of the headſtall is erected an elegant pillar of braſs, to which a plume of feathers was faſtened.

Fig. 2. is a braſs ſpur, neatly wrought, in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Archdall.

Fig. 3. a very large iron ſpur, in the College muſeum.

Fig. 4. a braſs ſpur, preſerved there, of ſingular ſhape, which muſt have been worn low on the heel, in the poſition here repreſented, the circular part being chamfered off within for that purpoſe.

Pl. XVI. and XVII. repreſent ſeveral tools of braſs, found in the bogs, called by the antient Iriſh *Tuagh ſnaighte* or chip-axes, multitudes of which are daily dug up in Ireland. Some were uſed with handles, part of the wood adhering ſtill to the bottom of the ſockets, and theſe had loops for the convenience of taking them off readily to be ground. Theſe are all drawn of the ſize of the originals. Fig. 1. has a ſquare ſocket, and reſembles fig. 2. found with many more together in Normandy. See ſuch Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 9, 10, 11, 15.

Fig. 3, 4, 6. anſwer to fig. 4 and 11. Archæol. ib. and pl. IX. 11, 12.

Fig. 5 and 8. are gouges or ſemicircular chiſſels; the ſmall one has no loop, nor has the ſmall flat chiſſel fig. 7. The two former anſwer to Archæol. V. pl. VIII. 17. and the laſt to 23. See alſo one like it in bronze from Peru in Caylus, I. LXI. 2. Such caſes or molds as are deſcribed Archæol. V. pl. VII. are of braſs mixed with a greater quantity of iron, or tempered much harder than the inſtruments found in the Iriſh bogs. Half of one much burnt by conſtant caſting of the hot metal is repreſented pl. XVII. f. 10. where fig. 3 and 9 correſpond with Archæol. pl. IX. 1 and 7, and VIII. 5, as do 5 with VIII. 14. and 7, 8, with X. 8, 9. IX. 4. 10. Fig. 11. is a chiſſel of that ſpecies of ſtone called *touch* ſtone, uſed by goldſmiths. Fig. 4. is a ſmall ſecuris or Iriſh *ſcarr* to cut herbs, miſletoe, &c. having a double edge very ſharp. The figure unmarked ſeems a modern cooper's adze of braſs.

Pl. XVIII. exhibits implements of war.

Fig. 1. is a ſtone ſpear head of the original ſize.

Fig. 2. an arrow head of the ſame material and ſize. Theſe are found of the ſize of one-third of this. The peaſants call them *Elf arrows*, and frequently ſet them in ſilver like this figure, and wear them about the neck as an amulet againſt being *elf ſhot*.

Fig. 3, 4. are braſs daggers: the handle of 3 is broken; 4 is caſt in one piece, the rivets being ornamental, or to ſtop againſt the top of the ſcabbard.

Fig. 5. is the braſs head of a hunting ſpear.

Fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. braſs heads of military ſpears.

Fig. 11. a braſs head of a battle-ax[x].

Fig. 4. pl. X. is a beautiful braſs vaſe, dug up in the barony of *Inis Owen*, c. Donegal, 1769, in deepening a ditch along the highway 300 feet from *Fahan* church. It is open at both ends, lay 2 feet under the ſurface, and near it a ſtratum of human bones 18 feet long, 8 inches thick, and opened only to the width of 5 feet[y].

Pl. XIX. fig. 1. is an amulet of braſs, commonly worn on the arm.

Fig. 2. is the Druids ring of braſs and hollow, found in the bogs, of various dimenſions.

Fig. 3, 4, 5. are chain rings of braſs and hollow, united by a ſlender plate of braſs, found in the bogs in great plenty. They conſiſt generally of one large and two ſmall rings. Fig. 4. repreſents one that probably had four ſmall rings annexed to it.

Fig. 6. is a triangular taliſman; one of the ſtar-like ornaments loſt.

Fig. 7. are thin plates of gold, joined together by a ſemicircular piece, hung round the neck at the breaſt. Dr. Pococke ſuppoſed it a fibula[z].

Fig. 8. are rings for other purpoſes.

Fig. 9, 10. a piece of *Chineſe* copper money called *Caſh*, which they ſtring on a leathern thong as counters. Mr. Vallancey gravely reads it in *old Syriac* characters, and the reverſe aſtronomical characters, and calls it a *Taliſman*[a].

Pl. XX. repreſents the harp of Brian Boiromh, king of all Ireland, ſlain in battle with the Danes A. D. 1014 at Clontarf. His ſon Donagh having murdered his brother Teige A. D. 1023, and being depoſed by his nephew retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father, which he preſented to the Pope in order to obtain abſolution. Adrian IV. ſurnamed Breakſpear, alleged this circumſtance as one of the principal titles he claimed to this kingdom in his bull transferring it to Henry II. Theſe regalia were kept in the Vatican till the Pope ſent the harp to Henry VIII. with the title of Defender of the Faith, but kept the crown which was of maſſive gold. Henry gave the harp to the firſt earl of Clanricard; in whoſe family it remained till the beginning of the laſt century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of Mac Mahon of Clenagh in the county of Clare; after whoſe death it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of commiſſioner Mac Namara of Limerick. In 1782 it was preſented to the right hon. William Conyngham, who depoſited it in Trinity college library. It is 32 inches high, and of extraordinarily good workmanſhip; the ſounding-board is of oak, the arms of red ſally, the extremity of the uppermoſt arm in part is capt with ſilver, extremely well wrought, and chiſſeled: it contains a large cryſtal ſet in ſilver, and under it was another ſtone, now loſt; the buttons or ornamental knobs at the ſides of this arm are of ſilver. On the front arm at *a* are the arms chaſed in ſilver of the O'Brien family, the bloody hand ſupported by lions: theſe are repreſented as large as the original in the corner of the plate at *a*. On the ſides of the front arm within two circles are two Iriſh wolf dogs cut in the wood. The holes of the ſounding-board where the ſtrings entered are neatly orna-

[x] Coll. Hib. IV. 60—62.
[a] Coll. Hib. IV. 32—34.
[y] Ib. 71, 72.
[z] Archæol. II. 39. Pl. I. fig. 6.

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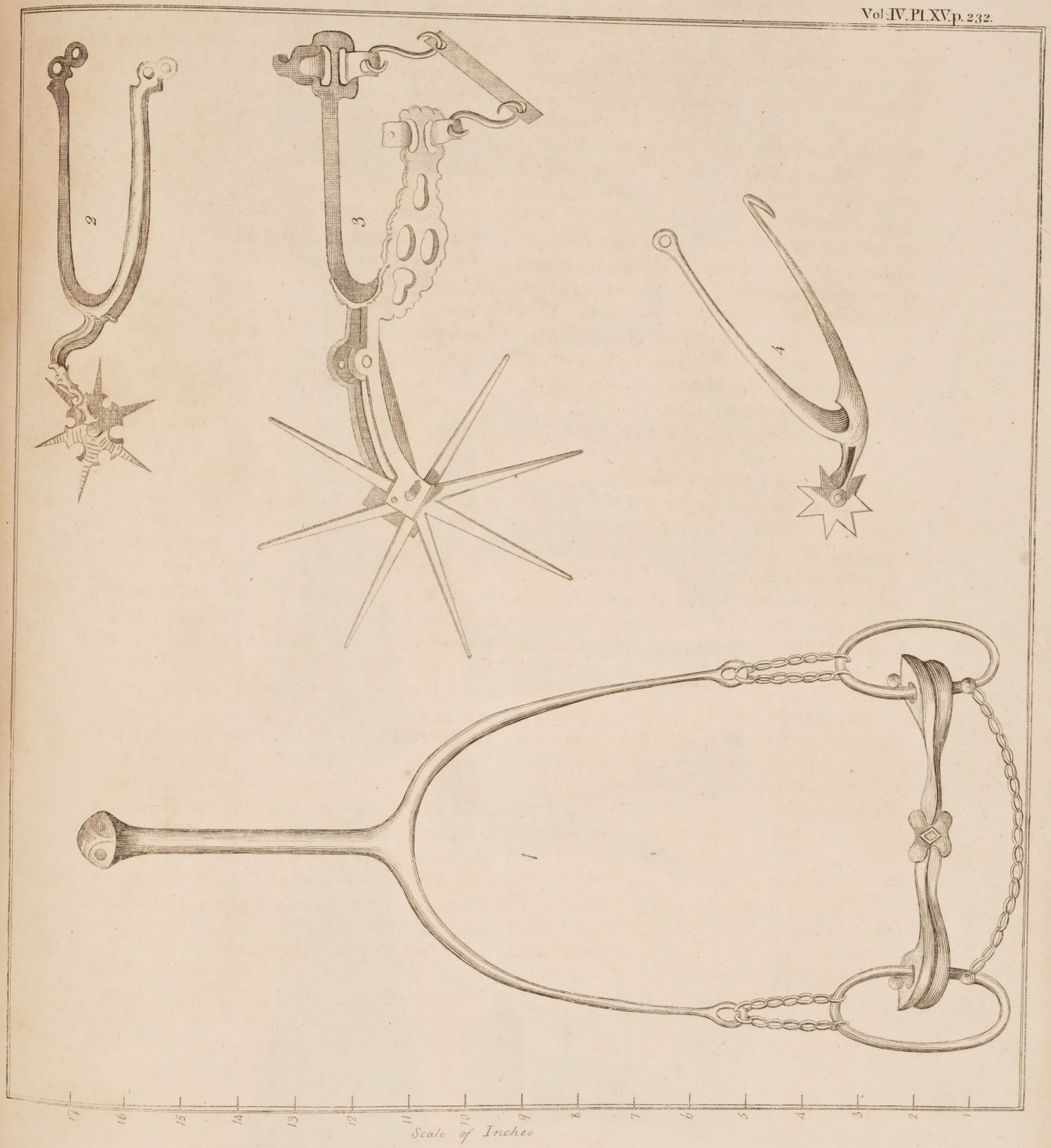
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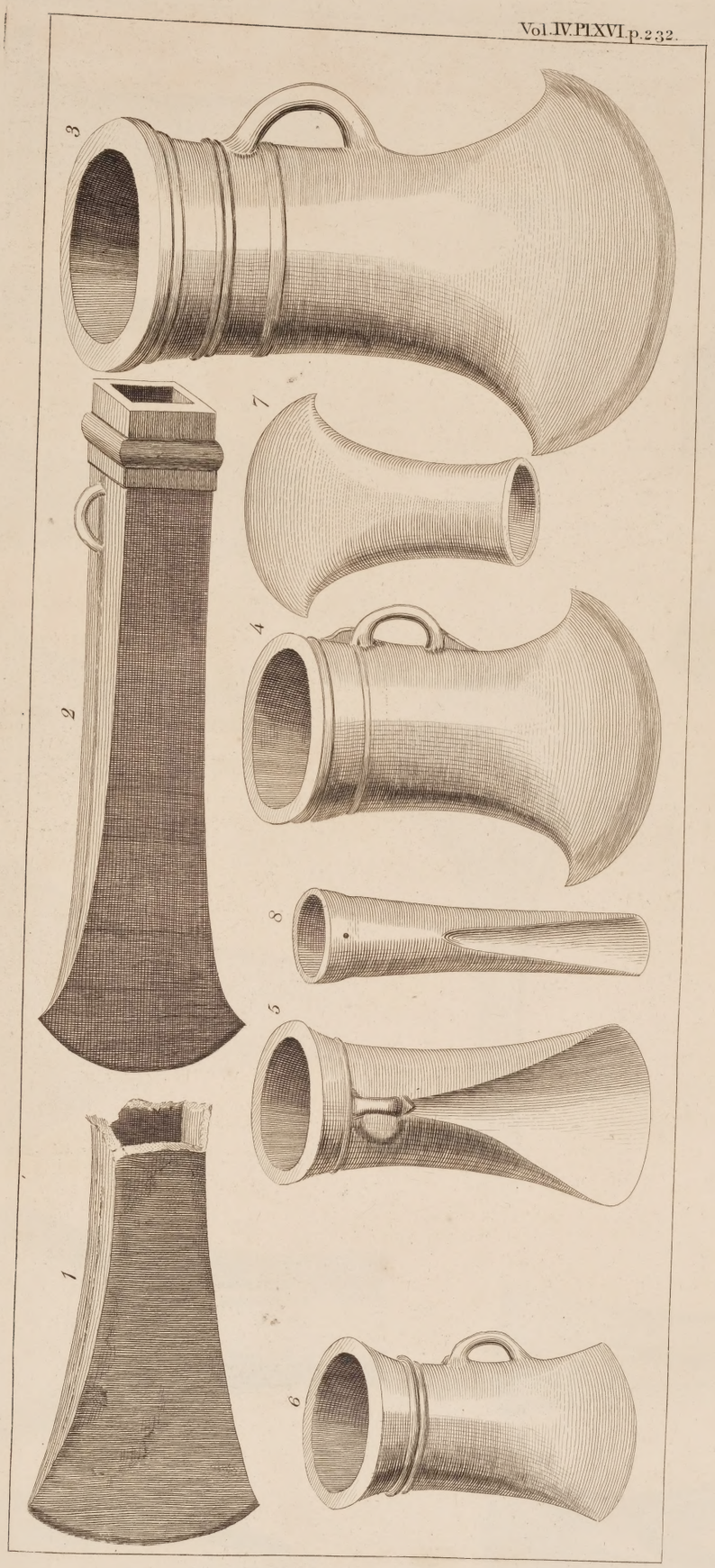
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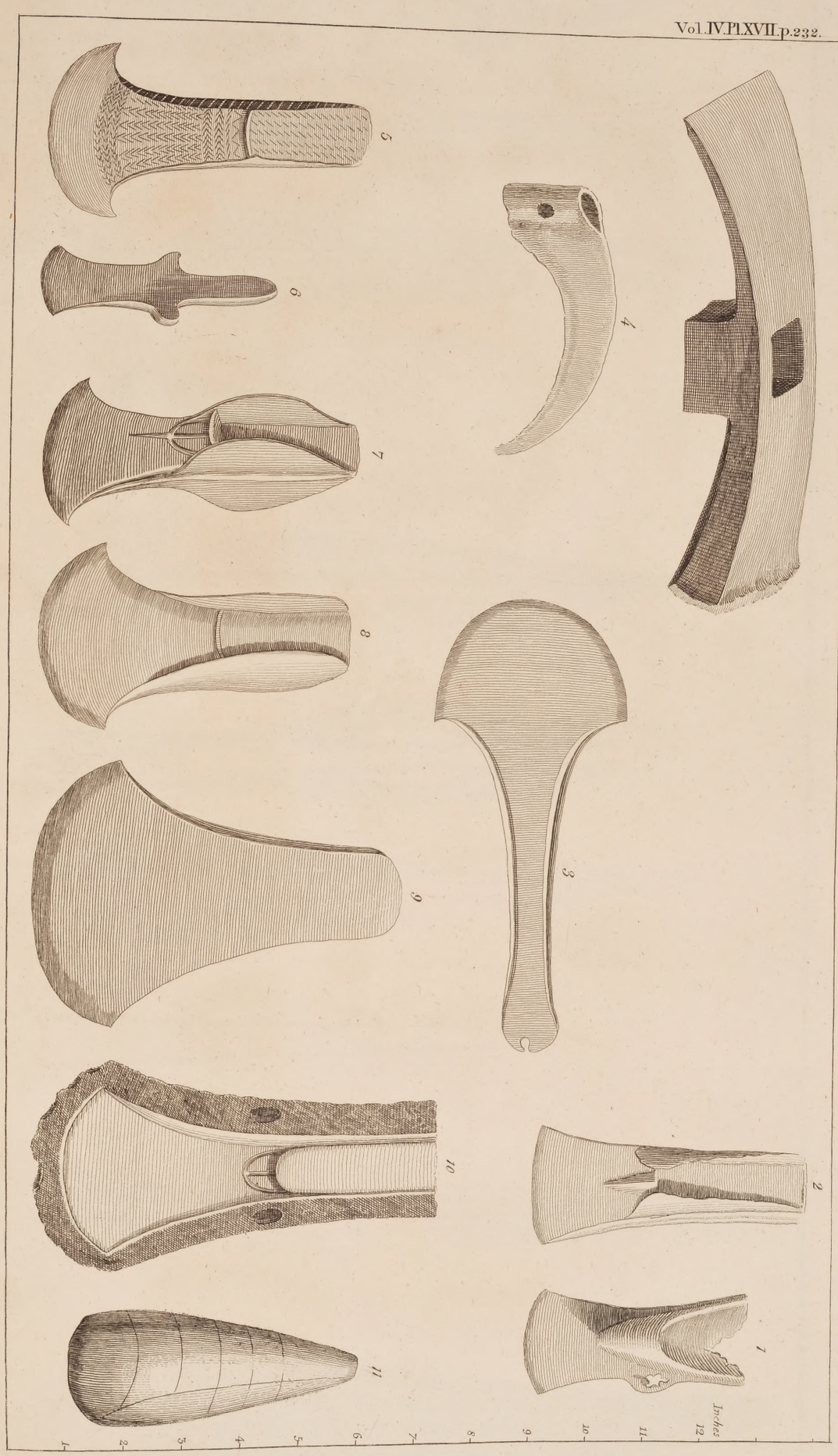
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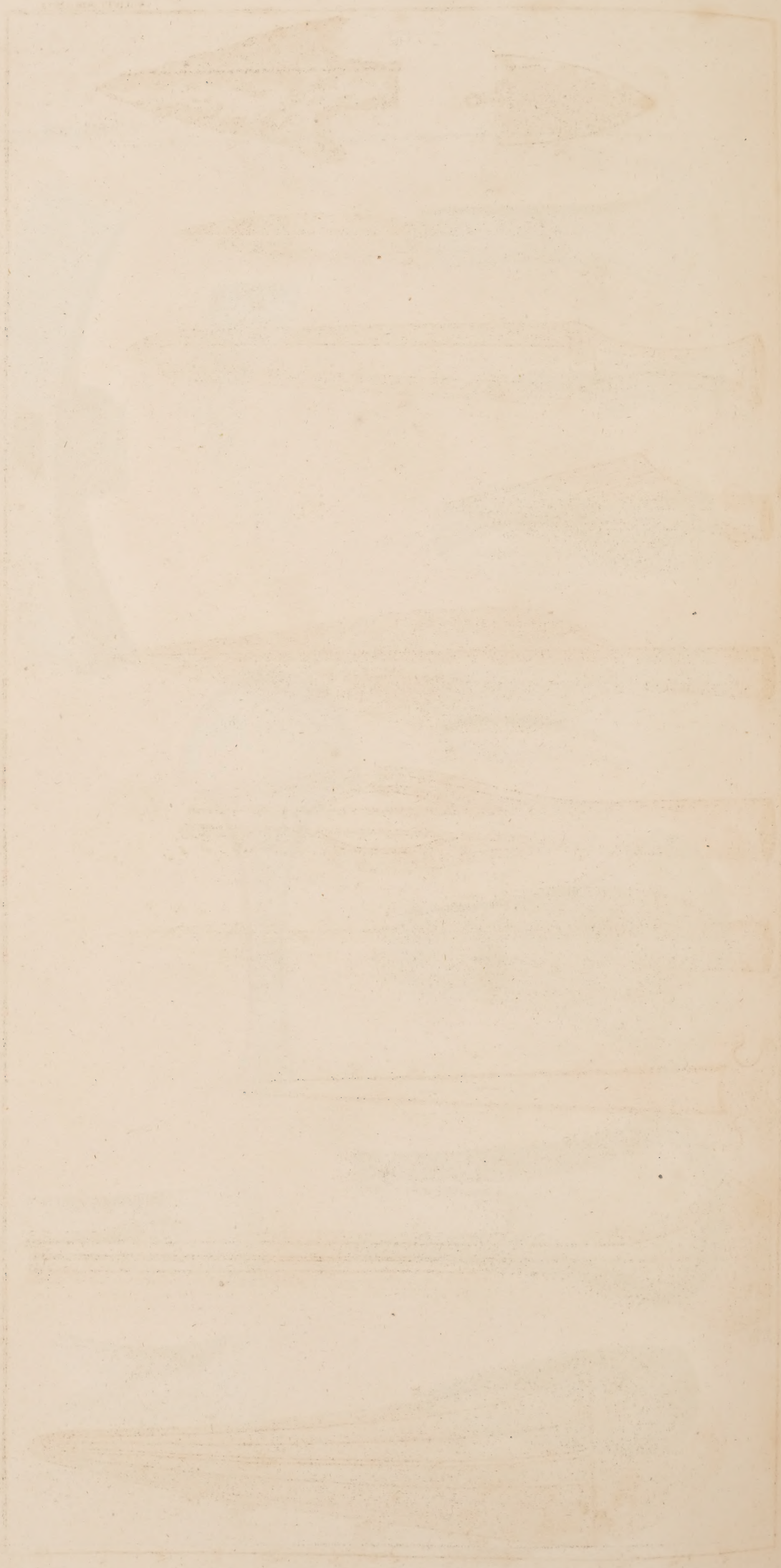

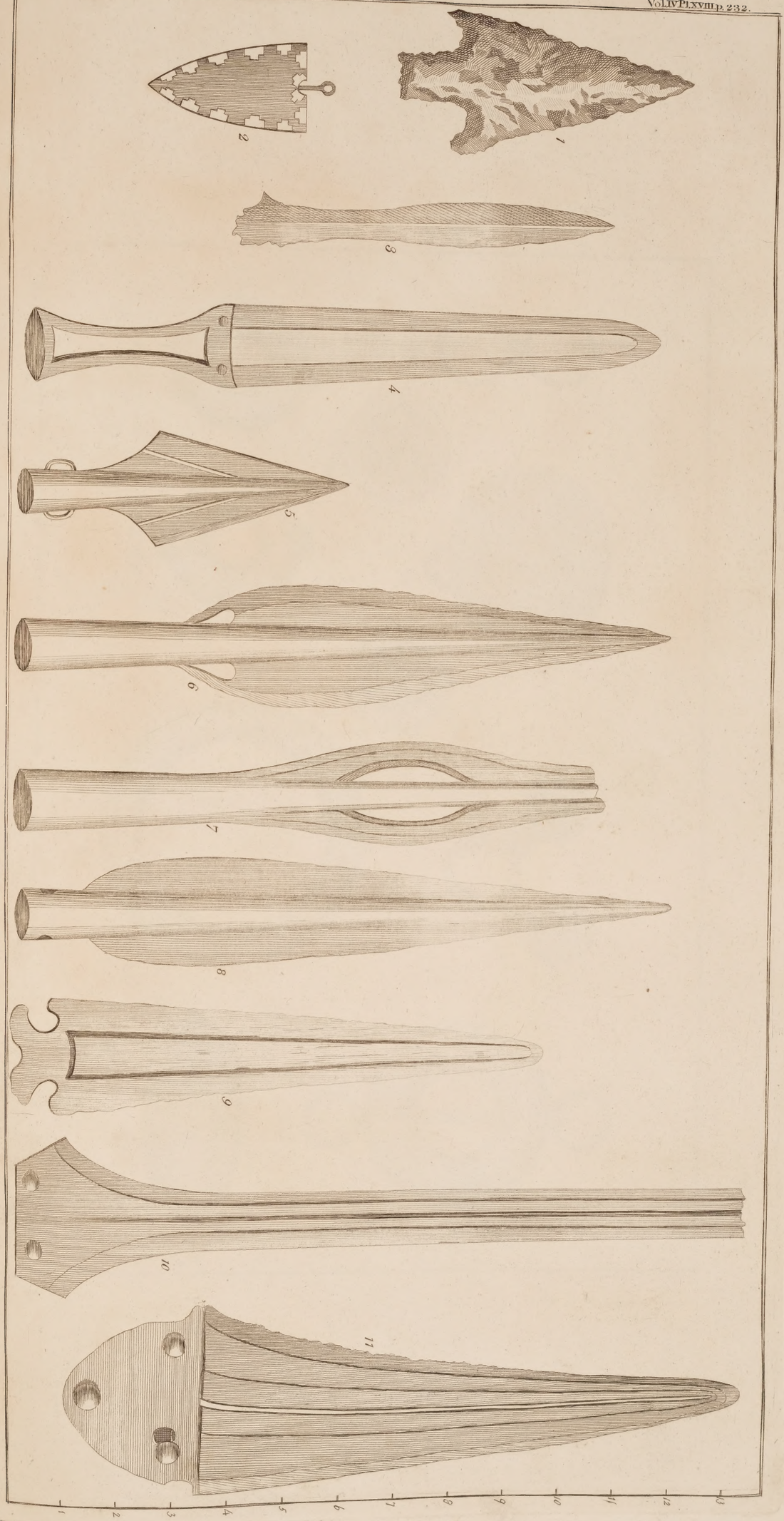
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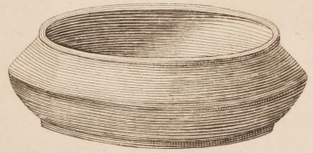
Fig. 1.



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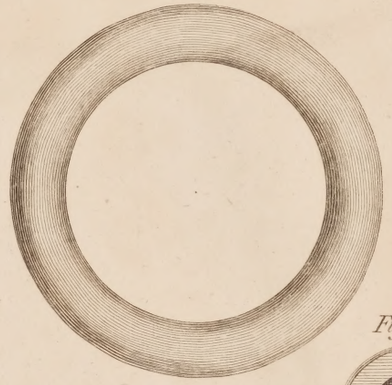

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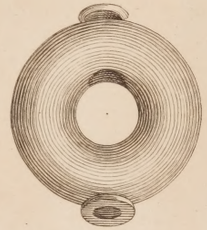

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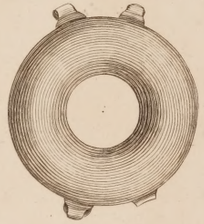


Fig. 5.

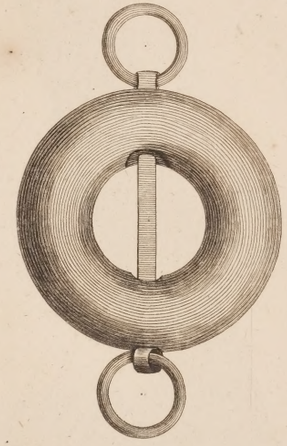


Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 6.

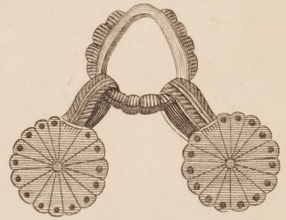
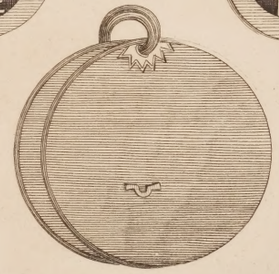


Fig. 7.



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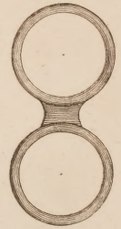

The Harp of Brien Boromh and the Irish Crown

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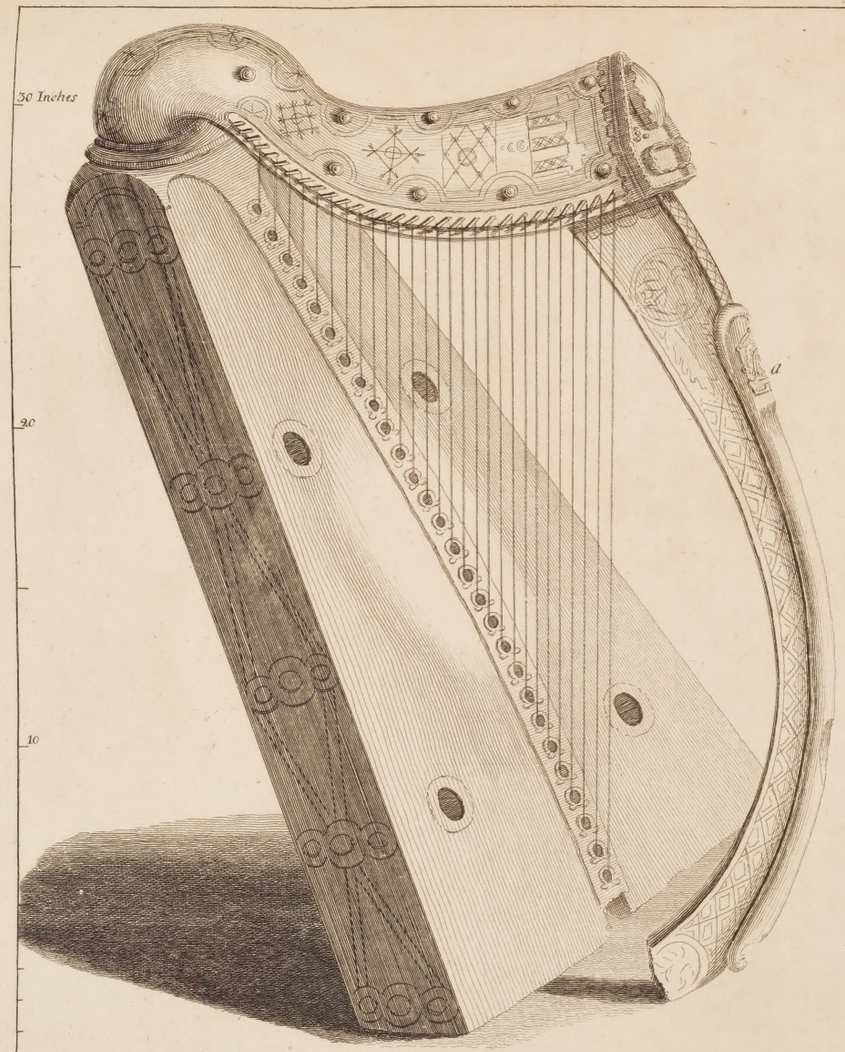
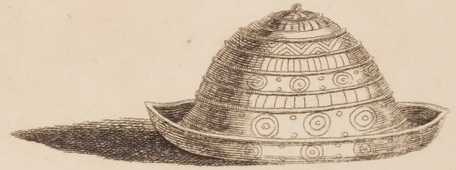




mented with escutcheons of brass carved and gilt; the larger sounding-holes have been ornamented probably with silver, as they have been the object of theft. This harp has 28 keys and as many string-holes, consequently there were as many strings. The foot-piece or rest is broken off, and the parts round which it was joined are very rotten: the whole bears evidence of an expert artist [b].

The crown or cap represented in the same plate is copied from that engraved in the frontispiece to the translation of Keating's History of Ireland, found 1692 in the county of Tipperary, at a place called *Barn an eli*, 10 feet under ground. Its weight about 5 oz. The border and head are raised in chased work, and it has been supposed to have been worn by the kings of Ireland before Christianity, as it has no cross, or by some provincial king under Brian Boiromh. It was preserved by Joseph Comerford, esq. a curious gentleman, descended from a younger brother of Comerford in the county of Stafford, who attended king John in his expedition into Ireland. A similar crown was found on the estate of Mr. Stafford; the balls of it were not chased, but raised almost globular like those on our viscounts' coronets [c].

The sceptre of Brian Boiromh was found near Clontarf by Thomas Cornwall, as he was digging in his garden, a few years after the battle of the Boyne. It remained in his possession till his death, and afterwards in that of his son John. About the year 1769 the late rev. Dean Richardson of Belturbet in the county of Cavan, construed some characters on it, signifying that it belonged to Brian Boiromh, monarch of Ireland, &c. [d]

The following account is given by Mr. Doubourdieu, in his Survey of the County of Down, published by order of the Dublin Society 1802.

"To the bishop of Dromore I owe, among many other favours, the following information, respecting a curious golden relique of the antient monastic establishment of this country, found in the parish of Ahaderig, near Lougbrickland, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, within the manor of Dromore. This piece of gold appears to have been part of the branch of a golden candlestick, being three very thick gold wires or plates twisted into a triple cord, so strong as to be able to support the nozzle of a sconce for a candle, with a solid gold cone at the end to go into the socket, &c. but the part now found is imperfect, and another and perhaps larger piece has been left behind, or has been carried off before. Mr. Nelson, who first bought the gold, told Mr. Brush, his lordship's agent, that a great deal of treasure has from time to time been found there, as gold cups, dishes, &c. probably chalices and patens, and other monastic or church furniture, of which this piece of a sconce or chandelier was apparently a part. The same person bought some years before from thence a great quantity of antient gold, which he afterwards sold in Dublin. This piece was found by a woman as she was passing through the townland of Drumsallagh, in some rubbish thrown up for the purpose of making room for an addition to a cabin. On her return home she gave it to her husband, who sold it to a watchmaker in Banbridge for six guineas, of whom the bishop of Dromore purchased it at double that sum."

During the dreary interval of 1000 years, from the 8th to the 19th century, it is in vain to look for the laboured arts of peace in a kingdom where war was the only trade, while Ireland was harassed by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries, and by a bloody struggle with the English under Henry II. for two centuries more. The discovery of antient workings in the collieries of Bally castle in the county of Antrim, tends strongly to shew that there was an age when Ireland enjoyed a considerable share of cultivation. The round towers, of which there are still 50 remaining, are sufficient to shew that she had public monuments before the arrival of the English originally in her kingdom, and not inelegant in their structure. Giraldus Cambrensis calls them "turres ecclesiasticæ, quæ *more patrio arctæ* sunt & *altæ*, necnon & *rotundæ*." The remains of antient religious buildings, which may be seen in the valley of Glendalough, at Clonmacnois, and many other parts of the island, exhibit a species of architecture by no means deformed, and yet differing exceedingly both from the Grecian orders and from the Gothic style of building adopted in Britain. The few scattered remains of the Brehon laws, enumerating the several sorts of trees which they protect by severe penalties, not excepting shrubs and underwood, prove, that there was a time when this kingdom was not over-run with forests and bogs, but fuel was scarce, and defended as private property. Though turf has been the common fuel for several years past, there are circumstances which lead to suppose, that it has been generated within the last thousand years, while tillage and agriculture gave place to war and plunder. The best land, if neglected, may, by various accidents, be soon reduced to a state of rank bog. It is next to demonstration, that many of the places where turf is now cut, have been once arable land, vestiges of which are discoverable at great depths, and wooden palings traced many feet under the surface: marks of the plough appear on several mountains in the north of Ireland. The numerous instruments of peace and war, the many curious and costly ornaments of dress every day dug out of the fields, afford abundant proofs that the arts once flourished in Ireland, and that the precious metals were not unknown there: of the latter many are exquisitely wrought, many of such intrinsic value as to prove, that gold and silver ore abounded in Ireland in prodigious quantity; that there was a time when the Irish had more than the bare necessaries of life, and when poverty did not compel them to pay their taxes in cattle. The greater part of these are originals in their kind, unlike any thing known at present, and of such decided antiquity, that even their uses and purposes can rarely be inferred from any analogy derived from things in use at this day, tending in the clearest manner to demon-

[b] Coll. Hib. IV. 83—100. See Archæol. VII. 169.
[a] "These anecdotes respecting this harp are so plausible, that one can hardly prevail on one's self to question their authenticity. But, it should be remembered, that they are originally furnished by tradition, who is not apt to adhere strictly to truth. This, however, is said with all due deference to the communicator of these anecdotes." Walker, ubi sup. p. 164.
[c] Coll. Hib. IV. 37—39. [d] Mr. Foley, Ant. Soc. June 24, 1787.

strate,

ſtrate, that the antient arts and faſhions of this iſland have not been borrowed from Britain at any time ſince the Norman conqueſt.

Bede, who lived 1100 years ago, ſpeaks of Ireland as a rich and happy kingdom, undiſturbed by war [e], reſorted to by the nobility and others of England for education [f], which they received, together with maintenance, books, and maſters, gratis. Archbiſhop Uſher, in his curious treatiſe on the religion of the antient Iriſh, has proved that they profeſſed the pureſt Chriſtianity, unembarraſſed with any of the idle tenets of the church of Rome, till Henry II. by conqueſt introduced the Pope's authority among them.

In fine, many and unequivocal circumſtances concur to prove, that during the barbarous ages when the reſt of Europe was involved in all the horrors of bloodſhed, ignorance, and ſuperſtition, this ſequeſtered iſland enjoyed the bleſſings of peace, of learning, and of a pure religion, and was literally the happy country deſcribed in the following lines by St. Donatus biſhop of Etruria, who died A. D. 840:

Finibus occiduis deſcribitur optima tellus
Nomine & antiquis Scotia ſcripta libris.
Inſula dives opum, gemmarum, veſtis & auro,
Commoda corporibus aëre, ſole, ſolo,
Melle fluit, pulchris & lacteis Scotia campis
Veſtibus atque armis, frugibus, arte, viris;
Urſorum rabies nulla eſt ibi; ſæva leonum
Semina nec unquam Scotica terra tulit:
Nulla venena nocent, nec ſerpens ſerpit in herba,
Nec conqueſta canit garrula rana lacu.
In qua Scotorum *gentes habitare merentur,*
Inclyta gens hominum milite, pace, fide.

Far weſtward lies an iſle of ancient fame,
By Nature bleſt, and *Scotiá* [g] is her name;
An iſland rich, exhauſtleſs in her ſtore
Of veiny ſilver, and of golden ore;
Her fruitful ſoil for ever teems with wealth,
With gems [h] her waters, and her air with health;
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
Her woolly fleeces vie with virgin ſnow;
Her waving furrows float with bearded corn,
And arms and arts her envied ſons adorn.
No ſavage bear with lawleſs fury roves,
No raging lion through her ſacred groves;
No poiſon there infects, no ſcaly ſnake
Creeps through the graſs, nor frog annoys the lake.
An iſland worthy of its pious race,
In war triumphant, and unmatch'd in peace [i].

"The advocates for the honour of Ireland would perſuade us, that ſhe has enjoyed a degree of illumination equal to any other country on the face of the earth. But the monkiſh illumination of Ireland is not of a kind to be compared with that of countries whoſe antient brightneſs is ſtill reflected in their auguſt remains of the fine arts. Learning, which dawned in the remoteſt Eaſt, has hitherto moved weſtward, like the great luminary of day. It would be anticipating the ordinary courſe of human knowledge to ſuppoſe, that Ireland has paſſed her zenith; it ſhould rather encourage her ſons, that ſhe has not yet come to her meridian. We have not data to prove, that Ireland, when moſt famed for learning, was a very civilized country. Her ſcholars being ſhut up in cloiſters and ſequeſtered from the world were not the fitteſt inſtruments to ſoften manners and refine the arts of civil life. But the influence of the political conſtitution was even worſe than that of the eccleſiaſtical, as may be ſeen from the ſlighteſt ſketch of it. Each province of Ireland had an elective king, under whom were ſeveral tributary *kinglings*, and over all ruled the monarch eligible only from the four provincial kings. At the election of any monarch, king, or chief, it was cuſtomary to appoint a chieftain next in dignity as his ſucceſſor without much reſpect to primogeniture. Him they called *Thaniſt*, and the cuſtom *Thaniſtry*. In the choice of a Thaniſt the brother was commonly preferred to the ſon of the deceaſed; and even the next couſin was choſen in preference to either, if thought more worthy. The only fixed rule was, that the election ſhould be confined to the ſame kindred or *ſept*: the ſpirit and intention of which was plainly this—to preclude from the ſucceſſion perſons inſufficient to lead them to battle, and to prevent the alienation of inheritance to ſtrangers, who might have ſlipped in during a minority or an adult imbecility, and wreſted it from the lineal heir. But however well calculated it might be to curb deſpotiſm and preſerve the martial dignity of family, it was very defective in all the attributes of an equal government and peaceful eſtabliſhment, and breathed nothing but intrigue and cabal, diſcord, turbulence, violence, and blood. Under ſuch turbulent ſyſtems it is evident the arts of peace could make but little progreſs. Some, however, they did make before the ravages of the Danes and the invaſion of the Engliſh. Spenſer aſks, 'How comes it that the Iriſh are ſo unlearned ſtill, being ſo old ſcholars?' There have been two civil wars ſince his time. Though ſchools have been opened, they are but few, and ſo expenſive as to be above the common pitch. Though an univerſity has been endowed, it admits of but a ſmall number of ſtudents compared to the whole kingdom; of the two millions and an half of ſouls in Ireland four to one at leaſt are Papiſts, who are precluded from all conſtitutional advantages, and have no temptation to literature, even if they had acceſs to it. The univerſity of Dublin is founded on a very contracted ſcale: and the advantages of England over Ireland in the attainment of learned excellence is *cæteris paribus* merely in point of numbers in a ratio made up of the proportions between the clergy, lawyers, and phyſicians, the fellows and profeſſors in the reſpective univerſities. The provincial government of Ireland as effectually repreſſes her literary as commercial efforts [k]."

ROUND TOWERS*.

Round Towers

The *Round Towers* in Ireland, of which no fewer than twenty-four are deſcribed by different authors, have furniſhed matter for various conjectures. A

* A more particular individual deſcription of theſe towers may be found by referring to the account of the places where they are ſituated.

[e] Vit. S. Columbi, c. 1. [f] Hiſt. Ec. III. 27.

[g] The antient name of Ireland; ſee Bede and others in many places. See before, 224, 225.

[h] Pearls are ſtill found in many rivers of Ireland; ſome of them very valuable. See the muſeum of Trinity College, Dublin. See an account of the pearl fiſhery in Ireland, by ſir Robert Reding.

[i] Hamilton's Letters on the north coaſt of Antrim, p. 35—47. [k] Campbell's Phil. Survey of the South of Ireland, 394—407.

comprehenſive

comprehenſive view of theſe was laid before the Society of Antiquaries by the late Mr. Peter Collinſon, Dec. 7, 1763, and printed in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. 305. It is here enlarged from later obſervations.

" In the county of Waterford, near the church of *Ardmore*, there is a round tower built of hewn ſtone, gradually leſſening towards the top, upwards of 100 feet high, 15 feet diameter, and 45 feet in circumference at the baſe; the door is 15 feet from the ground; the roof is pyramidal, being of ſtone, very well cut, and cloſely joined together, and well plaiſtered withinſide from top to bottom, as clean and white as if newly done. The whole fabric is divided into four unequal beltings or ſtories, with a window to each; having four windows in the upper ſtory. It has no doubt been uſed as a belfrey or ſteeple, there being towards the top not only oppoſite windows to let out the ſound, but three pieces of oak ſtill remaining, on which the bell was hung. There are alſo two channels cut in the ſide of the door where the rope came out, the ringers ſtanding below the door on the outſide. Mr. Smith ſays, this is one of the moſt entire of theſe towers in the kingdom, and the only one in this county [l]. On the top is a kind of croſs like a crutch.

" County of Cork; ſir James Ware [m] mentions a round tower, which ſtood near the cathedral of *Cork*, and another near the church at *Brigonne*, near Mitchels Town [n], which Colgan ſays was a biſhopric; but theſe no longer remain.

" There is one, however, now ſtanding at *Cloyne*, 92 feet high and 10 feet diameter; the door about 13 feet from the ground facing the weſt entrance of the church [o]; and another, much more remarkable, near the old ruined church at *Kennith*. As this laſt is different from all others, it may deſerve a deſcription. It is 70 feet in height, conſiſting of ſix ſtories, each 11 feet 9 inches high. The firſt ſtory is a regular hexagon, each ſide being 10 feet 4 inches. From this ſtory to the top it is quite round, all built of hewn ſtone. It ſtands 124 feet from the weſt end of the church; and it is remarable, that the doors of moſt of theſe towers face the weſt entrances of the church or church-yard [p]. Kennith is ſaid to have been a cathedral. An antient MS. chronicle of Munſter ſays, that this tower was built about the year 1015.

" In the county of Down are two round towers now ſtanding. That at *Drumboe*, 24 feet diſtant from the north-weſt door of the ruined church, is about 35 feet high, 47 feet in circumference, and 9 feet diameter in the clear; and the entrance on the eaſt ſide 6 feet from the ground [q]. The other [r] at *Down Patrick* ſtands about 40 feet from the old cathedral: it is 66 feet high, the walls are 3 feet thick, and its diameter, meaſured on the inſide, is 8 feet. On the weſt ſide is an irregular gap, about 10 feet from the top, near three quarters of the whole circumference broken off by time; the entrance is 2 feet and a half wide on a level with the ſurface of the ground; in which laſt particular it is pretty ſingular, for in others the door is placed from 8 to 12 feet above the ground, without any ſteps or ſtairs, ſo that there is no getting into the building without a ladder, unleſs the difference is owing to the raiſing of the ground by the rubbiſh of the cathedral [s].

" At *Mahera* in the ſame county are the ruins of an old church, where is a noted burial-place; and near it formerly ſtood an high tower, which about 30 years ago was overturned by a violent ſtorm, and lay at length and entire on the ground, like a huge gun, without breaking to pieces, ſo wonderfully hard and binding was the cement in this work [t].

" Dublin county; at *Clondalkin* a fine round tower [u].

" Fermanagh; at *Deveniſh* one 76 feet, and 41 in circumference [x].

" In the county of Kerry ſtill remain two antient eccleſiaſtical round towers; one oppoſite the weſt end of the cathedral at *Ardfert*, 120 feet high, built moſtly of a dark kind of marble (the firſt Mr. Smith had ſeen that was not built of free ſtone); the door faces the weſt entrance of the church [y]. Another round tower is now ſtanding near the ruins of the cathedral at *Rattoo* [z]. Ware ſays there was a round tower built on a hill, in which the biſhops of Raphoe formerly kept their ſtudies [a].

" In the county of Kildare, at 30 yards diſtance from the weſt end of the church, ſtands a handſome round tower, adorned with a battlement. It is full 44 yards high, and 45 feet in circumference; near the top four windows fronting the four cardinal points [b]. The battlements were added in a modern repair, which Mr. Harris remembered [c].

" In the county of Kilkenny, at the diſtance of about 8 feet from the ſouth croſs of the cathedral, ſtands a round tower, 15 feet diameter at the baſe [d]. Another at *Fertagh* [e]."

In the county of Louth Mr. Wright [f] deſcribes two of theſe round towers, which he calls Daniſh. The firſt is in the church-yard of *Monaſter Boice*, 110 feet high, beautifully diminiſhing like the Tuſcan pillar from a baſe of 18 feet; the aſcent to the door is by ſteps on the outſide. The other at *Dromiſkin*, which, from the vaſt breadth of its foundation, is ſaid to have been one of the higheſt in Ireland, and not leſs than 130 feet. This is now reduced to leſs than half its original height, and ſerves as a belfrey to the church, from which it is diſtant about 30 yards. Mr. Wright counted ſeven in Ireland.

In Mayo; at *Aghagower* is ſtill a round tower [h]; others at *Ballagh* [i], *Ball* [k], *Moat* [l], and *Turlogh* [m].

[l] Hiſt. of Waterford, p. 71.
[m] Vol. I. 555, Harris's edit.
[n] Smith's Cork, II. 407. Archdall, Mon. Hib. 58.
[o] Smith's Cork, II. 147.
[p] Ib. 407.
[q] Antient and preſent State of the County of Down, 1744, p. 219. This is not mentioned by Ware or Harris.
[r] "At the weſt end of Down cathedral is a very *high pillar* that has been neatly repaired at the expence of Dean Daniel." Antient and preſent State of the County of Down, 1744, p. 29. The Index makes this a *round tower*.
[s] Ib. p. 220. Ware, ubi ſup. 381.
[t] Ib. 82.
[u] Archdall, 132.
[x] Ib. 260, 261.
[y] Smith's Kerry, p. 203. not in Ware or Harris: being neglected it fell down 1771.
[z] Smith's Kerry, p. 214.
[a] Ware, ib. 270.
[b] Ib. 380. See it engraved in the Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Plate XXIV.
[c] Ware, I. 128.
[d] See the plan of the cathedral in Ware, II. 397.
[e] Archdall, 250.
[f] Louthiana, Part III. pl. XIV. XV. p. 18.
[g] Archdall, 492.
[h] Ib. 493.
[i] Wilſon, 115.
[k] Ib.
[l] Ib. 123. 130.

In Meath; at *Kells* a round tower 99 feet high [n]; another at *Donaghmore*, 7 feet high, and 12 diameter [o].

In Monaghan; one at *Clones* [p].

In Roſcommon; ſtump of one near *Boyle* [q]. Another near *Oran* [r].

In Clare; one at *Clare* [s]; and another at *Killaloe*.

In Galway; one at *Kilmacduac*, antiently an epiſcopal ſee [u]; another at *Ballygaddy* [x]; another at *Oughterard* [y].

At *Sligo* two [z].

In Queen's county; at *Teampulnah Cailleachdubh*, and at *Timahoe*, two antient nunneries [a].

In the county of Tipperary, on the north ſide of the choir of *Caſhel* cathedral ſtands a very fine one [b]. Another at *Roſcrea*, one of the largeſt in the kingdom.

In the county of Wicklow, among the ſeven churches in the valley at *Glendalogh*, ſeparate from any of the buildings ſtands one of theſe towers about 95 feet high; and at the end of a building another ſuch, whoſe under part is demoliſhed [d].

In King's county, among the ruins of the churches at *Clonmacnois*, are two of theſe towers. The larger at an angle without the walls of the incloſure, is called O'Rourke's tower: the other ſmaller adjoining to the ſouth ſide of Temple Finian, or Macarthy's church, is called Macarthy's tower [e].

In the county of Cavan in the church-yard of *Drumlahan* is one of theſe pillars, on the top of which tradition ſays an anchorite lived [f].

There was another at *Swords*, ſix miles from Dublin [g]. Another by *St. Michael*'s church in Sheep-ſtreet, Dublin [h]. Another at *Luſk*.

Beſides theſe, Mr. Ledwich [k] adds others at *Antrim*, *Cailtree* iſle, *Caſtledermot*, *Dyſart*, *Ferbane* 2, *Kilree*, *Newcaſtle* near *Foxfort*, *Ram* iſle, *Scattery*, *Tulloherin*, and *W. Carbury*; and omits *Boyle*, *Brigonne*, *Cork*, *Kenneth*, and *Oran*.

In Kildare county was another at *Old Kilcullen*.

Two others in the county of Cork at *Bullywerk* and *Nohavel*.

In Fermanagh one at *Deveniſh* [n].

To Mr. Collinſon's account Mr. Brereton added, that the towers he ſaw at Kildare, Kilkenny, Dublin, Roſcrea near Thurlis, and near St. Stephen's abbey, conſiſted of a plain ſhaft without any girtings on the outſide or croſs at top. There were three windows and no more in the whole building, looking different ways. They had a geometrical ſtair-caſe within leading to the floor above, but no pillar in the centre. Their ſituation is always in low grounds, but not always near a church, and ſome of them ſtood on a low baſe or pedeſtal. They are remarkably ſtrong built, and in excellent repair, and conſiſt of much better ſtone and cement than any church he ſaw; for the churches they may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to in ſome of the above towns are quite deſtroyed, and the reſt entirely in ruins; nor was the ſtone or cement the ſame in the churches as in the towers. He thinks theſe rather of antient Iriſh than Daniſh conſtruction, and their antiquity to be long before the uſe of bells; and he joins in opinion with lord Morton, that from the windows being placed at top and looking different ways, their uſe was to call the people to worſhip with ſome wind inſtrument, even the voice of cryers ſtill uſed for that purpoſe in Mahometan countries being heard to a ſurpriſing diſtance. Mr. Brereton obſerved, that ſome of the trumpets ſo often found in Ireland, and engraved among the Vetuſta Monumenta of the Antiquary Society, vol. II. pl. XX. and in Smith's Hiſtory of Cork, II. 406, were found near one of thoſe towers.

Theſe round towers are ſpread through divers parts of Ireland. They differ from each other in degrees of height, ſome 37 feet, others 50 and more; that of Kildare is 132 feet high, and that at Kilkenny is little leſs.

Their outward circuit at the baſe rarely exceeds 42 feet; the walls are 3 feet thick; diameter within ſeldom more than 8 feet. They gradually diminiſh from the bottom to the top, which is covered with a ſtone roof. Withinſide are abutments on which [o] to reſt the timbers for the ſeveral floors or ſtages, to which they aſcended by ladders; every ſtory had a little window; the four upper windows looking different ways. The door for entrance is from 8 to 12 and to 15 feet from the ground, without ſteps or ſtairs.

A little to the weſt of the round church of St. Patric in Peele caſtle in the Iſle of Man, is a ſmall round watch-tower: a flight of ſteps aſcends to the door, and within are ſtairs for mounting to the top of the building [p].

Various and uncertain have been the conjectures of the time of building, and uſe of theſe tall round ſlender towers. The application of their ſcanty dimenſions hath puzzled our modern antiquaries.

Some imagine them to have been places of ſecurity from danger of an enemy; but for this they were not capacious enough; others, that they were watch-towers; ſome took them for beacons, but ſome of them ſtand in hollows and low grounds. Sir Thomas Molyneux concluded they were built for belfries, as they were always near the church; but no bells of any ſize could hang in them; but when he therefore aſcribes them to the Danes or northern nations, becauſe *Clogach*, the name aſſigned them, is of German origin, from *Clugga* a bell, he is very much beſide the mark. Some, plauſibly enough, pronounced them to have been habitations of a ſet of anchorites called *Stelites*, from their living on pillars [q]. Thus their real uſe remains yet unaſcertained; ſo great is their antiquity, and ſo long hath their original purpoſe been forgotten!

The ingenious author of the Philoſophical Survey of the South of Ireland 1777, is rather unfortunate in his argument drawn from theſe round towers, that 'as the Iriſh had their arts from Phœnicia, we may

[n] Archd. 541.
[o] Wilſon, p. 459.
[p] Archd. 585.
[q] Ib. 606.
[r] Ib. 617.
[s] Ib. 589.
[u] Ib. 292. See pl. XXVI. fig. 11.
[x] Wilſon, 122.
[y] Ledwich.
[z] Ib.
[a] Archd. 597, 598.
[b] Virt. Muſ. Pl. VI.
[d] Ib. Pl. III.
[e] See the plate in Harris, II. 165. Archdall, 392.
[f] Harris, I. 135.
[g] Ib. I. 132.
[h] Ib. I. 134.
[k] P. 141, 142.
[n] Archd. 259. See plate XXVI. fig. 12.
[o] So Harris, II. 128.
[p] Mr. Groſe.
[q] Dr. Richardſon of Belturbet in Harris, ubi ſup.

' fairly

'fairly ſuppoſe, that from them alſo came the model 'of theſe towers, which ſerved as the minarets of 'the Eaſt do at preſent till bells came into uſe; for 'narrow as they are (about 10 feet in the clear at the 'baſe) they might hold a bell large enough to ſum-'mon the auditory as effectually as the ſhouts of a 'man,' p. 91. The Chriſtian religion was planted in Ireland about the middle of the 5th century, and Mahometaniſm did not obtain till near 150 years after. The intercourſe between the Iriſh and the Phœnicians had ceaſed long before either event.

About the year 1750, Mr. Charles Smith, author of 'The antient and preſent State of the Counties of 'Down, Waterford, Kerry, and Cork,' who with great induſtry was ſearching antient records for materials for thoſe works, met with ſome antient MSS. which he thought cleared up this long-diſputed ſubject. From them it appears, that theſe towers were built in the 10th or 11th centuries, and were uſed for impriſoning penitents; whence ſome other writers name them *Incluſoria*, and *arcli incluſorii ergaſtula*. The MS. life of Dunchad O'Braoin, abbot of Clonmacnois, tells us, that he betook himſelf into ſuch a priſon, wherein he died anno 987.

Theſe MSS. add, that the penitents were placed in the uppermoſt ſtory of the tower; where having made probation or done penance for a limited time, according to the heinouſneſs of their crimes, they were permitted to deſcend to the next floor, and ſo on by degrees, until they came to the door, which always faced the entrance of the church, where they ſtood to receive abſolution from the clergy, and the bleſſings of the people.

Mr. Harris ſays, he was informed by a ſkilful critic in the Iriſh language, that this ſlender round tower is called in that language *cloch ancoire*, i. e. the *ſtone of the anchorite*, and not *cloghad*, or ſteeple; and that a tradition prevails at Drumlahan in the county of Cavan, where one of them ſtands in the church-yard, that an anchorite lived on the top of it. But theſe cells are very differently deſcribed.

The earlieſt mention that Mr. Harris found of anchorites in Ireland is A. D. 732. The *Stelitic* ſyſtem took place in the Eaſt A. D. 460, and ſome of its heroes occur as low as the 11th century. Evagrius deſcribes the manſion of the founder of this ſyſtem as *on* a pillar 40 cubits or 60 feet high, but that of another Simeon and that of Daniel *in* a pillar. Theſe were placed "at a diſtance from towns and even on mountains." It muſt require a warm imagination to point out the ſimilarity between Simeon's pillar and the Iriſh round tower: the one was ſolid, the other hollow; the one was ſquare, the other circular [r].

As to the idea of their being *fire towers* or *Pyratheia* of the Perſians, it is too whimſical to need an anſwer. Strabo [s] expreſsly ſays, they were incloſures of great extent with altars for the perpetual fire in the midſt of them. Nor do they reſemble any known monument of Phœnician work. Mr. Vallancey perſiſts in giving them a Scythian origin, and finds one in Bulgaria, which is only the tower of a Tartarian oratory [t].

Mr. Ledwich aſcribes theſe towers to the Oſtmen, who poſſeſſed Ireland for above a century and an half, and erected them as belfreys after their converſion to Chriſtianity. Hence it is they are not found in England, where the Danes had not eſtabliſhed themſelves till after the introduction of croſs ailes and centre towers in religious houſes [u]. In Ireland the churches were of wood, and wanted a ſtone tower to anſwer the double purpoſe of bells or trumpets for devotion and alarms for war. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was in Ireland 1188, calls them, 'turres eccle-'ſiaſticas *quæ* more patrio *arctæ ſunt, necnon &* '*rotundæ* [x];' which looks as if they were peculiar to Ireland, and they are ſtill called *cloghad* or *belfreys*. If the two churches in Scotland, where they appear, have ſquare towers alſo, they are by no means contemporary with the round one. Whenever we find a round tower, we may be certain the church contiguous to it is of early antiquity, and not later than the 11th century [y].

Bells were placed in St. Peter's at Rome, about the middle of the 8th century. About 874 the Greek church adopted them from the Venetians. The Turks imitated the Chriſtians in their minarets. In the beginning of the 8th century the Saracens ſettled in Spain, and in the next age the northern men, by us called *Oſtmen*, and by the continental people *Normans*, began to commit depredations on the French and Spaniſh coaſts as well as on Ireland.

Raths. As the tumuli in Ireland are falſely aſcribed to the Danes, ſo are the *raths* or entrenchments thrown up on the tops of the hills, ſometimes with two or three, but more frequently a ſingle ditch. *Rath* ſignifies a ſurety, and therefore theſe fortreſſes are generally called *forts*. The uſe of them is ſo natural, that Nature herſelf muſt have pointed it out to a people always at war among themſelves. One ſees, therefore, no reaſon why they ſhould be attributed ſolely to the Danes. On the contrary, there is poſitive proof in the lives of St. Patrick, that they were in Ireland ſome centuries before the Danes ſet foot in it; for Down Patrick was originally called *Rath Keltair, munimentum Keltarii filii Duachi*, and it obtained its preſent name from being the burying-place of the Iriſh apoſtle.

The *rath* was the antient fortreſs or caſtle of the old Iriſh chiefs, and is now denominated by the inhabitants indiſcriminately *rath*, *dun*, or *mote*; but theſe were not the general name of the fortreſs, but only of the component parts. The old fortreſſes of the antient inhabitants of Ireland, and, I believe, alſo of Britain, were denominated *cathair*, *caithair*, or *caer*, that is, incloſed places, and what we now term a city. They generally conſiſted of large circular incloſures, ſituated on elevated ground, not unfrequently in the boſom of woods, conſiſting of the following component parts, the *beallagh*, *dun*, *mote*, *ban*, *rath*, *uagh*, &c.

The *beallagh* was the outward circular incloſure, and anſwered to the outward *ballium* or vallum of the

[r] Ledwich on the Round Towers, Coll. Hib. vol. III. 193—196.
[s] xvi.
[t] Coll. Hib. vol. II. N° VI. 121—148.
[u] It is remarkable, however, that all the *round* towers of churches in England are aſcribed to the *Danes*.
[x] Top. Hib. II. c. 9.
[y] Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, p. 157. 247.

Norman

Norman caſtles. With the Iriſh it generally was conſtructed of a ſtaked hedge or fence of wood, ſometimes with, but generally without, an entrenchment. Within this incloſure reſided the ſervants and domeſtic animals belonging to the chief.

The *dun* was ſituated within the area of the beallagh near the centre and generally on an elevated part, was the immediate habitation of the chief and his family, and anſwered to the keep or dungeon of the Norman caſtles.

The *mote* or *mothar* was the circular entrenchment which encircled the dun; whence *mothar* in the more modern Iriſh came to ſignify an encloſed park, and *mota* a mound.

The *ban* was the rampart, whether of earth or ſtone, which encloſed the dun, and generally ſituated within the mote. Whence among the Engliſh ſettlers ſo late as James I. a farm-houſe encloſed by a ſtone wall was denominated a *ban* or *bawn*. In ſuch duns where the ban was entirely a mound of earth it was generally fenced at the top by a wooden parapet or pale.

The *rath* was the court or open area within the ban, wherein the *pilait* or *righ-lann*, that is, the habitations of the chief and his family were ſituated. They were in general ſmall buildings, conſtructed of earth and hurdles, or the foundations of earth, upon which they erected a wall of wood; and conſiſted for the moſt part of one apartment, few of two; and the number of them in each dun or rath was from four to eight. Mr. Beaufort has traced the foundations of numbers, and in ſome raths the ruins remain of earth 2 or 3 feet above the foundation. It was placed round the rath at the foot of the ban or rampart.

The *uagh* or *uaigh* was the cave or cellar where the proviſions were kept, and into which the women, children, &c. retired in caſe of danger. They were generally under the dun or ſteps leading from the rath, though ſometimes ſituated between the dun and beallagh in the field. They are mentioned in the Icelandic annals [z], and numbers of them have been and are ſtill diſcovered in Ireland under the duns or raths, and in plain fields near ſuch raths [a].

Of the antient cathairs we have now no remains but the duns; of which that of *Ardſcul* about three miles from Athy on the road to Dublin in the barony of Narrogh and county of Kildare, is a very fine one. See the plan and view pl. XXI. fig. 2. and 3. in which E is the mote or ditch, 150 feet long, 110 wide, and 40 feet above the level of the country; B the rath or cuirt from 12 to 20 feet wide; the parapet G 20 feet above the level of the country; C the ban or rampart of earth from 8 to 10 feet wide; A the entrance from the weſt 16 feet above the platform of the fort and 34 above the mote, being from 16 to 20 feet wide at the top and from 40 to 50 at the bottom; D the *amhairc* or *radharc*, that is, the ſpeculum or watch-tower, whereon the habitation of the chief was generally ſituated, and whereon were conſtantly placed the guards or watchmen. This is 120 feet by 45, riſes ſomewhat higher than the ban, and commands a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect and a fair horizon. On this may be traced the foundation of a building at H conſiſting of two apartments; of which that marked 1 is 14 feet by 10. N° 2. is 30 feet by 23. N° 3. 14 feet by 20. In that marked 2 about the year 1783 Mr. Beaufort diſcovered near 2 feet beneath the ſurface, a fire-hearth, conſiſting of four large ſtones, one for the hearth, one at the back, and one at each ſide; they were neatly hammered but not chiſſeled, and on the hearth were found ſome pieces of that ſpecies of coal we now denominate Kilkenny coal, and alſo pieces of wood burnt. There could alſo be traced the foundations of other buildings, which have ſince been dug up to make room for a crop of potatoes. At L is an irregular apartment 50 feet by 15; at M was either the well or the entrance into the cave under the rath 10 feet ſquare. At I and K are apartments in a receſs of the parapet. I is 30 feet by 12. K 20 feet by 12. The foundations of the apartments or barracks marked N^os 4, 5, 6, 7, are ſituated without the ban, and are in the whole 100 feet by 20. N° 7. is 30 feet ſquare.

The Iriſh raths or duns when ſituated on a plain are generally circular, but when on a natural hill are of various forms according to the ſituation of the ground. This at Ardſcul is irregular, and, contrary to the general method, opens to the weſt and not to the eaſt, which would incline one to think it Daniſh, though no ſtone buildings have been found in it, which thoſe of the Danes generally have. A new road was made round it about the year 1769, before which the mote or rath was ſituated in a large field, and the country round it was in antient times covered with an extenſive foreſt, now for the greater part a bog.

On the long ridge on the Curragh of Kildare is a chain of fourteen ſmall raths or circular entrenchments without any ramparts, in a line nearly eaſt and weſt, and about three miles in length. See plate XXI. fig. 1. On the eaſtern extremity at A is a tumulus of earth, and on the weſtern a large circular dun or rath as at B; near which at C is a ſmall tumulus with a cavity at top. This ſeems to have been what the Iriſh denominated a *cuci* or kitchen, being the place where they dreſſed their victuals, which was done by lighting a fire in the cavity, round which was a number of ſtakes ſuſpending on the top the ſkin of a cow or ſome other animal filled with water, in which was put the fleſh to be boiled, after the manner of the antient Scots [b]. A number of theſe hollow or crater mounds are found in various parts of the kingdom. They are denominated by the Iriſh *cuci* (pronounced *hoochy*) or kitchens, but by the Engliſh ſettlers *brandrets* or fire-hearths: Mr. Beaufort has found the craters of moſt of them full of aſhes. They ſtand generally near the raths and within the area of the outward beallagh or ballium.

In reſpect to the raths on the Curragh, the large one at B on the weſt, and which opens on the eaſt, was the only fortreſs; the others being too ſmall for habitations, being all without ramparts and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter. They are what the Iriſh call

[z] See Ant. Celto-Scandicæ, p. 14.

[a] See all theſe technical terms in O'Clerigh's Scanaſan Nua; moſt of them are in Lhuyd, and are ſtill retained by the country-people who ſpeak Iriſh.

[b] See Hiſt. of Edinburgh, Keating, &c.

rath

RATHS on the CURRAGH of KILDARE.

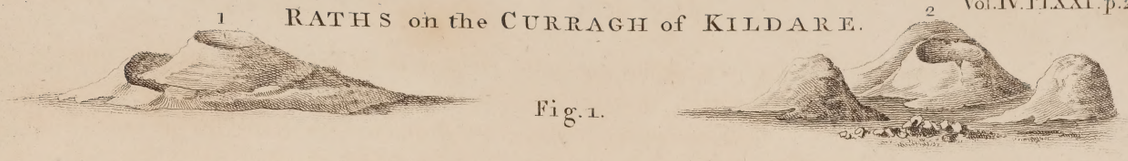


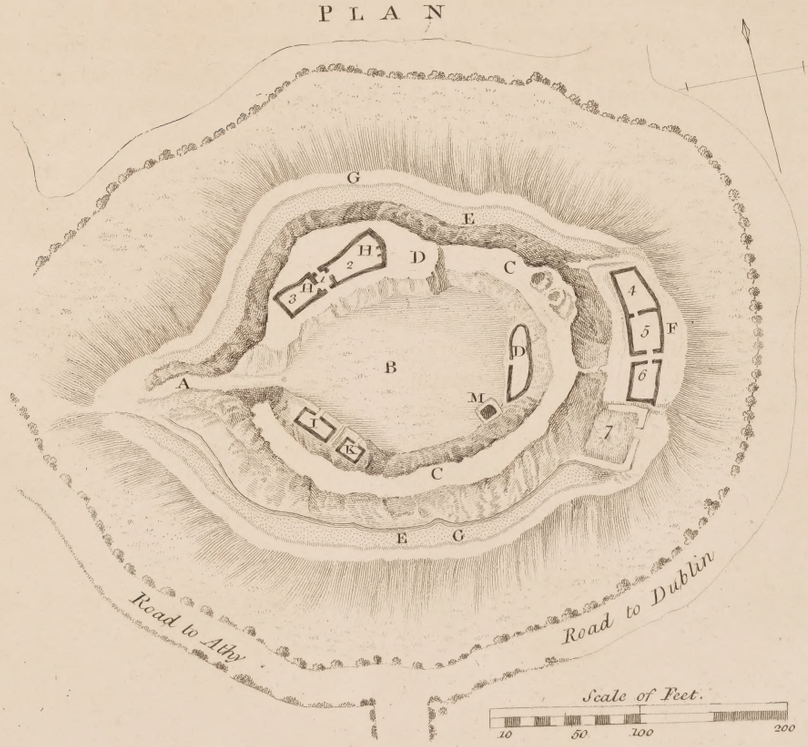
Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

RATH ARDSCVLL

Fig. 3.

PLAN



W. Beaufort del.

rath no crop, that is, raths for bodies, being ſepulchral monuments, and are at this day called by the neighbouring inhabitants in their native tongue *farranta foras* or antient tombs, or as they corruptly pronounce *frenchfurs*. There is no tradition relative to their origin; but it is probable that the large rath was the hunting ſeat, and the ſmall entrenchments the cemetery of the antient chiefs of the county of Kildare, whoſe general reſidence was on *Cnoch Caellach* near Kilcullen.

d in the plan of the raths on the Curragh are holes, wherein on heath, &c. ſlept the domeſtics of the chief, having originally roofs over them; and at *e* are the foundations of ſmall cabins or houſes: the earthen walls are yet about a foot above the ground, and run in all directions.

N° 1. is a *cuci* or kitchen. Several of theſe ſmall crater tumuli are on the heath of Maryborough in Queen's county. The mound is about 3 feet high, and the crater about 2 feet deep; the way up is by a ſlope on the eaſt; there is a ſmall trench round it, and not far from it a large circular rath.

N° 2. is near Ballynakil in the Queen's county, and is called by the inhabitants *brandret*, the old Saxon word for a fire-hearth. The crater is ſurrounded by three mounds of earth about 4 feet high each; the crater is about 3 feet deep and above half full of aſhes, overgrown with graſs. On digging theſe out Mr. Beaufort found the bottom and ſides lined with ſtones. Between the three mounds alſo lay heaps of ſmall ſtones, which ſerved for the purpoſe of roaſting, by having the crater made hot, and the fleſh put in, and then covered with other hot ſtones, as is ſtill practiſed in the South Sea iſlands. When the fleſh was boiled, the fire was not taken out, but kept burning under ſkins ſupported by ſtakes and filled with water [c].

Great numbers are in different parts of the kingdom.

Foſſil horns. The enormous horns ſo often found in Ireland have been always attributed to the mooſe deer. They differ very much from thoſe of the European or American ones: the beam or part between the baſe and the palm is vaſtly longer; each is furniſhed with a large and palmated brow-antler, and the ſnags on the upper palms are longer. The meaſurements of a pair of theſe horns are as follow: From the inſertion to the tip 5 feet 5 inches, the brow-antlers 11 inches, the broadeſt part of the palms 18 inches, diſtance between tip and tip 7 feet 9 inches; but theſe are ſmall in compariſon of others that have been found in the ſame kingdom. Mr. Wright [d] gives the figure of one that was 8 feet long, and 14 between point and point. Theſe horns are frequent in our muſeums and at gentlemen's houſes in Ireland; but the zoologiſt is ſtill at a loſs for the recent animal [e].

Mr. Barrington on ſome foſſil horns found in Ireland obſerves, that Mr. Molyneux, who died 1698, communicated to the Royal Society [f] an account of thirty ſuch ſpecimens found in the county of Meath, and three of them within the ſpace of an acre, whence he concludes the animals were gregarious. No one, except Jocelyn in his Rarities of New England, has ever pretended to have ſeen animals capable of ſupporting ſuch an enormous extent and weight of horns, which, at a medium, are not leſs than 10 feet wide, and weigh probably when recent above 40 lb. Neither the animal nor the bones have been ſeen in America ſince Jocelyn's time, which is above a century. His animal is probably the elk or mooſe, which name is moſt improperly applied to the Iriſh foſſil antlers. Mr. Barrington has ſeen three good ſpecimens of ſuch at Wilton, at the late muſeum of the Royal Society, and at ſir Aſhton Lever's; all joined to the ſcull, and more than twice exceeding the width of the elk's horns when united to the ſcull. Nor can the horn of a cow be more unlike that of a deer than the Iriſh to the elk's. Other bones of the ſkeleton have been found on the earl of Moira's eſtate in the county of Down; a ſhoulder-blade, tibia, and one of the vertebræ, which Mr. Sheldon pronounced to be the 5th or 6th of the dorſal vertebræ. Mr. John Hunter alſo agreed that they do not anſwer in form to thoſe of the elk, and are much larger; but have ſome affinity with thoſe of a ſtag.

	feet	inches
Length of ſhoulder-blade of an elk in Buffon	0	10
Iriſh - - - - - - -	1	6
Leaſt width of ſhoulder-blade in the elk -	0	11
Iriſh - - - - - - -	0	4
Length of tibia in the elk - - -	1	0
Iriſh - - - - - - -	1	3

The difference between the Engliſh and Iriſh foot here uſed is only as 1068 to 1000: ſo that it may be preſumed from the difference in dimenſions and form between the bones of the Iriſh quadruped and the elk, that no ſuch animal as the former can now be found in any quarter of the globe. It was probably peculiar to Ireland, no ſuch foſſil bones or antlers being recollected as found elſewhere, and was moſt likely deſtroyed and conſumed by the natives on account of its fleſh, while the antlers made it an eaſy prey. For the ſame reaſon the capercaley or cock of the wood is no longer to be found in Scotland, though not very uncommon in the time of James I. and with us the buſtard will probably be totally deſtroyed before the end of the preſent century [g].

At the farm of *Balline* a mile weſt from Beſborough houſe in the county of Kilkenny were found November 1781, 8 feet deep, in a bed of ſoft marle mixed with foſſil ſhells, a large pair of horns remaining faſt to the ſcull: length of each horn from top to ſcull 6 feet 1 inch; circumference of beam at the junction with the ſcull 1 foot 2 inches; ditto in the ſmalleſt part 9 inches and an half; length of each palm 4 feet 1 inch; breadth 1 foot 4 inches; extent from extremity of one branch iſſuing from the palm to the oppoſite branch of the ſame 4 feet 4 inches. The ſkeleton was found with the head, and it is probable all the bones might have been collected if the water had not flowed too rapidly on it [h].

Wolf dog. The earl of Altamont, at his ſeat at Weſtport in the county of Mayo, poſſeſſes a few of the true Iriſh wolf dog, a ſpecies of animal peculiar to this kingdom, and formerly made uſe of for deſtroying that fierce animal the wolf, and even conſidered as worthy

[c] See Keating.
[d] Louthiana, B. III. tab. XXII.
[e] Pennant's Hiſt. of Quadrupeds, I. 98.
[f] Phil. Tranſ. abr. II. 433.
[g] Ant. Soc. min. June 26, 1783.
[h] Milton's view of Beſborough houſe.

the acceptance of kings. But they are now nearly extinct. They are a large, noble, handſome animal, remarkably quiet, patient in anger till really provoked; but then truly formidable; their hair ſtanding erect, and they never quit their hold but with certain deſtruction. They hunt both by ſcent and ſight; and are generally about 3 feet high, ſometimes larger; white, or white with a few black or brown ſpots [i].

Mr. Pennant [k] takes this for the Iriſh *grey-hound*, the *Levinarius* or *Leranus* of Dr. Caius; the *Levier* or *Lyeminer*; the firſt name derived from its *lightneſs*, the other from the old word *lyemine*, a thong out of which they were ſlipt at the game. The late king of Poland procured as many as he could from Ireland. Mr. Pennant ſaw only two or three in the whole iſland; and adds, they are of the kind called, by M. de Buffon, *le grand Danois*, and probably imported by the Danes, who long poſſeſſed that kingdom. Their uſe ſeems to have been originally for the chace of wolves, with which Ireland ſwarmed till the latter end of the ſeventeenth century. As ſoon as theſe animals were extirpated, the number of dogs decreaſed; for from that period they were kept only for ſtate.

[i] Wilſon, 404, 405.

[k] Brit. Zool. I. 54. 4to.

THE

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

FROM the time that Ireland firſt became ſubject to England, the kings of England have ſent thither lieutenants to govern it. They were at firſt in their commiſſions or *letters patents*, by which they inveſted them with authority and juriſdiction, called *keepers* of Ireland, then at pleaſure *juſtices, lieutenants*, and *deputies* of Ireland. Their powers are extenſive and royal; they make war, conclude peace, appoint all magiſtrates and officers, except a very few, and pardon offences, except thoſe of high treaſon, confer knighthood, &c. Theſe letters patents are publicly read when they enter upon their office; and after taking the uſual oath preſcribed before the chancellor, the ſword, which is carried before them, is put into their hands, they are ſeated on the throne, attended by the chancellor of the kingdom, the members of the privy council, the peers and nobles, with the king at arms, ſerjeant at arms, the other officers of ſtate. No viceroy in Chriſtendom comes ſo near the ſtate of a king, whether in reſpect of majeſty, juriſdiction, authority, attendance, or ſtate. He is aſſiſted in council by the chancellor and treaſurer of the kingdom, and ſuch other earls, biſhops, barons, and judges, as compoſe the privy council. For Ireland has nearly the ſame orders as England, viz. earls, barons, knights, eſquires, &c.

ADDITIONS.

An Hiſtorical Sketch of the Conſtitution and Government of Ireland, from the moſt early authenticated Period down to the Year 1783:

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, LL. D.

THE moſt antient form of government in Ireland ſeems to have been that of four or five provincial kings; the moſt powerful of whom was commonly called monarch: *durante pentarchia, qui regum potentiſſimus dominium totius inſulæ ſibi arripiebat vulgo rex Hiberniæ dicebatur:* this is the opinion of Ware, who profeſſes his ignorance of the commencement of what he here calls the *Pentarchy*, but his certainty that it ceaſed in the 5th century.

His account of it, however, does not ſatisfy the author of *Ogygia:* 'If,' ſays he, 'by the pentarchy 'Ware means five kingdoms ſeparate from each 'other, like the heptarchy of the Anglo-Saxons, in 'which the moſt powerful uſurped a ſovereignty over 'the reſt, then our continued ſeries of government 'admits of no ſuch form: but if by pentarchy he 'means, a government in the ſame commonwealth, 'conſiſting of ſometimes five and ſometimes four 'kings under one monarch, then it is plain this con-'ſtitution took place, though ſir James ſays he knows 'not when it began. I ſay it commenced with the 'original form of kingly government, and with Slane 'the firſt monarch of the iſland; for then the whole 'region was divided into five provinces, and a go-'vernor ſet over each province with the title of 'king. But none of theſe pentarchs ever uſurped 'the dominion of the whole iſland, as Ware would 'have it, becauſe he was the ſtrongeſt. For there 'were pentarchs of each province, aliens from the 'blood royal of the monarch; yet not one of theſe, 'though ever ſo powerful, ever once aſpired to the 'ſovereignty.'

Now, from this ſtrange account of O Flagherty, one muſt conclude, there could ſcarce have been any wars and fightings about the ſucceſſion, contrary to the whole tenor of Iriſh hiſtory. Beſides, this hardy aſſerter ſeems to have forgot that the famous Brian Boiromhe, king of Munſter, and the great Turlogh, king of Conaught, uſurped the monarchy though *aliens from the true blood royal.* And, according to his theory, that pentarchy, which commenced with Slane, could not have ended but with Roderic.

But if ſuch a form of government ever exiſted in Ireland, it cannot be learned from the contradictory reports of our beſt writers on the ſubject. Charles O Conor, eſq. tells us, that Hugony ſtrengthened and that Eochy weakened the monarchy: and in proof of the ſtrength imparted by the former, we are referred to Ogygia, p. 260; but there I find no mention of any improvement made. The greateſt part of what is there ſaid of this Hugony the great, is an enumeration of his twenty-five ſons; among whom he ſhared the kingdom; and though two only of theſe ſurvived him, yet the diviſion is ſaid to continue in force for no leſs than 300 years. But it ſeems that, 'ſetting aſide the pentarchy, and par-'celling the kingdom into twenty-five regular diſ-

'tricts

'tricts or dynaſtys, widened the baſe of monarchial 'power.' Theſe are brave words; but I leave it to better politicians to underſtand the ſpirit of the regulation.

Let me, however, aſk, what were the four provincial kings doing all this while, that their government was ſo eaſily ſet aſide? It muſt have been a very plaſtic conſtitution truly, eſpecially in a turbulent and fierce nation, which, out of the five, could at once be moulded into five times the number of dynaſties, according to the number of royal children.

It would be vain to inquire, why Eochy weakened the monarchy by reſtoring the pentarchal or provincial government? when our ſagacious diſſertator gives it up, and tells us, that 'he cannot ſo much as 'gueſs at the motives which induced the monarch to 'make ſuch a change, as no revolution could be more 'fatal to the monarchy.' Yet it has been obſerved, that the countries moſt fertile of tyrants have been moſt expoſed to the conqueſts of a foreign tyrant: for, being bound together by no tye of common intereſt, they fall in ſucceſſion ſo many victims to their mutual animoſities: *dum ſinguli pugnant univerſi vincuntur.* Or, if the invader ſhould not be able to ſubdue them one after the other, then he ſets up a weaker in oppoſition to his ſtronger neighbour, and ſo makes him a tool in conquering the reſt: *habet inſtrumenta ſervitutis et reges.*

But abandoning theſe chimerical ideas of a pentarchy, let us confeſs that the times before the introduction of Chriſtianity are either unknown or fabulous. Mr. O Conor, the fond advocate for our Pagan antiquities, admits[a], that 'the licence of the Bards 'has thrown much obſcurity over them; and that 'we muſt derive the æra of uncorrupted hiſtory from 'the legiſlation of Tuathal, and particularly from that 'of Cormac O Cuin, who improved upon his great 'anceſtors plan.'

Now, Tuathal reigned in the ſecond and Cormac in the third century. The former is ſaid to have new-modelled the conſtitution by aſſembling the ſtates at Teamor or Tarah, a hill of very commanding proſpect in the county of Meath, and there eſtabliſhing the famous *fes*, or as it is ſince ridiculouſly called the *parliament* of Tarah. To him and his ſucceſſors it is alſo ſaid that Meath was granted as menſal land, for the better ſupport of regal dignity, which before depended too much on precarious tributes from the provincial kings.

But the glory of completing the Tuathalian ſyſtem was reſerved for Cormac O Cuin, a monarch celebrated for his political and philoſophical attainments, but ſtill more renowned for his being father-in-law to the fame-recorded Fin Mac Comhal, generaliſſimo of that invincible body of troops called the *Fiona Erion* or the army of Ireland.

The laſt meeting of the *fes* of Tarah, which we read of, was towards the middle of the fifth century; convened, it is ſaid, at the inſtance of St. Patrick, to reviſe the annals of the nation, and to publiſh an authentic copy of them; which from the place was called the *Pſalter of Tarah.* But as parchment and the Latin letter were introduced by St. Patrick, and as it is ſaid, that before him the Iriſh wrote upon beechen tablets with an iron ſtyle, we cannot ſuppoſe that this operoſe method was very favourable to hiſtoric purpoſes. So that if ever ſuch a work was compoſed, it could be nothing more than a bare catalogue of traditional kings, or a meagre record of genealogies.

However, from that day to this we hear no more of the Pſalter than of the Parliament of Tarah. The firſt hiſtoric document, to which this country now makes pretence, is the *Pſalter of Caſhel*, written in the tenth century. All which I only obſerve in this place to ſhew what degree of ſtreſs is to be laid on thoſe declamations, which have of late been multiplied in this country, in ſupport of its Pagan civilization and regular form of antient government.

O Flagherty tells us, that in the Iriſh monarchy two things were to be regarded, HEREDITARY RIGHT and THE ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE; by which we are to underſtand, that the election could fall upon a certain family only, but that the choice of the individual of that family belonged to the people: ſo that it was *elective as to the perſon*, and *hereditary as to the blood.* Theſe principles ſo jarring were the perpetual ſources of diſcord and contention, which could only be compoſed by the ſtrongeſt hand. Accordingly we find, that out of a long line of near 200 Iriſh monarchs, ſcarce two in immediate ſucceſſion have died a natural death.

As a remedy for theſe inconveniences which neceſſarily adhered to this rude form, it was cuſtomary to elect the next moſt worthy of the ſame blood, whom they called *Roidamna*; and whoſe deſtination it was to eaſe the ſovereign of ſome of the cares of royalty during his life, and to ſucceed to the throne at his death. But however this might mitigate, it did not cure the malady. For ſometimes the Roidamna took up arms againſt the monarch, and ſometimes both of them fell victims to ſome more potent faction.

And here let it be obſerved, that a ſimilar cuſtom of electing a ſucceſſor for the provincial kings and ſubordinate toparchs prevailed; but theſe were called *Thaniſts* or *Taniſts.* And ſo rooted was this mode of chooſing a ſucceſſor in every diſtrict and department of the realm, that the biſhops had their *comorbans* or coadjutors, who generally ſucceeded to their ſees, unleſs ſet aſide by ſome ſuperior intereſt.

Such was the conſtitution of the Iriſh government in the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh centuries! A conſtitution calculated only for a people, whoſe various tribes or ſepts were perpetually at war with each other, and who were not willing to diſpenſe, even for a day, with the want of a general to lead them to battle. But it was a conſtitution altogether incompatible with the arts of peace; ſo much ſo, that even their weapons of war were very ineffectual for either offence or defence againſt a foreign enemy.

Accordingly, Saxo Grammaticus gives the following deſcription of their arms and manner of fighting: *Utitur autem Hibernorum gens levi & parabili armatura; doctior fuga ſuperare quam bello: quo fit ut cum victoriam tibi ceſſiſſe putes diſcrimen immineat.* But to their wars among themſelves may be ſafely applied what Milton ſaid of the battles of the Anglo-Saxons during the heptarchy, that they were no more

[a] Diſſertations, p. 54.

more worth recording than the ſkirmiſhes of kites and crows.

In the eighth century, a new order of government is ſaid to have taken place in *two royal families* by *alternate ſucceſſion*; which, inſtead of diminiſhing, increaſed thoſe factions to which the nation was before too incident. No wonder that thoſe Scythian nations, which, ſo early as the third century, had attempted a conqueſt of the kingdom, and had built the maritime towns, ſhould, in the ninth century, be able to reduce it to ſuch a ſtate of abject ſlavery as is ſcarce to be paralleled in the annals of any other country.

We are told by Keating, that this galling yoke was removed by the ſtratagem of Maolſeaghlin; and that the Oſtmen being expert in the commercial and handicraft trades were ſuffered to remain in the kingdom; but that about 200 years after they were finally expelled by the valour of Brian Boiromhe. This aſſertion, however, is not more repugnant to fact than to the whole tenor of his own narrative: for, he acquaints us, that it was by means of thoſe alliances he formed with the Danes that Brian was enabled to dethrone Melaghlin, and exalt himſelf to the monarchy: and, if he afterwards quarrelled with them and was ſlain by them at the battle of Clontarfe, it does not thence follow that he was either a champion or a martyr for the liberties of his country.

Now, that he was not ſo conſidered at the time may be from hence preſumed, that his ſon was, upon his death, excluded from every pretenſion to the monarchy, except the imperial crown of Ireland, which they ſay he kept in his poſſeſſion till, from reſentment, he went to Rome and laid it at the Pope's feet; and the monarchy, we find, reverted to Melaghlin, who, during his depoſition, continued to be king of Meath, the rightful inheritance of his family, contrary to what has been above advanced reſpecting that territory being the menſal land of the monarch.

Beſides, we find that the Oſtmen remained from that period, as before, maſters of the maritime towns and domineered in many places. We, all along, read of the exploits of the Daniſh kings of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, &c. In the year 1066 Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtyles Gothrick, a *Dane*, king of Ireland. The firſt vigorous oppoſition made to the firſt Engliſh invaders was by the Danes of Dublin. And we learn from the regiſtry of Limerick, that ſo late as the reign of Edward II. matters of property were then and there decided by the oaths of twelve Engliſh, twelve Danes, and twelve Iriſh.

Keating talks of the great revenues paid into the exchequer of Brian. But what were his revenues? 'Cows and hogs, mantles and iron from the Iriſh, 'and wine both red and white from the Danes.' Now, as theſe revenues were paid in kind, we muſt preſume that money was then not much in uſe; and if ſo, the monarch had little need of an exchequer.

It may be true, that this very Brian made an offering of gold upon the altar at Armagh; and it may be thence inferred, that gold (and of courſe ſilver) might have been introduced before that time as money. But I have found no document to prove, that money was then *coined* by the Iriſh. The very name of *ſterling* imports, that coined money was firſt introduced by the Oſtmen or Eaſterlings. And it is natural to think, that they who confeſſedly carried on all the trade of the kingdom, ſhould be the firſt to bring in that moſt ready medium for negotiating its affairs.

No regard then is to be paid to Keating, when he ſays, that a *mint* was ſet up in Armagh, and another in Caſhel, ſo early as the days of St. Patrick. The rude ſtate of the country for ages after was incompatible with ſuch a premature advancement in civilization: eſpecially if what our author aſſerts be true, that the Mileſians exerciſed no mechanic art. Now, a people who have no foreign trade nor the common arts of domeſtic life, muſt ſubſiſt principally upon the milk and fleſh of their cattle; and, therefore, can have but little uſe for money.

Accordingly, our author gives us every where to underſtand, that what little traffic the Mileſians had among themſelves was carried on at certain fairs, and was tranſacted by barter: and though the uſe of money, coined by the Danes, could not have been unknown to them at the invaſion of the Engliſh; yet a French gentleman who accompanied Richard II. in his expedition to Ireland, and wrote the hiſtory of it, after telling us that Macmurrough's horſe coſt 400 cows, makes this reflection: 'for in that country 'they barter by exchange, horſes for cows, and one 'commodity for another, and not for ready money.'

All theſe things I ſet down the more minutely, that the conſtitution of the old monarchy of Ireland may be the better underſtood, when diveſted of thoſe fictions by which it is ſupported by writers who miſtake the real honour of their country. Notwithſtanding Keating has told us that, 'ſuch were the 'wholſome inſtitutes of Brian Boiromhe, that a lady 'of conſummate beauty, adorned with jewels and a 'ring of gold, travelled alone on foot from north to 'ſouth, without any attempt made on thoſe ornaments, or on that ſtill more precious ornament her 'honour;' yet he ſoon after gives us the following paſſage: 'after the deceaſe of Melaghlin (who was 'both ſucceſſor and predeceſſor to the renowned 'Brian), ſome of the chronicles of the iſland give an 'account of many monarchs in ſucceſſion to the 'throne of Ireland. But it is a more probable opi'nion that after the death of this king till the Eng'liſh arrived, there was no abſolute monarch of the 'country, though there were ſeveral who aſſumed to 'themſelves the name.'

This ſtate of things gave occaſion to Mr. O Conor to ſay, that 'Ireland was at this time ripening for 'chaſtiſement by ſome foreign hand; but the Nor'mans divided their blows with other nations, and 'prevented all reform in Ireland; where the pa'triotiſm of a few ſerved only to prolong the diſ'orders of the conſtitution, and prevent that diſſo'lution which, in ſome caſes, is the moſt deſirable 'event that can happen. But *the irruption* (as he 'calls it) *of Henry II. king of England, proved the 'utter ruin of the nation.*'

Engliſh government muſt have been bad indeed if it increaſed thoſe evils which, before Henry II. did *confeſſedly* exiſt. But, ſure I am, that if Engliſh government did not do all the good it might have done *in throwing the Iriſh conſtitution under a better genius,*

it did not make it worſe. If it refuſed the natives the benefit of the Engliſh law, it did not introduce the arbitrary and therefore oppreſſive law of the *Brehons*. And, if the Engliſh laws were ſo often ſued for as a boon by the Iriſh, this was on their part a virtual confeſſion that they were better than their own.

The candour of literature ſhould have admitted, that England, which has been the ſchool of philoſophy and liberty to the reſt of the world, has aboliſhed many cuſtoms hoſtile to ſocial improvement, and introduced many arts of civil life, which were before unknown to us; and, above all, that it has at length taught us to feel and to value thoſe advantages.

But let us now ſee what that conſtitution was which Henry II. introduced in the year 1172. And here we may be certain, that whatever the conſtitution of England at that time was, it was the model of that for Ireland. In his charter granted to the citizens of Dublin, mention is made of bailiffs, juſtices, &c. From whence it is inferred, that he divided the diſtricts, ſubject to himſelf, into ſhires or counties. But the better opinion ſeems to be, that this diſtribution was reſerved for his ſon John.

It is ſaid, that after his return to England he ſent over a *modus tenendi parlimenta in Hibernia*; which will not be denied: but that the inſtrument produced by the biſhop of Meath, and ſo contended for as genuine by the famous Mr. Molyneux, was not that original *modus*, may be ſafely affirmed, and for this plain reaſon: We muſt ſuppoſe, that a *modus* ſent by this prince could be only, *mutatis mutandis*, a tranſcript of the Engliſh *modus*. But in this inſtrument we find the form of ſummoning *knights, citizens*, and *burgeſſes*. Whereas it is evident from the gradual formation of the Engliſh conſtitution, that no repreſentation of the people can be aſcertained in England before Henry III. though it be talked of in the reign of John.

But a queſtion of more importance ariſes: To whom did Henry communicate that conſtitution? The anſwer to which is ſimple: He communicated it to his ſubjects in Ireland. But here we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh between *ſubjects* and *tributaries*. A ſubject is one who is governed by the will, *i. e.* the law of a ſovereign (no matter whether the ſovereignty be lodged in one, in few, or in many); and who for protection returns the reciprocal duty of obedience. Whereas a *tributary* is not a ſubject but a vaſſal, who ſtipulates to pay tribute, and perhaps do homage, and ſwear fealty to a ſuperior power, *that he may live in peace*. A ſovereign may be tributary to a more potent ſovereign, without obeying any of his ordinances; *i. e.* he may acknowledge his own inferiority by theſe tokens of ſubmiſſion; yet retain his ſovereignty over his own ſubjects, without owing any other duty to his liege lord.

This was preciſely the caſe of Ireland before Henry Plantagenet ſet foot in this realm, and after he departed from it. The provincial kings paid tribute to the monarch, and the ſubordinate toparchs to the provincial kings, without any diminution of their juriſdiction over their reſpective ſubjects. Roderic, the monarch, did not ſubmit to Henry during his ſtay in Ireland; but in a year or two after he did homage and ſwore fealty by his proxies, and reſigned by deed the ſovereignty of certain diſtricts, *that he might enjoy the remainder of his dominion in peace*.

This is placed beyond the arreſt of doubt by the *finis & concordia*, &c. that final agreement made between them at Windſor; wherein it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that except in thoſe diſtricts he had formerly ſurrendered, the juriſdiction of Roderic was to remain undiminiſhed over the reſt of the iſland: *Totam illam terram & habitatores terræ habeat ſub ſe*. Thus was Roderic pledged to make the vaſſal princes pay their tribute to himſelf, and through his hands it was to be conveyed to Henry. So that Roderic no more ceaſed to be *monarch of Ireland* than he did to be *king of Conaught*; or than William ceaſed to be king of Scotland by his paying tribute and doing homage for the kingdom of Scotland about the ſame time.

It was wiſe in Henry not to aſſume the ſtyle of king of Ireland, as he was then unable, from his preſſing avocations, to enforce that ſubmiſſion which is the duty of ſubjects. He prudently left the title of king to ſuch of the native chieftans as exerciſed the power, and contented himſelf with the title of lord of Ireland, as moſt expreſſive of thoſe badges of ſovereignty which alone fell to his ſhare.

Now, that he gave the title of kings to the Iriſh princes is not only evident from the above-mentioned *finis & concordia*, &c. in which it is agreed, that Roderic *rex ſit ſub ſe*, but alſo from his commiſſion for making Fitz-Aldelm his lieutenant in Ireland, which is directed *Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Regibus*, &c. And we find the ſame practice continued by John and Henry III.

From this real ſtate of things it is plain, that the conſtitution eſtabliſhed in Ireland by Henry II. was only communicated to that colony of his Engliſh ſubjects which he ſettled there. For, had it been his wiſh to extend it to the Iriſh, it would have been impracticable. A people altogether ignorant of the language, manners, and laws of England, could not be ſuppoſed either capable or willing to receive them. They were not yet ripe enough for ſuch a ſyſtem. When, therefore, Matthew Paris reports that *the laws of England were gratefully accepted by the Iriſh princes, who pledged themſelves by oath to the obſervance of them*; we may plainly ſee that this monk miſtook the oaths of *fealty* and *allegiance*, which they took to Henry as their ſovereign lord, for an acceptance of laws which were not offered to them, and of which they were for near four hundred years after refuſed the benefit, though they repeatedly ſought it.

It would have afforded a ſingular ſpectacle in human nature to have ſeen ſuch a promptitude in favour of laws utterly unknown. But nothing could be more natural than that the majority of the Iriſh princes ſhould ſubmit to Henry II. as we find they did, *without his ſtriking a blow*. For, though he himſelf did not ſtrike, yet many of them were ſtill ſmarting under the blows they had received from his ſubjects Fitz-Stephen, Fitz-Gerald, and Strongbow. And, when ſo warlike and ſo powerful a prince appeared in perſon, he muſt have ſtruck terror into the ſtouteſt heart in the land.

But,

But, even if this had not been the caſe, we may well ſuppoſe, from that diſorderly ſtate of the nation to which we have already pointed, that many of them would ſecretly wiſh the downfall of the reigning monarch, whom they could only conſider as an intruder to the throne. The two royal families, whoſe rightful inheritance it had been ſo long conſidered, muſt have been particularly penetrated with ſuch ſentiments; nor could the deſcendants of Boiromhe, though an uſurper, be very cordial in their attachments to the houſe of Conaught, by which that of Munſter had been excluded. All theſe, ſince they were to pay tribute, might have been better pleaſed to pay it to Henry Fitz-Empreſs than to Roderic O Conor. Nay, their pride might have been engaged on this occaſion; and theſe rude chieftans might have conſidered themſelves as honoured by an alliance with a neighbouring prince of ſuch acknowledged capacity and ſuperiority of power.

And, as to the nation at large, at that time inſenſible of every idea of common intereſt, it could not be much ſurpriſed at an invaſion of the Engliſh, having ſo long experienced the inroads and inſults of the Oſtmen; nor could they be very angry at the king of England for wiſhing to become their maſter, as they were ſo accuſtomed to a change of maſters, and every day ſaw theſe their maſters decide every conteſt by the ſtrong and bloody hand.

But be this as it may; upon this ſubmiſſion of the ſovereign and inferior kings of Ireland to Henry II. is founded that claim of conqueſt by which the kingdom of Ireland has been from that day to this annexed to the crown of England. Whereas the province of Leinſter going in dower to Strongbow with the daughter of Dermod, was what gave the Engliſh ſuch a footing in the land, as at length enabled them to reduce the whole kingdom to a ſtate of ſubjection.

But this did not happen for near four hundred years after; and, therefore, ſir John Davis in his book intituled, "A Diſcovery of the true Cauſes why Ireland was never entirely ſubdued, nor brought under obedience to the Crown of England until the Reign of James I." tells us, that *Henry II. upon leaving Ireland left not a ſingle ſubject there more than he found in it.*

It muſt not be here forgotten, that at the great national aſſembly, generally called the Council of Caſhel, at which the biſhop of Liſmore preſided as the Pope's legate, and at which ſo many of the Iriſh princes did homage and ſwore fealty to Henry, the whole hierarchy, except Gelatius the primate, attended. The principal eccleſiaſtical ordinance there ſettled upon was a conformity of worſhip with the church of England, which was then in uniformity with the church of Rome. And the ſucceſſors of Henry have ſince frequently found to their coſt, that this great prince was more ſucceſsful in conforming the eccleſiaſtical polity of Ireland to that of Rome, than in forming its civil polity upon the model of England.

In the year 1185, Henry ſent over his ſon John, now in his nineteenth year, with the title of lord of Ireland; and intending that he ſhould be crowned king there, the Pope in compliment ſent him a crown of peacocks feathers, together with a new donation of the iſland. But the king ſeeing the ill conſequences of having crowned his eldeſt ſon in England, changed his reſolution, and John was not crowned. His ſtay in Ireland the firſt time was but ſhort; for he and his youthful train having treated with contempt the Iriſh princes, who came to pay him homage, a general inſurrection took place. 'Whence,' ſays ſir John Davis, 'it was made manifeſt that the ſubmiſſion of the Iriſh princes, and the donation of the Pope, were but ſlender and weak aſſurances for a kingdom.'

Mr. Molyneux contends, that 'by the donation of Ireland to John it was eminently ſet apart as a ſeparate and diſtinct kingdom; and that the regality of it was abſolutely granted to him without any reſervation.' But it muſt have eſcaped this zealous advocate for the independence of the Iriſh parliament upon that of England, that the ſubjects of Ireland in conſequence of this donation were bound not only to John and his heirs, but alſo to the king and his heirs: and that in the charters of earl John to the inhabitants of thoſe cities reſerved from the juriſdiction of Roderic O Conor, he, as lord of Ireland, always excepts thoſe rights *which pertain to the crown.* Thus, in his grant to the monaſtery of St. Thomas the Martyr at Donore in Dublin, of immunity from all ſecular ſervices, he makes exception *in iis quæ ad regiam coronam pertinent,* with a power of holding a court for all pleas and complaints, *niſi de iis quæ ad regiam coronam ſpectaverint.*

And, though the grant of Ireland by Henry II. to earl John be now loſt, a ſimilar grant of Henry III. to his ſon Edward is ſtill extant; wherein an exception of the above cities, the dominion of which had been taken from Roderic and reſerved by Henry, is particularly recited. The king grants to Edward *totam terram Hiberniæ, exceptis civitatibus Dublin, Limeric,* &c. *ita tamen quod prædictæ terræ,* &c. *nunquam ſeparentur a corona Angliæ, ſed integre maneant regibus Angliæ in perpetuum.*

It would require very expreſs teſtimony, indeed, to prove that Henry II. who was ſo ambitious of annexing Ireland to his crown, ſhould ſo ſoon alienate it. But the truth is, Henry only beſtowed Ireland upon his ſon John as a feudal tenure, to be held of him and his heirs, with certain regal prerogatives in certain points and places, *ita ut rex ſit ſub ſe,* as Roderic O Conor had been before him, according to the *finis & concordia* ſettled at Windſor.

If John had been conſtituted the independent king of Ireland, the earldom of Moreton could not have been conſidered as the ſuperior title; yet his ſtyle was earl of Moreton and lord of Ireland. If it be urged that his brother Richard I. never aſſumed the title of lord of Ireland, it ſhould be remembered, that during his reign of near ten years, he did not ſpend quite eight months in England. So that he who regarded England ſo little may be ſuppoſed to have regarded Ireland nothing at all.

The moſt memorable acts of John during his adminiſtration of Ireland, were his erecting courts of juſtice there, viz. the Chancery, King's-bench, and Exchequer; and his dividing the Engliſh colony into twelve counties, in which only were the Engliſh laws publiſhed, and but feebly executed in any of them. Even in Leinſter we find, that the conſent of the

the heireſs of Dermod was neceſſary to ratify and confirm his charters.

John, indeed, whatever his title might be, did not conſider himſelf as lord of the whole iſland, for he generally limits his chartered grants *per poteſtatem noſtram*. And the Pope, well knowing that the crown he had given was but a crown of feathers, commiſſions his legate in the reign of Richard I. to exerciſe his office in England, Wales, and thoſe parts of Ireland in which the earl of Moreton has power and dominion; *ac illis Hiberniæ partibus in quibus Johannes Moretonii comes poteſtatem habet & dominium*.

Sir John Davis, whoſe very errors are reſpectable, advances, upon what he calls the teſtimony of the beſt antiquaries, 'that the reign of Edward II. gave 'the firſt occaſion of inſtituting the high court of 'parliament of Ireland; and that the laws made in 'the parliaments of England were, from time to 'time, tranſmitted hither, under the great ſeal of 'that kingdom, to be proclaimed, enrolled, and ex-'ecuted as the laws of the realm.' And, in proof of this latter poſition, he exhibits the form, whereby Edward I. tranſmitted the Engliſh ſtatutes.

But his diligence had not then reached to certain documents, ſince brought to light, which evince what is declared by the Iriſh parliament in the 32d of Henry VI. 'that the liege people of Ireland uſed to 'hold parliaments, without interruption, from the 'conqueſt of ſaid land by the moſt noble king 'Henry Fitz-Empreſs to the preſent time.' And remarkable it is, that the firſt printed ſtatutes of the Iriſh legiſlature were enacted in the 3d year of Edward II. at a time when he aſſerts that, 'for the 'ſpace of 140 years after Henry II. there was but 'one parliament for both kingdoms.'

Beſides, in the *Magna Charta* of Henry III. which was but a confirmation of that granted by his father John, and was alſo *mutatis mutandis* a tranſcript of that which he granted to England, all Engliſh rights were given and granted to the Engliſh ſettlement in Ireland: among which the principal was the right of being governed by their own laws, made by their own conſent, in their own parliament.

Accordingly we find, that Ireland had not only a parliament, but repreſentatives of the people in this king's reign: for, in the 38th year of Henry III. when he was *in partibus tranſmarinis*, and wanting aid of the Iriſh againſt the king of Caſtile, who had invaded Gaſcony, his queen, then regent, ſends writs in the king's name, directed *archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, militibus, liberis hominibus, civibus & burgenſibus terræ ſuæ Hiberniæ*.

But this matter is put paſt diſpute by the letter which Edward I. ſent to Ufford the juſticiary, when the Iriſh nation offered him 8000 marks and a body of forces, to prevail on him to grant it a general denization, *i. e.* the common benefit of the Engliſh laws. His words are, 'We therefore command you 'that, having entered into a treaty with theſe Iriſh 'people, and examined diligently into the wiles of 'our *commons*, prelates, nobles,' &c.

The Engliſh laws then which were tranſmitted in the manner which ſir John Davis ſets forth, muſt have been ratified in the Iriſh parliament. The very time which this, generally accurate, writer has fixed for the inſtitution of a parliament in Ireland, was certainly the moſt unlucky he could have pitched upon. It was the time when the northern Iriſh, abetted by De Burgo, then the moſt powerful of the Engliſh race in Ireland, had ſet up for their king and crowned him at Dundalk, Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, who was married to De Burgo's ſiſter: a time when the kingdom was in ſuch an unparalleled ſtate of deſolation, that no parliament could well be called; and when, in fact, we find that the king, by advice of Hotham, a favourite eccleſiaſtic, had 'ſummoned the prelates and nobles 'of moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in Ireland to parliament 'in England; to treat, as the writ expreſſes it, with 'the king, his prelates and nobles, about the af-'fairs of Ireland, and others of the king's arduous 'and urgent concerns; *de aliis negotiis arduis & ur-'gentibus nos contingentibus*.'

Reſpecting this writ, Mr. Prynne has inſiſted, that the Iriſh peers were not ſummoned as members of parliament, but only as commiſſioners or agents. The learned writer, however, goes aſtray, from a falſe aſſociation of modern ideas with antient times; for what he deems too great an honour for the Iriſh ſettlement, its coloniſts regarded as a grievance, as is evident from that curious record 49 and 50 Edward III. '*De perſonis eccleſiaſticis per epiſcopos & 'clerum, ac perſonis laicis per communes cujuſlibet co-'mitatus, & per cives & burgenſes cujuſlibet civi-'tatis & burgi in Hibernia, eligendis & tranſmittendis 'in Angliam, verſus dominum regem & conſilium 'ſuum*,' &c.

In the ſeveral returns to this writ we generally find a *ſaving of rights and privileges*: thus in that of the clergy of Armagh, *Quod non tenemur, juxta libertates, privilegia, jura, leges, & conſuetudines eccleſiæ, nec terræ Hiberniæ, aliquos de clero noſtro eligere, nec mittere ad partes Angliæ, ad parliamenta ſeu conſilia in Anglia tenenda: Tamen, ob reverentiam domini noſtri regis Angliæ illuſtriſſimi, & propter urgentiſſimam neceſſitatem dictæ terræ*, &c. *Salvis nobis & terræ prædictæ magnatibus & communibus, juribus, privilegiis, libertatibus, legibus, & conſuetudinibus ſuis ſupradictis, concedimus*, &c. The return of the writ to the county of Carlow puts this matter in a ſtrong light; *Prætextu hujus brevis convocatis coram me apud Catherlogh communibus, comitibus*, &c. 'Having by virtue of this writ 'called before me the commons of the county, they 'unanimouſly allege, that there is no layman able, 'by reaſon of poverty, from the frequent robberies 'and depredations of the Iriſh enemies, to meet 'our ſovereign lord the king in his parliament in 'England,' &c.

From this plain ſtate of the fact we may ſee, that the people of neither country had as yet begun to think of parliamentary dependance or ſubordination, &c. Speculations upon legiſlative rights were too nice and too refined for thoſe rude warriors, who, without knowing what they did, firſt formed the Engliſh conſtitution in either country; and conſequently no jealouſies had as yet ariſen between them.

From the reign of Edward III. little or no change took place in the Iriſh conſtitution till that of Henry VII. when a moſt eſſential alteration was made. For the

the better underſtanding of which, it will be uſeful to take a curſory view of the ſtate of the country during this interval.

We have obſerved that the Iriſh, being refuſed the protection of the Engliſh law, and being unable to protect themſelves, had called in the brother of the king of Scotland, and crowned him king of Ireland. The kingdom, from this violent effort, was reduced to a ſtate of unparalleled miſery and deſolation. And, however this royal and hardy adventurer loſt at once his life and kingdom, the Engliſh affairs from that day declined apace. In order to reſtore them, Edward III. ſent over his ſon Lionel as lord-lieutenant; who undertook the charge more cheerfully, in hopes of recovering the earldoms of Ulſter and Conaught, to which he was entitled by his wife the heireſs of De Burgo.

But, ſo far was he from compoſing the diſſenſions in Ireland that he inflamed them, by encouraging the Engliſh *by birth* to the prejudice of the Engliſh *by blood:* and, inſtead of recovering his wife's dower, he ſaw Conaught poſſeſſed by the male heirs of De Burgo as their right by the Brehon law, according to which the females did not inherit, and Ulſter become the property of a ſept of the O Neals. Exaſperated at this ſtate of the country, he got that famous bill paſſed called the *Statute of Kilkenny*; whereby the mere Iriſh, before *aliens*, were conſidered as *enemies*. So that (as ſir John Davis vouches) it was often adjudged no felony *to kill a mere Iriſhman in time of peace*.

But this ill-timed ſeverity, though commended by ſome writers, inſtead of ſerving the Engliſh colony tended only to ſtraiten the borders of the Engliſh pale. O Brien ſeized the North and Deſmond the South of Munſter; where, diſclaiming the Engliſh law, he ruled in all the barbariſm of the Brehon juriſdiction. Cavanagh, of the blood of old king Dermod, became chieftain of Carlow; and O More wreſted from Mortimer that territory of Leix now called the King and Queen's county. 'Thus,' ſays ſir John Davis, 'more than a third part of Leinſter became *degenerate* and fell away from the crown 'of England; ſo as only four ſhires of the Engliſh 'pale remained under obedience to the law.' And ſo degrading was the weakneſs of the Engliſh government, that the Engliſh ſettlers became tributaries to the Iriſh chieftains, and paid them regularly for their protection or ceſſation of hoſtilities what was called the Black Rent.

The civil wars between the roſes inſtead of diminiſhing increaſed theſe maladies. Ireland had its Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians; and according as theſe parties prevailed in England their opponents were oppreſſed in Ireland. An ordinance had been made towards the cloſe of the reign of Edward II. for holding annual parliaments; but this regulation was ſo ſlighted, that ſometimes two, ſometimes three parliaments would be held in the ſame year. To remedy this inconvenience, it was by a ſtatute 34 Henry VI. declared, that for the future there ſhall be ſummoned but one parliament or great council in one year.

But as this law was to be in force but for three years, the abuſe if at all ſuſpended was ſpeedily revived. Chief governors exerciſed that power which they claimed as their right of calling parliaments at their pleaſure; and of paſſing bills in the royal ſtyle without any communication with the king. And ſo little regard was paid to order or decency, that the ſtatutes made by a deputy of one faction were of no validity with a deputy of the oppoſite. The Yorkiſt reſcinded the laws of the Lancaſtrian, and the Lancaſtrian of the Yorkiſt. Butler was head of the Lancaſtrian, and Fitz-Gerald of the York party. Theſe rival houſes only thought of mutual depreſſion. They not only repealed each other's laws, and confiſcated each other's eſtates, when in place and power; but they convened, at the ſame time, different aſſemblies; each aſſuming to themſelves the authority of the conſtitutional parliament. At length, the faction of Fitz-Gerald having obtained the aſcendancy through the long reſidence of the duke of York in the government of Ireland, not only ſet up Lambert Symnel as repreſentative of the houſe of York, but had him crowned king in Dublin.

Such was the ſtate of things when Henry VII. ſent over ſir Edward Poyning to compoſe the diſtracted ſtate of the Engliſh pale, then ſtraitened to a very narrow compaſs. Among the many laws which this deputy got paſſed there are two moſt deſerving notice. The one was for the adoption of the Engliſh ſtatutes, lately made in England; a law neither novel in its proviſion nor alterative of the conſtitution. The other was that by way of eminence ſince called *Poyning's law*, which not only altered but almoſt annihilated the conſtitution. And though it afterwards became ſo juſtly exceptionable, it was at that time the moſt popular law ever paſſed in the kingdom; becauſe it was a temporary relief to the people from the exorbitant exactions of rapacious chief governors.

By this ſtatute 10 Henry VII. it was provided, 'that no parliament be holden hereafter in Ireland 'but at ſuch ſeaſon as the king's lieutenant and 'council there firſt do certify to the king, under the 'great ſeal of that land, the cauſes and conſiderations, 'and all ſuch acts as to them ſeemeth ſhould paſs in 'the ſame parliament,' &c.

In the interval between the enacting of this law and the reign of Philip and Mary, we find very different interpretations given to it. Some contended, that thoſe acts, and thoſe only, ſhould be treated of, which had been certified to the king in manner aforeſaid, and by him tranſmitted previous to the meeting of parliament. Others maintained, that ſubſequent to the meeting of parliament any matters might be treated of, which that aſſembly might deem conducive to the common weal: whilſt all agreed, that no parliament was to be held till the certifications and tranſmiſſions above preſcribed were made. And ſo unſettled were the cuſtoms of that period, that the commiſſions of Henry VIII. for holding of parliaments furniſh precedents of uſage conformable to both theſe opinions. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, the ſame reign gives an inſtance of one ſuſpenſion of Poyning's act by the mere authority of the king; and of another by the parliament without any previous licence from the king.

To remedy theſe inconveniences, and to ſettle theſe variations, an explanatory act was framed in the 3d year of Philip and Mary; by which the chief

governor and privy council were empowered, during the ſeſſion, to certify ſuch other cauſes, conſiderations, &c. as they deemed expedient. But, at the ſame time, this ſtatute denied parliament that liberty which it had ſometimes aſſumed of treating of any other matters which had not been certified and tranſmitted either before or during the ſeſſion in the manner preſcribed by the original act.

But we anticipate:—It muſt not be forgotten, that in the latter part of his reign Henry VIII. rejecting the title of lord of Ireland as being originally confirmed by the Pope, aſſumed the ſtyle of king of England, IRELAND, and France. This title of KING was readily recognized by the Iriſh parliament; but the title of SUPREME HEAD OF THE CHURCH UPON EARTH had not met with ſuch ready acceptance. Yet this was at length effected, not more by the vigour than by the policy of his government in relaxing the ſtatute of Kilkenny; obedience to which in the beginning of his reign he had inſiſted upon with rigour. Upon this indulgence ſhewn to the manners of his ſubjects of the pale, the principal chieftains who had never owned any ſubjection ſubmitted and returned to their tributary ſtate, upon condition that their countries might uſe the Brehon juriſdiction. Among theſe was Mc Murrogh, who, in the form of a penſion, was paid an equivalent for the BLACK RENT. And ſome of thoſe degenerate Engliſh, who had renounced all allegiance, became not only *tributaries* but *ſubjects*. Among theſe was Deſmond, who had at firſt inſiſted upon the privilege of his anceſtors *of not entering any walled town*, and would only do homage and ſwear fidelity, but at length became a ſubject, and attended his duty as lord of parliament.

After the reduction of Ulſter by Elizabeth, when James had divided it into counties, and had naturalized the whole body of the natives, who had before been regarded as enemies, and when he had created many new boroughs over the whole kingdom, whereby the numbers both of lords and commoners were ſo greatly increaſed, that a chief governor could not now (as formerly in a ſmall parliament) paſs ſuch laws as he thought fit by a majority of his own creatures and followers; Poyning's law, which was at firſt conſidered by the people as their only barrier againſt the arbitrary exactions of their oppreſſive rulers, became unpopular. And ſo greatly did the minds of the nation change from the reign of queen Elizabeth to that of Charles I. that when in the former period Perrot wanted it to be ſuſpended, the people were alarmed; but when they wanted it to be repealed in the latter, Strafford was violently againſt it, and recommended it to his maſter as his moſt ſacred prerogative not to be given up.

And here it muſt be obſerved, that the reign of James I. forms a new epoch in the conſtitution of Ireland. Till his time the nation at large had never been repreſented in parliament; for what was before called the parliament of IRELAND, ſhould have been rather called the parliament of the PALE; as it was in fact but a colonial aſſembly, compoſed of the lords and commons of little more than four counties, to which the Engliſh ſettlement called the Pale had been confined. And from hence may we account for that ſudden revolution which took place in the maxims of government and the opinions of the people.

So early as the reign of James I. the commons claimed the right of being at leaſt *remembrancers* to the privy council of ſuch laws as were fit to be propounded. And, after the fall of Strafford, they not only claimed but eſtabliſhed the right of preparing what was called HEADS OF BILLS, and of preſenting them to the governor and council for tranſmiſſion.

From that time till the year 1782, the ſtatutes of Ireland were enacted in the following manner: The matter or heads of a bill were by the leave of either houſe brought in, moved for or propounded, and then debated upon; and, if agreed to by a majority, they were laid before the chief governor and privy council, who ſometimes certified them without alteration, ſometimes after altering them, and ſometimes ſmothered them altogether by not ſending them to England.

If they were tranſmitted without alteration, then in the ſhape of BILLS they paſſed that houſe in which they originated, and were ſo ſent to the other houſe of parliament; and, if approved by that houſe, the bill paſſed into a law by the royal aſſent from the throne given by the lord-lieutenant. But, if the bill came back altered, then it was uſual either to reject it entirely or frame anew the heads of a bill in compliance with the returned alterations, and to ſend it on the above-mentioned progreſs.

From this view we may ſee, that the conſtitution of Ireland differed materially from that of Great Britain, though in both the aſſent of the three eſtates was neceſſary to the framing of a law. In the Britiſh parliament, the aſſent or negative of the lords or commons is given firſt or ſecond in order, according as the bill happens to originate in either houſe, and the royal aſſent or negative is always given *laſt*. Whereas in Ireland the royal aſſent or negative came always ſecond in order, or rather indeed *firſt*, for it could not appear in the ſhape of a bill without the royal aſſent being firſt had. And as to the aſſent given by the chief governor, that was mere matter of form. So that in fact the Iriſh parliament was but the regiſter of the royal edicts.

Another difference in the Britiſh and Iriſh conſtitution was ſtriking. In Britain no bill was laid before the throne till it had been approved of by both houſes, *i. e.* by the voice of the nation: whereas in Ireland the heads of a bill having been laid before the king in the firſt inſtance, prevented them from being ſupported by the joint weight and influence which the co-operation of both houſes might have otherwiſe obtained. So that from this difference in the ſtage at which in the progreſs of the heads of a bill the royal aſſent or negative was given, it frequently happened, that theſe heads were either altered or negatived without ceremony.

But the power aſſumed by the Iriſh privy council of not even certifying the heads of bills, but ſtifling them in the firſt ſtep of their progreſs to the crown, made a ſtill more mortifying diſtinction between the legiſlatures of the two countries. And, though this power might have been conſidered as only a delegation of part of the royal prerogative of *negativing*, to ſave the crown the diſagreeable exerciſe of the right;

right; yet as bills have been ſeldom and of late never negatived by the crown in England, this was conſidered as an uſurpation, and felt as a grievance of the firſt magnitude.

Thus far we have conſidered the Iriſh legiſlature as *independent*; but it was not ſo conſidered by ſeveral Engliſh lawyers from lord Coke to judge Blackſtone; who maintained, that wherever Ireland was particularly named, it was bound by Engliſh acts of parliament. This doctrine, though ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by other Engliſh lawyers of equal authority, and always diſclaimed by the Iriſh nation, was nevertheleſs adopted by the Engliſh parliament; which, from time to time, paſſed ſeveral laws reſtraining the trade of Ireland (the principal of which was the Navigation act, &c.) by which the Iriſh nation was to all intents and purpoſes bound.

I have only related the *fact*, without conſidering the RIGHT, as this is now happily given up by the Britiſh parliament. How this came about, let us now ſee. Judge Blackſtone ſays, that 'the Iriſh 'nation having almoſt forgotten its dependence, and 'being ready to diſpute it, it became neceſſary to 'declare how that matter really ſtood: and, there-'fore, by ſtatute 6 George I. c. 5. it is declared, 'that the kingdom of Ireland ought to be ſubordi-'nate to and dependent upon the imperial crown of 'Great Britain, as being inſeparably united thereto; 'and that the king's majeſty, with the conſent of the 'lords and commons of Great Britain in parliament, 'hath power to make laws to bind the people of 'Ireland.'

The immediate occaſion of the above act was this: The houſe of lords of Ireland had always been conſidered as the ſupreme court of judicature in the kingdom; to which appeals from the inferior courts in the laſt reſort lay. Accordingly, on the petition of the earl of Meath 2 Anne in the year 1703, having examined the rolls of parliament from 38 Henry VI. the houſe of lords came among others to the following reſolutions, *nem. con.* 'That the determinations 'and judgements of this court of parliament are final 'and concluſive, and cannot be reverſed or ſet aſide 'by any other court whatever. That if any ſubject 'ſhall hereafter preſume to remove any cauſe deter-'mined in this high court to any other court, ſuch 'perſons ſhall be deemed betrayers of her majeſty's 'prerogative, the privileges of this houſe, and the 'rights and liberties of this kingdom. And the like 'was reſolved reſpecting any ſheriff, ſeneſchal, or 'other officer, who ſhall preſume to put in execution 'any order from any other court, or who ſhall refuſe, 'neglect, or defer putting in execution the orders of 'this high court of parliament.'

Purſuant to this practice A. D. 1717, in a cauſe wherein Heſter Sherlock was appellant, and Maurice Anneſly reſpondent, the houſe of lords reverſed a deciſion of the court of Exchequer, and iſſued a decretal order to the ſheriff to put the appellant in poſſeſſion of certain lands in the county of Kildare, till a certain ſum ſhould be paid to her. But ſoon after an injunction iſſued out of the court of Exchequer ſigned by the right honourable Jeffrey Gilbert, eſq. lord chief baron of the ſaid court, directed to the ſheriff of Kildare, requiring him to reſtore Anneſly to the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands whereof Heſter Sherlock was then actually poſſeſſed by virtue of the aforeſaid order. The ſheriff refuſed to execute the writ of injunction, and returned thereon *in hæc verba* the order of the houſe of the 3d of October 1717, and the reſolutions of it on the 11th of February 1703: the barons attached and fined the ſheriff: the ſheriff petitioned the lords: the lords reſented this offence *as they could*; they ordered the lord chief baron and the other barons into the cuſtody of the black-rod as betrayers of the prerogative of the crown, the privileges of the houſe, and the rights and liberties of the people.

This brought on the declaratory act of 6 George I. above in part recited; which further expreſsly aſſerts, that 'the peers of Ireland have no juriſdiction 'to affirm or reverſe any judgements or decrees 'whatſoever.' Thus we ſee the declarations of the two parliaments in flat contradiction to each other. But the matter did not reſt here. In the next ſeſſion of the Iriſh parliament [King] the archbiſhop of Dublin drew up an accurate ſtatement of this matter, which was preſented to his majeſty in the form of an addreſs from the lords ſpiritual and temporal.

It ſets forth, 'that for the practice of appealing to 'the lords of England, but two precedents before the 'Revolution could be found, one in 1670 and the 'other in 1679;' but theſe appeals (as Ireland, on account of the wars which then diſtracted the kingdom, had no parliament) were not ſuppoſed to have invalidated the right of the Iriſh lords; and, accordingly, after twenty-ſix years intermiſſion, appeals were made and orders iſſued thereon as formerly. Nor were they ever queſtioned till the year 1699, when two appeals from the parliament here were carried before the lords in England. And though the parliament of Ireland could not interpoſe or anywiſe aſſert its juriſdiction, becauſe it was not ſitting, yet the lords of England declared the ſaid cauſes to be *coram non judice*; and, without hearing their merits, reverſed the decrees that had been made.

And in this addreſs, which is a very long one, complaint is made, that 'if the power of judicature 'may by a vote of the Britiſh lords be taken away 'from the parliament of Ireland, no reaſon can be 'given why the ſame lords may not in like manner 'deprive us of the benefit of our whole conſtitution.'

But no anſwer was given to this humble and dutiful addreſs. The parliament was ſoon after prorogued, and was not ſuffered to meet for two years, after having been ſeven times prorogued. The nation was not then in a condition to redreſs itſelf; at no time of ſufficient force to contend with Great Britain, except upon its own ground; the natural ſtrength of Ireland was at this time much impaired from two cauſes, which, in a diſcourſe of this kind, claim attention.

We have ſeen, that though the whole nation was repreſented in parliament from the reign of James I. there was, nevertheleſs, no union in the ſentiments of the people, always divided by faction. Before the Reformation the conteſt was between the *Engliſh* and the *Iriſh* intereſt. But the penal ſtatutes, which in the reign of Elizabeth had been enacted againſt Roman Catholics, at once abſorbed this diſtinction, and created two new parties, the *Proteſtant* and the *Popiſh* intereſt; in which there was a perfect coalition

coalition of nation and blood. The only animoſity which remained aroſe from religious zeal, from miſtaken ideas of the goſpel of peace.

But in the reign of George I. the flame of *Whig* and *Tory*, which had long raged in England, had caught Ireland, where the Tories were moſtly *Jacobites*. This ſchiſm weakened the Proteſtant party, and they, who before (though excluſively inveſted with all legiſlative powers) were by the influence of the crown alone enabled to govern the Catholic party (a vaſt majority of the people), found themſelves in no condition to quarrel with England about their parliamentary rights, whether of legiſlation or juriſdiction.

The other cauſe, which at this time particularly debilitated Ireland, was the reſtriction which had been recently impoſed upon its woollen manufacture. Ireland, adapted by nature to the growth of wool, had been very early celebrated for fabrics of that material, particularly frizes, ratteens, ſerges, &c. This has been elegantly proved by lord Charlemont from the teſtimony of the Italian poets; but the patents and leaſes of another Iriſh nobleman afford ſtill more deciſive proofs; for in them mention is made of above forty fulling-mills about two hundred years ago, not a veſtige of which has remained during the memory of man. But parliamentary records are incontrovertible. By 50 Edward III. c. 8. no alnage is to be paid of frize ware made in Ireland when imported into England. Before the civil wars which commenced in 1641, woollens had been for ſome years exported to the amount of ſeventy thouſand pounds and upwards. In the year 1695 a reſolution appears on the journals for altering and amending the act of 17 and 18 Car. II. for the true making of all ſorts of cloth called the old and the new drapery, &c.

This ſtate of the Iriſh woollen trade, though not very flouriſhing, ſo alarmed England that both houſes of parliament preſent addreſſes to king William, in which they ſtrongly expreſs their 'jealouſy 'of the woollen manufacture of Ireland, and pray for 'ſtrict laws to prohibit and ſuppreſs the ſame. To 'which his majeſty anſwers, that he will do all that in 'him lies to diſcourage the woollen manufacture of 'Ireland.'

And ſuch was his influence upon the national council at that time, that it laid an additional duty amounting to a prohibition upon the exportation of Iriſh woollens. After this no parliament was ſuffered to meet in Ireland for five years, not ſo much as to utter its complaints. But, in the reign of queen Anne, the commons lay before her a moſt affecting repreſentation of what they call their *deplorable condition*. And from that time a viſible decay appeared over the *South* particularly, the fineſt part of the kingdom where the woollen branches had principally flouriſhed; whilſt the *North* did not ſo ſeverely feel the ſhock, as the linen manufacture had been long cultivated there. However, the kingdom was virtually paralytic on one ſide, when the declaratory act of 6th George I. paſſed in the Britiſh parliament.

For the clearer diſplay of the ſequel it is important to obſerve, that the interference of the Engliſh parliament in the affairs of this country had been long complained of. So early as 1641 the houſe of commons, at a conference with the lords, ſet forth by their prolocutor Darcy their manifold grievances, and propound to the judges queſtions touching the independence of Ireland, the illegality of appeals to the King's-Bench in England, Caſtle-Chamber proceedings, &c.

In 1698 Mr. Molyneux's famous book drew the attention of both kingdoms to the political tendency of external legiſlation. The Engliſh commons addreſſed the king upon the dangerous conſequence of that book to the crown and people of England, by denying the power of their parliament to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland: and, to ſhew their reſentment againſt the doctrine, ordered the book to be burned in the moſt ignominious manner. But this only emblazoned its reputation. While the incomparable Swift lighted a flame of patriotiſm in every Iriſh boſom, which glowed at intervals till the year 1753; when, having loſt its pole-ſtar, it took a direction not altogether right.

To underſtand this matter clearly it muſt be obſerved that by an act paſſed in the reign of Charles II. an *hereditary revenue* had been ſettled upon the *crown*. This was in effect a perpetual money bill; and, therefore, the crown was not here as in England under the neceſſity of calling frequent parliaments for the ſupport of government. Whence it has come to paſs, that we have had frequent and long intervals without parliaments, during which no violent complaints or commotions were either heard or felt. And it is argued, that this hereditary revenue might be ſo managed as to anſwer all the neceſſary exigences of ſtate. However, this circumſtance alone muſt ſhew what a ſtriking contraſt there ſtill remains between the conſtitutions of Britain and Ireland.

This antient inheritance of the crown is *unappropriated*. The additional duties (then biennially, now annually granted by parliament) are *appropriated* to particular purpoſes. In 1749 a redundancy or balance in the Iriſh treaſury firſt appeared. It then became a queſtion where the right of diſpoſing of this ſurplus was lodged—in the king or in the parliament? If the redundancy had grown from the hereditary revenue alone, it would evidently have been at the diſcretion of the crown to diſpoſe of it to whatever uſes of government it thought fit. But this was not the caſe, for the ſurplus aroſe partly from thoſe additional duties which were given in aid to ſupport the eſtabliſhment. Accordingly, the queſtion became diſputable, and was diſputed in the year 1753.

His majeſty had in the year 1751 required the opinion of all the chief judges of England, aſſiſted by the attorney and ſolicitor general, how the law ſtood in this particular: their unanimous anſwer was, 'that the previous conſent was part of the royal 'prerogative in the diſpoſition of this money.' The king then (by the advice of eighteen of his privy council under their hands) ſent a meſſage to the houſe of commons, ſignifying his conſent 'that the 'balance in the treaſury might be applied to certain 'purpoſes;' which he knew were agreeable to them.

Had the word *aſſent* been uſed inſtead of *conſent*, there could have been no pretext for controverſy.

But

But at this time a powerful faction in parliament wanted to force themſelves into place and power; and ſo artful were they, that in the next ſeſſion they were enabled to oppoſe with effect. In the year 1753 the people became at once the tools and dupes of *their* ambition. For, notwithſtanding the *patriot* party (as it was then called) had a majority upon the queſtion of *previous conſent*, all the redundancy was drawn out of the treaſury by virtue of the king's letter. So that the kingdom loſt all this balance which the king had conſented ſhould be applied to national uſes.

From that violent commotion in the year 1753, which could not have been excited only in minds ſore with oppreſſion, a perpetual ſtruggle for power had been kept up between the crown and the ariſtocratic party; which, though partly gratified, was not altogether ſatisfied. And, therefore, any good popular ſpeaker was enabled to lead a conſiderable oppoſition to the meaſures of government.

Till the year 1767 the deputation of a lord-lieutenant was but biennial, and his reſidence only for a winter: during the reſt of the two years the reins were committed to three lords juſtices. One of theſe had for a long ſeries of years been either the lord primate or lord chancellor, always Engliſhmen, and on whom was delegated as far as poſſible the influence of the crown. The other two were generally choſen out of thoſe great proprietors of boroughs, who ſtipulated for the terms upon which they would carry the crown buſineſs through the houſe; ſo that they might not improperly be called *undertakers*. Theſe provided that a certain proportion of court favours ſhould paſs through their hands, to keep their followers in abſolute dependence upon themſelves; which, in effect, threw the influence of the crown into the hands of theſe grandees.

More effectually to weaken this influence the perpetual reſidence of the lord-lieutenant was then adopted. And as this alone could not produce the deſired effect all at once, it was deemed adviſable to grant the people their favourite wiſh, the limiting the duration of parliament, which, before, terminated only with the reign of the king.

In 1768 heads of a bill for *ſeptennial* parliaments were certified by the governor and privy council, ſuppoſing that it would be ſuppreſſed in England. But it was tranſmitted with the alteration of the word ſeptennial into *octennial*. And this alteration was without ſcruple adopted by the commons; and the tide of popularity carried it through the houſe of lords. Lord Townſhend's coach was dragged by the populace from the caſtle to the parliament houſe to give it the royal aſſent.

But the popular joy expreſſed on this occaſion could not conceal the diſcontents of the nation, any more than a ſurplus in the treaſury in 1753 could demonſtrate the riches of the people. The nation at large felt itſelf cramped by the navigation act and other Engliſh acts reſtraining its commerce. Munſter particularly was impoveriſhed by the ſuppreſſion of the woollen, its ſtaple, manufacture: for, people bred to one trade cannot ſo eaſily betake themſelves to another; and, about this time having no trade at all, they began to riſe in thoſe tumults and inſurrections of *White-boys*, which, changing only the name to that of *Right-boys*, do to this day defy the law, the gallows, and the gibbet. For, though the cauſe has been of late removed, the effects ſtill remain. And, if a people bred to one trade cannot well take up another, much leſs can a people bred in idleneſs turn to handicrafts at all. A new generation muſt ariſe before the relaxation of the above reſtraints can be very viſible.

The American war increaſed the evils incident to reſtricted trade and ſuppreſſed manufactures. A *non-importation* of Engliſh commodities was agreed to in Ireland, and ſanctioned by the oaths of moſt of the dealers in thoſe goods, in order to compenſate for the rigour of the laws by a home conſumption. But, notwithſtanding ſome unemployed hands were thus ſet to work, England was obliged to remit money for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment.

To this circumſtance the lord-lieutenant in his ſpeech from the throne, October 1779, alludes in the following words: "I have it expreſsly in command from his majeſty to aſſure you, that the cares and ſolicitudes inſeparable from a ſtate of hoſtility, have not prevented him from turning his royal mind to the intereſts and diſtreſſes of this kingdom with the moſt affectionate concern; of which *the money remitted to this country for its defence*, when England had every reaſon to apprehend a moſt formidable and immediate attack, *affords a moſt convincing proof*."

The commons, in their addreſs to the throne, take occaſion to declare, that it is *not by temporary expedients*, but *by a free trade alone* that this nation is now to be ſaved from impending ruin. And, ſoon after, both houſes of parliament reſolved, that their thanks be given to the ſeveral volunteer corps, for their ſpirited exertions, at this time ſo neceſſary, in defence of their country.

Before we go farther it muſt be obſerved, that this army of citizens had ſuddenly ſprung up, not (as is erroneouſly ſuppoſed) without the ſanction of government. The occaſion was this: a formidable invaſion being expected, and the coaſt of Ireland being every where deſtitute of protection, the corporation of Belfaſt preſented a memorial to the lord-lieutenant, requeſting the aid of a military force. In anſwer to which the ſecretary gave them to underſtand, that no adequate aſſiſtance could then be ſpared, and that they muſt provide for their own defence: but in order to enable them more effectually to do ſo, they were furniſhed with ſeveral thouſand ſtands of arms; and the governors of counties were every where ordered to open their ſtores, and ſupply ſuch as were willing to take up arms and uſe them in defence of their country.

However, the addreſs of the houſe of commons, and the non-importation agreement, ſo declarative of the ſenſe of the armed aſſociations, had their weight in the deliberations of the Britiſh legiſlature. Lord North expatiated on the expediency of complying with the requiſition of the Iriſh parliament; and, to induce the nation more readily to acquieſce in the *grant of a free trade*, he repreſented it *as a boon reſumable at pleaſure*: and, accordingly, the navigation act and other Engliſh acts reſtricting the trade of Ireland were repealed. N. B. That would have been the ſeaſon for a prime miniſter of England to have

offered Ireland a legiſlative union and a thorough incorporation of intereſts.

But the Iriſh nation ſoon ſaw how precarious their tenure might be of the ground they had gained. It at once occurred to them, that nothing leſs than a free government of their own would regulate their commerce, ſo as to be productive of that proſperity they aſpired to. On the 9th of June 1780, the Dublin volunteers, the duke of Leinſter in the chair, came to the following reſolutions: "That the king, lords, and commons of Ireland only are competent to make laws binding the ſubjects of this realm; and that we will not obey or give operation to any laws, ſave only thoſe enacted by the king, lords, and commons of Ireland; whoſe rights and privileges jointly and ſeverally we are determined to ſupport with our lives and fortunes."

On the 15th of February 1782, the volunteers of Ulſter met at Dungannon, who enumerated the *grievances* of the kingdom; from external legiſlation, from Poyning's law, from a perpetual mutiny bill, and from the dependence of the judges on the crown, &c. Theſe or ſimilar reſolutions were ſoon after entered into by every armed aſſociation in the kingdom.

On the 14th of April 1782, the duke of Portland ſuperſeded the earl of Carliſle in the government of Ireland. And on the 16th he ſent the following meſſage to both houſes of parliament: "I have it in command from his majeſty to inform this houſe, that his majeſty being concerned to find that diſcontents and jealouſies are prevailing among his loyal ſubjects of this country, upon matters of great weight and importance; his majeſty recommends to this houſe to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration, in order to make ſuch a *final adjuſtment* as may give mutual ſatisfaction to his kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

The conditions upon which this adjuſtment then proceeded were a reſolution of both houſes of the Britiſh parliament, that the act of 6 George I. intituled, "An act for the better ſecuring the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain," ought to be repealed; and his majeſty's gracious diſpoſition, ſignified by the lord-lieutenant, to give his royal aſſent to acts to prevent the ſuppreſſion of bills in the privy council of this kingdom, and the alteration of them any where; and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his majeſty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

In purſuance of theſe ſtipulations, by a Britiſh act 22 George III. the act of 6 George I. was repealed, and the other articles were adjuſted by Iriſh acts. For the better underſtanding the mode of paſſing bills at preſent, the following extracts may be uſeful. By 21 and 22 Geo. III. cap. 47.

1. The chief governor and council ſhall certify all ſuch bills, and none other, as both houſes judge expedient to be enacted to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under the great ſeal, without addition, diminution, or alteration.

2. All bills ſo certified, and returned under the great ſeal of Great Britain, without addition, diminution, or alteration, and none other, ſhall paſs in parliament of this kingdom, any former law, ſtatute, or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

3. No bill ſhall be certified into Great Britain as a cauſe and conſideration for holding a parliament; but parliaments may be holden although no ſuch bill ſhall have been certified previous to meeting.

4. No parliament ſhall be holden until licence firſt had and obtained from his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under the great ſeal of Great Britain.

On the 23d of July 1782, the houſe of commons, in their addreſs to the lord-lieutenant, thus expreſs themſelves: "At the cloſe of this ſeſſion we ſhall have ſeen, under your grace's adminiſtration, the judges rendered independent of the crown; the law for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion abridged in duration, and ſo altered as to become a vindication of the conſtitution; the juriſdiction of the hereditary judges of the land reſtored; the vicious mode of paſſing laws, which was heretofore exerciſed in this country, reformed; and the ſole and excluſive right of legiſlation, external as well as internal, in the Iriſh parliament firmly aſſerted on the part of Ireland, and unequivocally acknowledged on the part of Britain."

But an amendment was propoſed to this addreſs, in which it is lamented, that this houſe having never ſeen the act of repeal of the act of 6 George I. have much ground to doubt, that the Britiſh parliament have not fully, finally, and irrevocably acknowledged our ſole and excluſive right to make laws for Ireland in all caſes, external as well as internal.

Upon this two oppoſite opinions began to be ſupported with ſome heat in this country: the one in favour of what was done, the other in ſupport of what ought to be done. The advocates for the former ſaid, that the *ſimple repeal* of the act of 6 George I. was ſufficient; whilſt thoſe for the latter argued, that nothing leſs than an *expreſs renunciation* of the right claimed by the Britiſh parliament could give that laſt and final ſecurity which national compacts alone can give. This opinion prevailed very generally in the year 1783; when the great council of the Engliſh nation came into the ſame. By 23d Geo. III. c. 28. it is declared by the king and both houſes of the Britiſh parliament, "that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his majeſty and the parliament of that kingdom in all caſes whatever, and to have all actions and ſuits at law or in equity, which ſhould be inſtituted in that kingdom, decided by his majeſty's courts therein finally, and without appeal from thence, is eſtabliſhed and aſcertained for ever, and at no time after to be queſtioned. And that no writ of error or appeal ſhould be received or adjudged by any court in Great Britain."

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE ſupreme court of Ireland is the *Parliament*, which is called and diſſolved at the king's pleaſure by the *lieutenant*, though in Edward II.'s time it was enacted, that "parliaments ſhould be held in the kingdom of Ireland every year *." [a] The four law terms in a year are alſo obſerved yearly here as in England; and there are five courts, viz. *The Star Chamber* [b], *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*. There are alſo *Juſtices of Aſſize*, *Niſi Prius*, *Oyer and Terminer*, as in England, and Juſtices of Peace in each county. The king has alſo his *ſerjeant at law*, *attorney* and *ſolicitor general*.

There are likewiſe in the more diſtant counties governors to adminiſter juſtice; as in Connaught the *chief commiſſioner*, in Munſter the *preſident*, who have their aſſeſſors, conſiſting of the nobility and lawyers, but who are all ſubject to the lieutenant [c].

Ireland is governed by the ſame *common* or municipal laws as England. For we read in the records, "King Henry III. in his twelfth year, commanded his juſticiary of Ireland to aſſemble the archbiſhops, biſhops, barons, and knights, and cauſe to be read before them the charter of king John; which was accordingly read, and the lords of Ireland ſworn to obſerve the laws and cuſtoms of England, and to maintain and keep the ſame [d]." The acts of parliament, or as they are called *Statute* laws of England, were alſo in uſe there till the time of Henry VIII. † For in his tenth year they were eſtabliſhed and confirmed by authority of parliament in Ireland. But ſince that time they have had their own *acts of parliament*.

Beſides theſe civil magiſtrates, Ireland hath one military officer, a *marſhal*, who is of great uſe here both to command the ſoldiery and to check the inſolence of the rebels, who frequently occaſion much trouble [e]. This office was formerly held by the barons *Morley* of England, by inheritance, as appears from the public acts. For king John ‡ gave them this office to hold in fee in the following words: "We have given and granted to John Mareſchal for his homage and ſervice our mareſchalſy of all Ireland with all its appurtenances. We have alſo given him for his homage and ſervice the *Cantred*, wherein ſtandeth the town of *Kilbunny*, to hold to him and his heirs of us and our heirs." From him it came by lineal deſcent to the barons Morley. The *mareſchal* has under him a deputy (called *provoſt marſhal)* and ſometimes more, according to the exigency of the times, who exerciſe a limited authority under the great ſeal of Ireland with inſtructions. But theſe and ſuch-like matters I leave to the curioſity and attention of others. Of the manner of adminiſtering juſtice among the wild and ruder inhabitants, I ſhall ſpeak in brief when I come to treat of their manners.

* Clauſ. an. 12. † VII. ‡ a. r. 9.

[a] All appeals, &c. from the inferior courts are now made to the imperial parliament of the united kingdom.

[b] This court called alſo the court of *Caſtle chamber*, becauſe held in the caſtle of Dublin, has never been held ſince the court of Star chamber was ſuppreſſed in England. G.

[c] Theſe preſidencies of Munſter and Connaught were ſuppreſſed by Charles II. G.; the laſt preſident of Munſter, the ingenious and learned Robert Boyle, earl of Orrery, ſurrendering his patent to the crown Aug. 26, 1672. Lodge, Peer. I. 289.

[d] The native Iriſh, however, did not admit them, but retained their own Brehon laws and own cuſtoms. And the kings of England prudently connived at this, not vouchſafing to communicate the benefit of the Engliſh laws, but on ſpecial grace to eſpecial families and ſects, viz. O'Neale, O'Conor, O'Brien, O'Maloghlin, and M'Murrough, which were reputed of royal blood. Holland.

Authors differ about the *Brehon* laws. Engliſh writers treat the idea of *written* laws or ſettled juriſprudence among the old Iriſh as chimerical. Sir Richard Cox and ſir John Davis declare that the Brehon laws were merely oral. The Iriſh, on the authority of Joceline and St. Bernard, teſtify that collections of the old Iriſh laws exiſted in their time. The author of "Cambrenſis Everſus," and Roddy, an Iriſh antiquary, ſaw many of theſe laws on velom. Lluyd could not read them. It was reſerved for Col. Vallancey to make them out, and to diſcover that they were written in lines like the old Greek Bouſtrophedon inſcriptions backwards and forwards, but ſtill poſterior to the time of St. Patrick, and referring to older laws. Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, prelim. diſc. p. xxiv—xxviii. By the ſtatute of Kilkenny 40 Edward III. which has been long left out of the parliamentary records of the kingdom, it was enacted, under the penalty of high treaſon, that none of the king's Engliſh ſubjects in this iſland ſhould ſubmit to a trial by the Brehon laws; notwithſtanding which, many of them were ſtill under the neceſſity of being concluded by the Iriſh laws and cuſtoms, till the whole kingdom was ſettled on an Engliſh bottom by James I.

[e] This has alſo ſunk into diſuſe.

DIVISION OF IRELAND.

IRELAND, agreeable to the manners of its inhabitants, is divided into two parts: thoſe who refuſe to be governed by laws and live in an uncivilized ſtate are called the *Iriſhrie* and vulgarly *Wild Iriſh*: the more civilized who pay a regard to laws and ſubmit to juſtice are called *Engliſh-Iriſh*, and their country *The Engliſh Pale*, becauſe the firſt Engliſh that came over preſcribed themſelves certain limits in the eaſtern and moſt fruitful part of the iſland, within which at preſent are ſome who live more uncivilized and are leſs obedient to the laws, as without it are others whom you will find deficient in no requiſite of humanity [a]. But if we attend to the more antient diviſion by ſituation or rather the number of governors, it contains five parts (being antiently a Pentarchy), *Munſter* to the ſouth, *Leinſter* to the eaſt, *Connaught* to the weſt, *Ulſter* to the north, and *Meath* almoſt in the middle. Theſe for the purpoſes of civil government are divided into the following counties:

In *Munſter* are the counties of
- *Kerry*,
- *Deſmond* [b],
- *Cork*,
- *Waterford*,
- *Limerick*,
- *Tipperary* with the county of *Tipperary Holy Croſs* [c].

In *Leinſter* the counties of
- *Kilkenny*,
- *Caterlough*,
- *Queen's* county,
- *King's* county,
- *Kildare*,
- *Weiſhford* [d],
- *Dublin*.

In *Meath* [e] the counties of
- *E. Meath*,
- *W. Meath*,
- *Longford*.

In *Connaught* the counties of
- *Twomund* [f],
- *Galloway*,
- *Maio*,
- *Slego*,
- *Letrim*,
- *Roſcommon*.

In *Ulſter* the counties of
- *Louth*,
- *Cavan*,
- *Fermanagh*,
- *Monaghan*,
- *Armagh*,
- *Down*,
- *Antrim*,
- *Colran*,
- *Tir-Oën*,
- *Tir-Conell* or *Donegall*.

The eccleſiaſtical buſineſs of Ireland was antiently conducted by biſhops, conſecrated either by the archbiſhop of Canterbury or by one another. But in the year 1152, as we read in Philip *Flateſbury*, "Chriſtianus, biſhop of Liſmore, legate of all Ireland, held a famous council at *Mell* [g], at which aſſiſted the biſhops, abbots, kings, dukes, and elders of Ireland, wherein by authority of the Pope, by advice of the cardinals, and conſent of the biſhops, abbots, and others there preſent, he eſtabliſhed in Ireland four archbiſhoprics, viz. *Armagh*, *Dublin*, *Caſſil*, and *Tuam*."

The biſhoprics ſubject to theſe being ſome of them aboliſhed by the avaricious diſpoſition of the times, others blended and united, others transferred to different places; the reader may not be diſpleaſed with a view of them in their antient ſtate from an old Roman provincial, copied exactly from the original:

The archbiſhop of *Armagh*, primate of all Ireland, has under him
- *Meath* or *Elnamirand* [h],
- *Down* al's *Dundalethglas*,
- *Clogher* al's *Lugundun* [i],
- *Connor* [k],
- *Ardachad* [l],
- *Rathbot* [m],
- *Rathlue* [n],
- *Daln-liguir* [o],
- *Dearri* [p].

The archbiſhop of *Dublin*
- *Glendelac* [q],
- *Fern* [r],
- *Oſſery* al's *De-Canie* [s],
- *Lechlin*,
- *Kildare* al's *Dare*.

The archbiſhop of *Caſſil*
- *Laon* or *de Kendelnan* [t],
- *Limric*,
- Iſle of *Gatha* [u],
- *Cellumabrath* [x],
- *Melie* or *Emileth* [y],
- *Roſs* or *Roſcrea* [z],
- *Waterford* or *Baltifordian* [a],

[a] The king's writ runs now through the whole kingdom, and every part of it is amenable to law. G.
[b] Now incorporated into Cork and Kerry. G.
[c] Now one county under the name of Tiperary. G.
[d] *Wexford*.
[e] Meath is now included in Leinſter.
[f] *Thomond* or *Clare*, formerly part of Munſter, but lately added to the Connaught circuit.
[g] Biſhop Gibſon corrects it *Meath*; by which he muſt mean Kells, which is a contraction of Kenanuſe or Kenlis in Meath. W. Mr. Archdale puts this ſynod there, Mon. Hib. p. 544. Some writers place this council at Mell or Mellifont abbey near Drogheda, c. Louth, to which Mr. Harris ſuppoſes it adjourned, having continued ſitting by adjournment five years, I. 5S. but the only ſynod that occurs there was 1157, for the purpoſe of conſecrating the abbey church. Archdale, 479, & aut. ibi cit.
[h] Cluanard. G. Clonard. W. It muſt be a miſ-print in Camden.
[i] Lugud. W.
[k] united to Down. G.
[l] Ardagh. G.
[m] Raphoe. G.
[n] Rathlurig. W. Rathlure. United to Derry. G.
[o] Damliag. W. *Damleag*, *Damileag*, or *Domleagh*, i. e. the houſe of ſtone, is now called *Duleek*, united to Meath in the 13th century. Beauford. I do not find to what ſee Dalnliguir was, according to Gibſon, united.
[p] now Derry or London-derry. G. Ware adds to theſe Conannas, Kenanus, or Kells.
[q] Clendelachi or Glendaloch. W. United to Dublin. G.
[r] united to Leighlin. G.
[s] Cainich. W. and Kilkenny. G.
[t] Condaluon. W. Now Killaloe. G.
[u] Cathaig Inis. Inis Cathay. W. which means the ſame; now Inis Scattery. United to Limeric 1188 or 1190. Beauford.
[x] Tenebore or Kilfenora. W. United to Killaloe or Tuam. G.
[y] Olic Imloch. W. Emly, united to Caſhel. G.
[z] Roſcreen, united to Killaloe. W.
[a] Waltifordian. W.

Liſmore,

The archbiſhop of *Tuam*
- *Liſmore* [b],
- *Clone* or *Cluanan* [c],
- *Cork*,
- *Roſalither* [d],
- *Ardforth* [e].
- *Duach* al's *Killmaduoc* [f],
- *Mage* [g],
- *Enachdun* [h],
- *Cellaiar*,
- *Roſcommon* [i],
- *Clonfert* [k],
- *Achad* [l],
- *Lade* al's *Killaleth* [m],
- *Conany* [n],
- *Killmunduach* [o],
- *Elphin*.

[b] United to Waterford. G.
[c] Cluanvama. W. B. Cloyne. G.
[d] United to Cork 1586. G.
[e] United to Limerick. G.
[f] Kilmacough united to Clonfert. G.
[g] Mageo or Mayo, annexed to Tuam. W.
[h] Q. the royal reſidence of the O'Kellys at Dunmore, deſtroyed 1133. Beauford.
[i] Tranſlated to Elphin. W.
[k] United to Kilmacduach. W.
[l] Achonry, united to Killalla 1607. G.
[m] Killalla. G. Cellalaid. W.
[n] Cinani or Clonmacnois. W. who ſuppoſes it miſread for Cluana, but this would be a repetition.
[o] Kilmacduac or Killmaccough added to Armagh. W.

ADDITIONS.

THE eccleſiaſtical diviſion of Ireland ſtands at preſent thus:

Under the archbiſhop of *Armagh* are the biſhops of
- Meath,
- Kilmore [a] and Ardagh,
- Dromore [b],
- Clogher,
- Raphoe,
- Down and Connor,
- Derry.

Under the archbiſhop of *Dublin*
- Kildare,
- Ferns and Laughlin,
- Oſſory.

Under the archbiſhop of *Caſſil*
- Waterford and Liſmore,
- Limerick,
- Killaloe,
- Corke and Roſſe,
- Cloyne.

Under the archbiſhop of *Tuam*
- Elphin,
- Clonfert,
- Killala and Achonry.

The Engliſh pale conſiſted only of the four colonies of Louth, Meath, Dublin, and Kildare. The origin of this diſtinction was this: The Engliſh having in the reign of Henry II. made a ſpeedy conqueſt of Ireland, and driven the native Iriſh to the woods and mountains, ſoon after quarrelling among themſelves, gave them an opportunity of recovering their country by degrees; and many of the Engliſh joining them, left under the ſubjection of the crown of England little more than theſe four counties; and by ſome following agreements the Iriſh were obliged not to come within the pale with arms, unleſs with conſent of the crown. But the Engliſh had little influence on the reſt of the country, nor was it wholly reduced till the acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England; at which time the country was repleniſhed with new Engliſh and Scotch colonies, which proved the chief means of ſecuring the Britiſh intereſt and the Proteſtant religion in that kingdom: for the old Engliſh of the pale were become ſo degenerate and ſuch bigoted Papiſts for the moſt part, that they joined the old Iriſh in the rebellion and maſſacre of 1641; but the Engliſh juriſdiction is now again extended over the whole kingdom; ſo that the diſtinction of the pale is in a manner forgotten.

Though Ireland traces her antiquity to Japhet, ſhe is not at this day one hundred years old in the line of improvement. Till the reign of James I. her laws never had the ſhadow of obedience, out of what was called the *Engliſh Pale*. The rebellion of 1641 ſoon followed, and the war of 1688 cloſed the ſcene of blood. Before the Revolution there was no permanent tenure of peace; and to repair the neceſſary devaſtations of almoſt continual warfare, we muſt deduct many of thoſe peaceful years. It muſt, however, be related to the praiſe of Ireland, that within this ſhort period ſhe has eſtabliſhed one of the greateſt manufactures in the world, and that too in the moſt northern, mountainous, and barren part of the kingdom, while the internal ſouthern and fruitful parts, with ſcarce a remnant of manufacture, are verging to depopulation. A very ſingular phænomenon this, that the proſperity and happineſs of a people ſhould be inverſely as the fertility of the diſtricts they occupy [c].

The linen manufacture cannot get footing without a plentiful ſupply of fuel; though Ireland in ſome places ſuperabounds with peat, half the kingdom is deſtitute of it. The linen trade, though in a condition ſo thriving as to export two millions value yearly, is not co-extended with its turf bogs, nor can be carried farther except where coal is in great abundance. In 1731 not above five counties were embarked in making linens. Let us ſuppoſe there are now eight, and even then it will be eſtabliſhed only in a quarter of the whole [d].

[a] Antiently Breſne or Triburna till it took the name of Kilmore 1454, to which Ardagh was united after having ſubſiſted independent from the middle of the 5th century. W. H.
[b] The firſt biſhop from whom we have any ſucceſſion was Gerrard 1227. W.
[c] Philoſophical Survey of Ireland, 339, 341.
[d] Ib. 369, 370.

MOUNSTER.

MOMONIA, in Iriſh *Mown*, and in compoſition *Wown*, in Engliſh MOUNSTER, lies on the Vergivian ſea to the ſouth, divided at preſent from Connach by the river Shanon, from Leinſter by the river Neor[a]. It was formerly divided into many parts, viz. *Towoun*, i. e. *North Mounſter*, *Deſwoun* or *South Mounſter*, *Heirwoun* or *Weſt Mounſter*, *Meanwoun* or *Middle Mounſter*, and *Urwoun* or *the front of Mounſter*; but at preſent into two parts *Weſt* and *South Mounſter*. The Weſt part was antiently inhabited by the LUCENI, VELABRI, and UTERINI; the South by the OUDIÆ or VODIÆ and CORIONDI. At preſent it is divided into ſeven counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Cork*, *Limeric*, *Tipperary*, *St. Croſs*, and *Waterford*.

Where Ireland, ſtretching towards the weſt along the Cantabrian ocean, looks towards Gallicia in Spain, at a great diſtance to the ſouth-weſt, Oroſius[b] informs us lived in former ages, the VELABRI and LUCENI. The LUCENI (who ſeem to derive their name and origin from the LUCENSII in Gallicia on the oppoſite coaſt of Spain, and ſome traces of whoſe name remain in the barony of Lyxnam) were, in my opinion, ſettled in the county of Kerry and the neighbouring Conoglogh on the river Shanon.

[a] or *Shure*. G. rather the *Suir*.

[b] I. 2.

MUNSTER

ADDITIONS.

THE Iriſh denominated the province of Munſter *Mumhan*, which they pronounce *Mown*. Mr. Camden has committed an error reſpecting the antient boundaries of this province, which were nearly the ſame as at this day, being bounded on the ſouth by the Vergivian ſea, on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, on the north by Connaught, the antient *Olnemacht*, and on the eaſt by the preſent province of Leinſter. Theſe boundaries on the land ſide were made by a line drawn from the bay of Galway and the Auſoba fl. of Ptolemy to Lough Derg in the Shanon, and from thence to Banagher, from thence by a line to Sliebh Blamha or Slow-bloom mountains in the Queen's county to the ſource of the river Neor, and then along that river to Waterford. Theſe boundaries are ſaid in the Chronicum Scotorum and Codex Momonienſis to be made by Dioma in the ninth century, where they are ſaid to have extended from Leim cuchullan or Leim-na-Con in the weſt of Thomond to Sliabh-Bladhma in Oſſory; and from Carran Fearaidh yr Knoc-Aine in the county of Limerick.

Munſter or *Mumhan* in antient times, before the arrival of the Engliſh, contained the eight following principalities: 1. *Hy Breoghan*[a], the Brigantes of Ptolemy, and the preſent county of Waterford: 2. *Oſragij*, the antient Oſſory, being part of the preſent Queen's county and county of Tipperary: 3. *Ormond* or *Oir-Mumhan*[b], that is, Eaſt Munſter, comprehending the preſent baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, alſo the baronies of Owny and Arra in the county of Tipperary: 4. *Thomond* or *Tuath-Mumhan*[c], that is, North Munſter, comprehending the preſent county of Clare: 5. *Aine Cliach*[d] or *Eoganach Ainecliach*, comprehending the preſent county of Limerick: 6. *Cerrigia* or *Ciar*[e], the preſent county of Kerry: 7. *Aoibh Liathain*[f], containing the north part of the county of Cork, and the preſent baronies of Fermoy, Barrets, Barrymore, Killnatatoone, and Imokilly: 8. *Corcaluighe*[g], the antient kingdom of Cork, the Vodii of Ptolemy, comprehending the ſouth parts of the preſent county of Cork, or the baronies of Kinal Meak, Kerrycurry, Ibawn, Barryroe, Carbury Eaſt and Weſt, Courcyes, &c. Theſe principalities were governed by their hereditary chiefs, the moſt powerful of whom was ſtyled king of Munſter.

On the arrival of the Engliſh, the ſeveral principalities of this province were by Henry II. granted to the Engliſh as follows: *Corcaluighe* and *Corabhaiſein* to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles Cogan; *Thomond* to ſir Thomas de Clare; *Ormond* to Otho de Grandiſon; *Aine-Cliach*, to Philip de Breoſa; *Hy Breoghan*, except the Cantred of the Danes, to Robert de le Poer. The lands on the ſea-coaſt between Cork and Waterford Henry reſerved for himſelf, as alſo the city of Cork and the Cantred of the Danes near it, as likewiſe the city of Limerick and the Cantred in its neighbourhood. In each of theſe principalities was exerciſed palatine authority, except in the church lands, where the king ſent a ſheriff, called the ſheriff of the croſs[h].

Munſter is about 100 miles long, its breadth is very unequal, being from 68 to 107 miles, and the circumference, including the windings, about 600. It contains about 3,289,932 Iriſh plantation acres, or 5,329,146 Engliſh. It is now divided into ſix counties, *Clare*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, *Limerick*, *Kerry*, and *Tipperary*; *Deſmond* and *Holy Croſs* being united to Kerry, Cork, and Tipperary. The air is in general temperate and healthful; the plains and vallies with proper cultivation are fruitful in graſs and corn, but the mountains are bleak and barren. The north parts being moſt level and fertile are the beſt improved and incloſed.

[a] Ortelius. [b] Collectanea Hib. No. 3. O'Connor's map. [c] Collectanea Hib. No. 4.
[d] Ib. No. 3. Ortelius. [e] Ibid. [f] Collectanea, No. 3. [g] Ib. No. 3. Ortelius.
[h] Sir John Davis' Hiſt. Tracts, p. 30. Ware.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

THE county of *Kerry* runs out into the ſea by the mouth of the river *Shanon* like a promontory, the waves daſhing againſt it on both ſides. It is full of high inacceſſible mountains, interſperſed with numerous vallies, diverſified with cornfields and woods. It is accounted a county palatine, and the earls of *Deſmond* had the rank and privileges of earls palatine by favour of king Edward III. who
1329. granted them all "royalties except four pleas, viz. "burnings, rapes, foreſtall and treſor trove, with "the revenues of certain church lands called *Crocea* "or liberties of the Croſs[a]." But by the depravity of mankind, who through perverſeneſs and ignorance abuſe ſuch liberty, it has been long turned into a harbour of villains and retreat for rebels[b]. On the
Clan-Morris. borders of this county is the diſtrict of *Clan Morys*, ſo called from one Maurice of the family of Raymund *Le Gros*, whoſe poſterity were ſtyled barons *Lixnaw*[c]. A little river, now without a name, but
Dur fl. whoſe ſituation indicates it was the DUR of Ptole-
Traily. my, runs through the middle[d] of *Traily*, a ſmall town almoſt deſolate, where the earls of *Deſmond*
Ardart biſhopric. had a houſe. Near it is *Ardart*[e], the ſeat of the biſhop of Ardart, who is indeed poor enough.
Dingle. Almoſt at the point of this cape is *Dingle*, a com-
Smerwic. modious harbour, then *Smerwic* (ſo called by contraction for *St. Marywic)*, at which lately when Gerald earl of Deſmond, a dire traitor to his king and country, baſely ravaged the lands of *Munſter*, a company of Italians and Spaniards, raiſed in haſte and ſent to his aſſiſtance by Pope Gregory XII. and the king of Spain, landed and threw up a fort which they called *Fort del Ore*, ſeeming to threaten utter deſtruction. But the arrival of the moſt noble and valiant baron lord Arthur *Grey*, lieutenant, and his *Arthur lord Grey.* firſt attack, determined the affair. For they preſently ſurrendered, and were moſt of them put to the ſword, which in the then ſituation of the kingdom, and the danger from rebels on every ſide, was thought the wiſeſt and ſafeſt meaſure. Deſmond himſelf at laſt made a haſty retreat to the neighbouring woods, and ſoon after being firſt wounded in a cottage by two or 1583. three ſoldiers, ſuffered by the loſs of his head the puniſhment due for the calamities he had brought upon his country.

My readers will perhaps charge me with trifling, if I ſhould barely mention the ridiculous opinion or rather perſuaſion rooted in the minds of the wild Iriſh, that the perſon who in the loud war ſhout or cry, which they raiſe in battle, does not anſwer the cry of the reſt, is ſuddenly lifted from the ground, and carried as it were through the air from every part of Ireland into theſe vallies. There he lives on graſs and water in a ſtate of inſenſibility, deprived of ſpeech, but not of reaſon, till at length he is taken by the hunters by the means of dogs, and brought back to his home.

[a] Smith's Kerry, 239—242. Gibſon tranſlates it, "profits ariſing out of compoſitions for manſlaughter, which were reſerved to the kings of England." [b] And is now extinct. G.

[c] This title and earldom ended with the rebellion and death of Gerald 16th earl of Deſmond 1583. Smith, 276. Thomas, 21ſt lord, was created viſcount Morris and earl of Kerry by George I. 1722, being by tenure and patent of Richard II. baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, which titles are at preſent held by his grandſon Francis Thomas.

[d] near. G. [e] Ardfert.

KERRY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kerry contains the antient principality of *Ciar* or *Cerrigia*, that is, the rocky country; it was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Ernai* or *Eirnagh*, that is, the moſt weſtern country; and ſometimes *Degadi* or *Degades*, that is, the country on the South Sea. It was alſo denominated *Jar-Mumhan* or Weſt Munſter. The kings or principal chiefs of this principality were the M^cCarthy or M^cCarthymore and hereditary chiefs of *Magh Ceirtagh*, having under their domination the following cantreds with their chiefs.

Ciaruidhe or the rocky diſtrict, the preſent barony of *Iraghticonner*. The chiefs of this country were *Hy Cainair Ciaruidhe* or O^cConner Kerry, who were not only chiefs of this cantred, but alſo of the north part of the country, at the arrival of the Engliſh; ſome of whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. This diſtrict was ſometimes denominated *Ciaruidhe Luachra*, or the rocky diſtrict on the water[a].

Ibh Torna-Eigeas, or the diſtrict of the mountains near the ſea, the preſent barony of Clan-morris: it was alſo called *Conal Eachluath*, and contained alſo the barony of Carkaguinie. In this cantred was *Hy Dingle* or the diſtrict of the peninſula, the Ουελλαβροι or *Vellabori* of Ptolemy.

Magh Ceirtagh comprehended the preſent barony of Ivreagh, and the Ουϊβερνοι or Ιουερνιοι, that is, the Iverni or Iberni of Ptolemy; which name it in ſome meaſure ſtill retains in Irreagh or Ibhereagh or the people on the weſtern water. The hereditary chiefs of this diſtrict were the family of M^cCarthy or M^cCarthymore, who was frequently prince of Kerry, and ſometimes king of Cork.

Hy Dunagheuigh comprehended the preſent barony of Magunniky, ſituated about Lough Lane or the Lake of Killarney; the hereditary chief of which was *O^cDunnahoe*, ſome of whoſe family are ſtill remaining.

Hy Siolabhan, or the race on the water, comprehended the preſent baronies of Dunkeron and Glanerough; the chief of which was O^cSullivan.

Theſe two laſt cantreds or baronies were, as well as Magh Ceirtagh, ſituated in the *Iverni* of Ptolemy, and *Iberia* of Richard of Cirenceſter.

The *Luceni*, in ſome editions of Ptolemy and by Richard of Cirenceſter called *Lucani*, and placed near Dingle bay, moſt probably was the *Luachneigh* of the Iriſh, and *Lixnaw* of Mr. Camden; being the ſame as Ibh Torna Eigeas, and the barony of Clan-morris, though ſo ſmall a tribe would ſcarce be noticed by the Roman traders, from whom Ptolemy obtained his information. The *Luceni*, therefore, might be the *Lugadii* of the Iriſh, which in a general ſenſe comprehended all the inhabitants on the ſouthern coaſts, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the Shannon[a].

This country, antiently inhabited by the *Luceni* and *Velabri*, has its preſent name from *Ciar*, eldeſt ſon of Fergus king of Ulſter, or of Cork king of Munſter; and is called by monkiſh writers the country of St. Brandon, the patron ſaint[b].

The north part ſtill retains the name of *Iraghticonner*, from the O^cConnors, who held it when the Engliſh firſt landed there[c].

Kerry is divided on the north from Clare by the mouth of the river Shannon, and bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean, and on the eaſt by Cork and Limerick. It is from north to ſouth above 47 Iriſh or near 60 Engliſh miles in length, and from eaſt to weſt 43 Iriſh or 54 Engliſh miles, being the fourth county as to extent in Ireland, and the ſecond in this province. It contains 647,650 acres (Iriſh), 83 pariſhes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and before the union ſent 8 members to parliament, ſince only 3, 2 for the county, 1 for Tralee. It contains about 19,395 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. In reſpect to culture and inhabitants, it does not equal many ſmaller counties in the north of Ireland[d]. It is divided into eight baronies, anſwering to our hundreds[e]. Its chief products are butter, beef, hides, and tallow: the northern parts ſupply Cork markets with fat cattle; the ſouthern feed great quantities of ſmall cattle. Very little corn grows here, though the ſoil is extremely fertile. It produces excellent cider, but not much timber: few counties are better furniſhed with game and hawks: the advantages of fiſhery are entirely neglected, and the linen manufacture has made no great progreſs here[f].

The rivers of Kerry are, the *Blackwater*, *Feal*, *Gale*, *Brick*, *Caſhin*, *Mang*, *Lea*, *Fleſk*, *Laune*, *Carrin*, *Fartin*, *Inny*, and *Roughty*, and the principal lake *Killarney*.

If we may judge by the ſituation of Ptolemy's *Oſtia fluminis Dar*, it ſhould rather be the deep bay of Caſtlemain. The rivulet of *Tralie* is ſo inconſiderable that few of the maps of Ireland take notice of it[g]. *Tralie*, antiently *Traleigh*, q. d. ſhore of Leigh, a ſmall rivulet at the bottom of Caſtlemain bay, Tralee.

[a] Collect. Hiber. No. 11. Ortelius, &c. [b] Smith's Hiſt. of Kerry, p. 26. [c] Ib. 27. [d] Ib. 72. [e] Ib. 25. [f] Ib. 74—76. [g] Ib. 79.

bay, was the chief reſidence of the earl of Deſmond, who had a caſtle here, now the ſeat of ſir Edward Denny, to whoſe anceſtor ſir Anthony it was granted by queen Elizabeth. It has been ever ſince the attainder of earl Gerald the county town and a corporation, and ſends one member to the imperial parliament. It had formerly four ſmall caſtles; three of which are ruined, as well as the Dominican convent, founded 1260, by lord John Fitz-Thomas, who with his ſon Maurice was ſlain at Callin 1261, and buried in this church, as were alſo the earls of Deſmond [h]. Near this town are quarries of dark-coloured marble.

Ardfert. *Ardfert*, q. d. the mount of miracles or of Hert, biſhop here, appears to have been an epiſcopal ſee in the ſixth century, and the antient capital of the county, and its univerſity in high eſteem. It is ſtill, though a ſmall decayed village, a borough, and the principal ſee in the county, having been held *in commendam* with Limerick ever ſince the Reſtoration, but it ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. The biſhops were antiently ſtyled of Kerry. The ſmall narrow cathedral dedicated to St. Brandon, who was educated here, was ruined in the civil wars 1641, but contains ſome monuments of biſhops and others. St. Brandon founded a monaſtery here, refounded 1253 by Thomas Fitz-maurice, firſt lord Kerry, for Dominicans. A little eaſt of the town ſtand its ruins, happily introduced into the extenſive garden of the earl of Glandore: the ſteeple-wall, the choir, one of the cloiſters, the dormitory, the chapel for morning prayers entire. In the church a fine figure of St. Brandon in alto relievo. Oppoſite the weſt end ſtood one of the antient round towers, about whoſe uſe antiquaries are ſo divided. It was 120 feet high, built moſtly of a dark marble: the door faced the weſt door of the church. It was eſteemed the fineſt in Ireland, but being neglected fell to the ground 1771 [i]. Mr. Smith imagines this tower was intended for lodging penitents. It is much more probable that it anſwered the purpoſe of a Turkiſh minaret before bells were introduced, or perhaps of a watch-tower. Here was a ſtately manſion-houſe of the lord Kerry, built on the ſite of the caſtle 1637, and burnt 1641 [k]. The earl of Glandore has a noble ſeat here.

Tobrid. Within half a mile of Ardfert is *Tobrid*, the beautiful ſeat of Mr. Croſbie, ſo called from a celebrated well in its neighbourhood, much frequented by the Roman catholics. Three miles from Ardfert is a chalybeate ſpring, formerly reſorted to [l].

Ballingary. At *Ballingary*, the ſite of an old fort, ſeparated from the coaſt by a prodigiouſly deep chaſm near Ardfert, is the mouth of the river Shannon, eight miles over, between two head-lands of high bold cliffs. In one of the many caverns on this rocky coaſt called *Poulafooca*, the noiſe of the waves, impelled by a weſt-ſouth-weſt wind, is heard at the diſtance of many miles [m]. Near the mouth of the Shannon is Beal-caſtle, now in ruins, commanding a noble proſpect of the Shannon, which here is three leagues broad. It is noted for being the place where the brave Maurice Stark, who commanded a party of queen Elizabeth's forces againſt the Iriſh, was murdered. Patrick lord Kerry demoliſhed the fortifications in 1600. Near the caſtle is a large rabbit-warren, well ſtocked.

Dingle. *Dingle* was incorporated by queen Elizabeth 1585, and had a caſtle built by the old Engliſh family of Huſſey, whoſe vaults ſerve for a gaol, and another by the Fitz-Geralds. The town walls are built with clay mortar, and nearly decayed. Here was an antient monaſtery of canons regular, cell to Killagh abbey, founded by Geoffry de Maurice in the reign of John, whoſe prior was a lord of parliament. The wall of the church and a noble eaſt window remain, of dark marble, which prove them of later date than the foundation [n]. The pariſh church is reported to have been built by the Spaniards, who ſettled here a trade in fiſh, &c. The harbour, though ſmall, is a very commodious one [o]: the entrance formerly defended by a ſmall fort or block-houſe. The town was forfeited by the earls of Deſmond, and granted to the earl of Ormond. About a mile and an half north of Dingle is *Brandon* hill, one of the higheſt in the country, and the firſt land made by ſeamen coming from the weſtward into the mouth of the Shannon [p]. Dingle has no member in the imperial parliament.

Fort del Ore Smerwic. The Spaniſh *fort del Ore* at *Smerwic*, conſiſting of a curtain twenty yards long, two baſtions and a ditch, was thrown up 1579, and enlarged 1580, near the edge of a cliff that formed a ſmall iſthmus, which was cut through by a drawbridge. It was ſoon taken by the Engliſh troops 1580. The country people ſay the Spaniards buried the Pope's conſecrated banner, with a conſiderable quantity of treaſure, near this place. Several corſlets of pure gold were diſcovered about twenty years ago on the lands of Clonties near a Spaniſh chapel, about a mile from the fort, which probably gave riſe to the tradition [q]. The harbour, which is very ſafe, has for its bottom a turf bog, which ſhews it was once dry land [r]. Three years after the Spaniſh invaſion, the earl of Deſmond, reduced to deſpair, was ſurpriſed in a ruinous houſe, and being by loſs of blood from a wound in his arm unable to travel, his head was cut off on the ſpot and ſet upon London bridge [s].

In the ſouthern barony of *Glanerought*, which is very mountainous, in Lough *Quinlan*, affording fine trout and ſalmon, are certain ſmall floating iſlands. On each ſide the river *Roughty* are two rocks, which ſeem to have changed their ſituation by ſome ſhock or ſinking, being of a ſubſtance different from the ſoil on each ſide. A rock five miles from the head of *Kenmare* river, called *the fairy rock*, has the impreſſions of human feet of all ſizes, ſome naked, others in brogues. The bay of Kenmare abounds with ſhell-fiſh, ſalmon, and ſeals; and in the iſlands

[h] Smith's Hiſt. of Kerry, 160—163. Mr. Archdall dates the foundation 1213. Monaſticon Hibernicum, 307. Wilſon, Traveller's Directory through Ireland, 166.
[i] Archdall, 300. O Halloran, Introd. to the Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 85. [k] Smith, 198—205. [l] Wilſon, 181.
[m] Ib. 182. [n] Archdall, 301. [o] Smith, 178. 192. 359. [p] Wilſon, 166, 167.
[q] Smith, 186-7. [r] Ib. 360. 265. 277. [s] Ib. 275, 276.

at

at the head of this river are quarries of beautifully variegated marble [t].

Dunkerron. *Dunkerron* caſtle, which gives name to a barony, and the title of viſcount to the earl of Shelburn, is a very antient building, formerly the reſidence of the O'Sullivans [u].

Killcroghan. In *Killcroghan* pariſh is the hermitage of St. Crohan, curiouſly hewn out of the rock, whoſe ſtalactical exudations are held in great veneration [x]. At *Cahirdonel* in the ſame pariſh is a circle of ſtones 7 feet high: and at *Aghamore* are ruins of a ſmall abbey of Auſtin canons, founded in the 7th century; the walls expoſed to ſea ruin [y].

Aghamore.

Blackſtones. Among the rocks near the village of *Blackſtones*, where ſir William Petty erected iron-works, the rude magnificence of Nature forms an aſtoniſhing ſcene, covered with evergreens, and interſected in winter with innumerable caſcades. Few mountains in Ireland can vie for height with ſeveral in this county [z]. In *Inveragh* barony is Lough *Lee* or *Currane*, having ſeveral iſlands, with the ruins of a church and cell dedicated to St. Finan. Near the church of *Dromod* was a bridge of one arch 24 feet wide and only 3 thick, of a conſiderable height, over a very deep part of the river, almoſt ſemicircular, and called the *Rainbow bridge* [a].

Lough Lee.

Dromod.

Ballinaſkeligs. At *Ballinaſkeligs* are large ruins of an abbey of Auguſtine canons, removed from the Great Skelig, a double-headed ſharp high rock on this coaſt, where there was a monaſtery of ſeveral cells, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, as mentioned by Girald Cambrenſis. The foundation muſt have been very early, as the annals of Inisfallen in Lough Lane ſay, that Flan M'Callagh, abbot of Skelig, died in 885 [b]. The ſea is continually demoliſhing it [c]. To the ſummit of the higheſt head pilgrims uſed formerly to aſcend with the utmoſt difficulty, and beſtride a narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from its point over a raging ſea 90 fathom deep. On the level part of this iſland or rock are ſeveral curious cells and wells of water a little brackiſh, aſcending ſome yards above the level of the ſea [d].

Cahir. *Cahir* is ſituated N. E. of Valentia iſland. The church here is the only one in repair in the barony of Iveragh. Near it are the remains of ſeveral ſmall houſes, built formerly by the inhabitants as places of ſanctuary in time of war. About a mile S. E. is the ſmall caſtle of Littur. Oppoſite to Cahir are the ruins of *Ballycarberry* caſtle, by whom erected is not known [e]. Near this are the mountains called *Druig* and Cahircanaway, through which the road runs from the other parts of Kerry, and hangs in a tremendous manner over that part of the ſea which forms the bay of Caſtlemain; it is not unlike Penmanmawr in North Wales, except that the road here is more ſtony and leſs ſecure for the traveller.

Dowlaſhead. Near *Dowlaſhead* on this coaſt are ſeveral large natural vaults, producing a curious echo.

Valentia iſland. To the S. W. of Cahir, in the barony of Iveragh, is the iſland of *Valentia*, about five miles long, the ſtrait between it and the land about half a mile broad, and has ſufficient water at all times of the tide for any veſſels. Cromwell had forts erected at both ends, which were afterwards neglected. It was much infeſted in queen Anne's time by French privateers, who by keeping a watch on the iſland were very ſecure; for if any ſhip of war came to this place, the centinel gave notice to what end of the harbour ſhe directed her courſe, and the privateer by going out at the other generally eſcaped. Oppoſite Valentia on the other ſhore there is a good chalybeate ſpring. This iſland is very fertile, and is eſteemed the granary of the country; it belongs moſtly to the family of Anneſly, to whom it gave the title of viſcount, ſir Francis Anneſly being created viſcount Valentia March 11, 1621-2, 19 Jac. I. in reverſion after the death of ſir Henry Pown, of Buſham, in Denbighſhire, conſtable of the caſtle of Maryborough, knight marſhal of Ireland, governor of Leix, and privy counſellor, who was created viſcount Valentia 1620 [f]. It alſo gave title to Donald M'Carty More. It is a rectory in the dioceſe of Ardfert. The name of this place ſeems to be of Spaniſh original [g].

In *Magunihy* barony is the celebrated and picturesque lake of *Killarney*, ſurrounded by a ſtupendous amphitheatre of mountains dreſſed with groves of evergreens, where the gayeſt verdure, blended with the ſcarlet fruit and ſnowy bloſſoms of the Arbutus, and intermixed with the moſt elegant variety of brown and yellow tints of other trees and ſhrubs, is contraſted by bleak pyramids of rock behind, and the deep, ſmooth, and ſpacious baſon below [h]. This lake covers about 600 Iriſh acres, and is divided into three: the *upper*, *lower*, and *Mucruſs* lake. The mountain *Glenaa* of great height and extent, covered with wood from the middle to the water's edge, is the boundary of the paſſage to the upper lake. *Tomies* mountain is north-weſt of this, and ſeparated by a torrent called *Screech ſtream*. *O'Sullivan*'s caſcade, the fineſt in the neighbourhood of Killarney, falls from this mountain. The beautifully romantic peninſula of *Mucruſs*, one mile and an half long and half a mile wide, has in its centre another little lake. The rocky barren hill of *Turk* is 640 yards perpendicular above the level, near whoſe ſummit riſes the river *Laune*, appearing through its courſe, and giving name antiently to the whole lake, to which it is the great outlet. The paſſage below the upper and lower lakes is near three miles long: the upper ſtretches eaſt and weſt above a league, but is no where above three quarters of a mile broad [i]. But to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, with all its varied points of view, would require the pencil of an excellent painter; the only attempt to do it juſtice are the four views taken by John Fiſhar, landſcape-painter of Dublin, and engraved by Canot, Maſon, and other artiſts.

Lake of Killarney.

At *Bally-gamboon* is an orchard, in which are ſingle apple-trees, that have produced three hogſheads of cider; the diameter of the oppoſite boughs of one tree was meaſured, the extremities of which were 50 feet aſunder, which if conſidered as the diameter of

Bally-gamboon.

[t] Smith, 81—85.
[u] Ib. 88.
[x] Ib. 93.
[y] Ib. 94. Archdall, 299.
[z] Smith, 95—97.
[a] Ib. 99, 100.
[b] Seward's Topog. Hibern.
[c] Smith, 103. Archd. 301. 306.
[d] Smith, 113—116.
[e] Ib. 106.
[f] Moriſon's Hiſt. of Ireland.
[g] Seward's Top. Hibernica.
[h] Smith, 123—141.
[i] Wilſon, 187—200.

a circle,

a circle, the ſuperficial contents will be 1964 feet, or 218 ſquare yards, which is the quantity of ground this tree covers.

Mangerton. *Mangerton* to the ſouth-eaſt is 837 yards perpendicular above the ſea and 1020 above this lake, which is itſelf conſiderably higher than the ſea, and runs a courſe of ſeven or eight miles, forming the river *Lane* before it falls into the ocean, united with the Main at Caſtlehaven bay. The *reeks* behind Mangerton are 1180 yards perpendiculer above the ſea. At *Mucruſs* is a rich copper mine. Lead ore has been found near this lake, and the adjacent mountains abound with iron; and Flaherty ſpeaks of pearls found in the lake [h]. On *Roſs*, one of its innumerable iſlands, is an antient caſtle, converted into a modern garriſon [i]. In *Innisfallen*, the largeſt iſland of 12 acres of romantic wildneſs and woods, are ruins of the antient and famous abbey of that name, founded by St. Finian in the middle of the 6th century. The remains are very extenſive, and the ſituation perfectly romantic. The chronicle or annals of this houſe from A. D. 430 to 1215, contain an ample detail of Iriſh hiſtory [k]. The Arbutus, which luxuriates all round this lake, is not found growing ſpontaneouſly nearer to Ireland than the ſouthern parts of France, Italy, and Sicily, and there only as a ſhrub; whereas in this country Dr. Molyneux meaſured trunks 4 feet and an half in circumference, 18 inches in diameter, and 8 or 10 yards high. This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumſtance of vegetation: the deep verdure of the leaves reſembling the bay, the ſcarlet line of the tender twigs, the cluſters of white flowers, more numerous than the Laurus, the progreſs of the fruit from green to yellow, and at laſt to a fine ſcarlet; its ſize that of the beſt garden ſtrawberry; and all theſe circumſtances on the ſame trees at the ſame time: theſe beautiful trees cover upwards of 40 iſlands, beſides at leaſt a quarter of the aſcent of the mountains, though too much reduced by furniſhing charcoal for the iron works. Theſe woods are the retreat of great herds of red deer, the hunting of which forms a fine echo. Above the great lake is another, not one third of the area of the firſt, which which it communicates by a river in a moſt romantic rocky and woody glen. This leſſer lake has alſo its iſlands, mountains, caſcades, and echoes. On a kind of peninſula ſouth of the great lake ſtands *Mucruſs*, the ſeat of Edward Herbert, eſq. in a romantic ſituation hardly to be paralleled [l], its gardens extending to the ruins of *Irrelagh*, a houſe of friars minors, founded 1440, and rebuilt 1602: great part of the church with its tombs and cloiſters are yet ſtanding [m]. Tradition ſays, many Iriſh kings and chiefs are buried here, and it ſtill ſerves as a cemetery. In the centre of its cloiſters is a yew tree, whoſe trunk is between 7 and 8 feet in circumference, and the boughs form a complete covering of the ſquare [n]. On the ſides of this lake and river are ſeveral ſeats and caſtles; among others *Dunloe* caſtle, the ſeat of Daniel Mahony, eſq. The town of *Killarney* is a ſmall thriving place, conſiderably improved by the preſent viſcount Kenmare its owner [o], whoſe houſe and gardens are its chief ornament. The iron mines, a linen manufacture, and the reſort of ſtrangers to view the lake, are its principal reſources [p]. Two miles from it are the ruins of the very antient cathedral of *Aghado* or *Aghaboe*, q. d. *campus bovis*, dedicated to St. Finian in Queen's county, and having no buildings near it except the ruins of a ſmall old cathedral and the lower part of a round tower [q]. It is mentioned in the Munſter annals 1231 [r]. It gives title to Charles Allanſon Wynne, who was created lord Headly of Aghadoe, Nov. 7, 1797.

Roſs *iſland.*

Innisfallen *iſland.*

Arbutus tree.

Mucruſs.

Aghadoe.

Kenmare town is ſmall, but remarkable for its bay, which is 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 broad, and contains ſeveral good harbours [s]. Valentine Browne was created baron Kenmare Feb. 12, 1798, viſcount Caſtleroſſe and earl of Kenmare Dec. 29, 1800. Kenmare.

In *Trughanackmy* barony near *Kilcolman* are the ruins of the Auguſtine abbey of *Killagh*, founded by Geoffrey de Mariſcis in the reign of John; a long church with a beautiful eaſt window [t]. Killagh.

Caſtlemain caſtle, demoliſhed 1641, gave title of viſcount to the *Monſons*; of earl to Roger Palmer, eſq. 1661, whom James II. ſent on an embaſſy to the Pope. Both titles were revived in the perſon of ſir Richard Child 1718 and 1731, who dying 1750 was ſucceeded by his ſon John Child Tylney, on whoſe death 1784 the title became extinct. Three miles weſt of this are the ruins of *Caſtle Drum*, built by the Moriarties or Murries, by an heireſs of whom the anceſtors of all the Fitz-Geralds got their poſſeſſions in Kerry. On the ridge of mountains between Caſtlemain and Tralee, called by the general name of *Slieve Miſs*, near to which according to Keating the Mileſians fought their firſt battle with the natives ſoon after their landing, is a circle of rude ſtones, from 8 to 10 cubical feet, called *Cahir Conrigh*, q. d. the fortreſs of king *Con*, probably a ſepulchral monument [u]. Caſtlemain. Caſtle Drum.

Caſtle Iſland, or the caſtle of the iſland of Kerry, eight miles from Tralee, built by Geofrey Maurice lord juſtice of Ireland t. Henry III. 1226, gave title of baron to Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury, and now gives that of viſcount to lord Gage, ſo created 1721 [w], who died 1754, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, third and preſent viſcount. He was advanced to an Engliſh peerage 1780, by the title of baron Gage of Firle. The town is nearly ruined by ſome diviſion of intereſt among the proprietors [x]. Caſtle iſland.

The harbour of *Ventry* in *Corchaguiny* barony is defended by *Cahir Trant*, a Daniſh fortification; and there is another at *Rathanane*, both on an iſthmus, which tradition ſays was the laſt ground in Ireland maintained by the Danes, who had a chain of forts between Rathanane and Gallerus. This place gives the title of baron to ſir Thomas Mullins of Burnham caſtle, who was created baron Ventry July 30, 1806. Ventry *harbour.*

Burnham caſtle belonged to the *Prices* before 1641; and in a bog near it was found a large braſs Burnham

[h] Smith, 125, 126. [i] Ib. 126. [k] Ib. 127, 128. Arch. 302, 303. [l] Smith, ib. 141.
[m] Ib 143. Archdall, 303. [n] Wilſon, 191. [o] Of whoſe family ſee Smith, ib. 38—49.
[p] Ib. 156. [q] Ib. 147. [r] Archd. 299. [s] Wilſon, 261. [t] Smith, 100. Archdall, 304.
[u] Smith, 156. [w] Ib. 168. [x] Wilſon, 186.

ſpur,

ſpur, formerly gilt, and ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome of the Knights Templars, who had lands in this barony. *Dunmore head*, the moſt weſtern point of all Europe, and called by the Iriſh *Ty-Vorney Geerane* or *Mary Geerane's houſe*, is a point as much celebrated by them as John-a-Groat's houſe in North Britain. In ſeveral of the iſlands off this point are certain ſtone cells, erected, according to tradition, by the firſt preachers of the goſpel in theſe parts: within reſembling the moſt antient Roman arches, and like them built without mortar. They were probably the firſt edifices of ſtone in Ireland, and coeval with the round towers. There is one at *Fane* in *Ventry* pariſh, the moſt weſterly land in Ireland, and another at *Gallerus* near *Smerewic*. This laſt being quite perfect is exhibited in Pl. XI. fig. 6. It is 20 feet long, 10 broad, and 20 high on the outſide: the walls 4 feet thick; the door is 5 feet high and about 2½ wide; and on the oppoſite end is a ſmall neat window, whoſe frame is one ſtone. The materials are a brown freeſtone, brought from the clifts, and dove-tailed into one another without any mortar [y]. At *Gallerus* is a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, knights of Kerry, and a church built like many others hereabouts by the Spaniards [z].

Dunmore head.

Gallerus.

Five miles north of Dingle is *St. Brandon*'s hill, very little if at all inferior in height to *Mangerton* or *The Reeks*, and ſo much exceeding *Knock Patrick* in Limerick, celebrated by Necham as the higheſt hill in Ireland, that Mr. Smith doubts not but this was the very mountain intended by the poet [a]. In the eaſt part of this barony is a place called *Glanagalt*, to which they firmly believe all mad folks would run if at liberty: the tremendous appearance of theſe deſolate glens and mountains would make one think at firſt ſight that none but madmen would venture among them [b].

In the barony of *Clanmaurice*, antiently called *Lixnaw*, beſides *Ardfert* are the caſtles of *Ballihealy* and *Rahanane*; the former belonging to the Fitz-Maurices, now to the Croſbies, who have another ſeat at *Tubrid*, the latter to the biſhops of Ardfert [c]. Near *Ballyheigh*, the ſeat of John Croſbie, eſq. is a ſmall ſtone building like a fortification [d]. In the adjacent mountain are ſome herds of red deer; and two miles to the weſt a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. *Mac Ida* [e]. Very fine amethyſts have been found in the clifts near *Kerry* head [f]. On the coaſt at *Minegahane*, the ſea at certain ſeaſons preceding a ſtorm is ſaid to roar like cannon, and to be heard at a great diſtance. The like noiſe is heard in the county of Clare on the ſide of the Shannon, the ſound of which extends a great way round the country. Theſe kind of noiſes are not uncommon at other maritime places [g], and at Plymouth and on the coaſt of Devon this is termed the *call* of the ſea. At *Rathtoy*, now *Rattoo*, was an abbey of Auſtin canons, formerly a houſe of knights hoſpitallers, and laſtly belonging to canons of Aroaſia, and burnt by the Iriſh 1600. They ſay here were ſeven churches, by which they probably mean chapels, and that it was a biſhopric; which laſt opinion ſeems to be countenanced by a round tower in the church-yard [h]. Towards the centre of the barony is *Lixnaw*, the antient ſeat of the earls of Kerry, a large handſome building with extenſive gardens and plantations, to which the tide flows up [i]; but, within the laſt twenty years, it has been ſo utterly deſolated, that ſcarce a trace remains [k]. *Drumlegagh* wood, one of the largeſt in the kingdom, but lately cut down, was in the eaſt part of this barony [l]. Between Ardfert and *Crotto*, the ſeat of the *Ponſonbies*, ſtood the antient Ciſtertian abbey of *Odorney* or *Kyrie Eleiſon*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded 1154 [m]. An antient boundary called *Clee Ruadg*, or the Red Ditch, begins at a place called *Cahir Carbree* near *Kerry* head, and runs acroſs *Mount Knockanure* into Limerick. Where it ends Mr. Smith was not informed. Some ſuppoſe it an antient limit between the principalities of *Thomond* and *Deſmond* [n]. At Arbella are the ruins of Ballycarthy caſtle.

Ballykealy.

Rahanane.

Ballyheigh.

Rattoo.

Lixnaw.

Odorney.

The barony of *Iraghticonnor*, ſo called from the family of *O'Connor Kerry*, to whom the greateſt part of it formerly belonged, contains the caſtles of *Ballybunian*, *Dune*, and *Lich*. Between the two laſt, which ſtand on clifts almoſt ſurrounded by the ocean, in 1733 a fire appeared burning furiouſly for ſome time on the external ſurface of the rocks as long as the combuſtible pabulum or ſulphur and pyrites laſted [o]. This has been paralleled by a like phænomenon at *Charmouth* in Dorſet 1756, and in the iſland *Milo* in the Archipelago [p]. The *Devil's Caſtle* is a high cliff north of Lick, acceſſible only to birds; and below it is a deep hole, in which the ſea makes at times a prodigious roaring: the whole ſhore hereabouts is extremely romantic [q]. In *Scattery*, antiently *Iniſcathy*, an iſland in the Shannon, are ruins of a monaſtery, dedicated to St. *Senan*, who founded here an epiſcopal ſee before the coming of Patrick, with ruins of ſeven churches out of eleven here in queen Elizabeth's time, and a high round tower [r]. At *Liſlaghtin* was a Franciſcan or minorite friary, founded 1464 or 1478; the church ſteeple and other parts remaining [s]. Lower down on the river are the ruins of *Carrickfoil* caſtle, a place of great ſtrength and importance, the antient manſion of O'Connor Kerry, but now ſerving as a ſtorehouſe to tranſport goods from the adjacent places to Limerick [t]. On the edge of the county is *Tarbert*, a flouriſhing village with fairs and markets, a good inn and poſthouſe, a handſome church and a charter-ſchool, and a handſome houſe of Dr. Leſley, biſhop of Limerick, to whom the manor belonged, now to ſir Edward Leſley, bart. who has greatly improved the town. This barony, beſides the advantages of the ſea and river, has a ſoil ſo rich as to want little cultivation to make it produce corn [u]. A mile from Tarbert is *Pyrmont*, the ſeat of ——— Leake, eſq. ſo called from a chalybeat ſpring diſcovered there [x].

Iniſcathy.

Liſlaghtin.

Carrickfoil c.

Tarbert.

Near *Aſdee* is one of the large encloſures of ſtone called Aſdee.

[y] Smith, 191. [z] Ib. 188. [a] Ib. 193, 194. [b] Ib. 196. [c] Ib. 208. [d] Ib. 210.
[e] Ib. 211. [f] Ib. Wilſon, 182. [g] Smith, 212, 213. [h] Ib. 214. Archdall, 306.
[i] Smith, ib. [k] Wilſon, 181. [l] Smith, 217. [m] Ib. 218. Archdall, 305. Wilſon, 181.
[n] Smith, 219. [o] Ib. 220. [p] Hutchins' Dorſet, I. 315. Tournefort, I. 166.
[q] Smith, 224. [r] Smith, 227. Wilſon, 180. [s] Smith, ib. Archdall, 304.
[t] Wilſon, 180. [u] Smith, 227, 228. [x] Wilſon, 179.

Bawns, built to prevent cattle being carried off by an enemy. The lands here were forfeited by the O'Connors of Kerry, partly in queen Elizabeth's time, and partly 1641, and were at the reſtoration granted to the univerſity of Dublin [x].

Liſtowell *c*. *Liſtowell* caſtle, pleaſantly ſituate on the river *Feale*, was taken 1600 by ſir Charles Wilmot from lord Kerry [y].

Enniſmore. *Enniſmore* in this county gives title of baron to William Hare, eſq. who was created baron Enniſmore July 30, 1800.

Kenmare *r*. The river *Kenmare* abounds with hake, mackarel, ling, and ſhell-fiſh. Great varieties of ſtar-fiſh are taken on this coaſt. The only bird peculiar to this county or rather to the Skelig iſlands is the *gourder*, of the ſize of a ſparrow and web-footed, and called the Iriſh ortolan, being reckoned to exceed the common ortolan. Pheaſants and woodcocks abound in Kerry [z].

The medicinal waters of this county are two chalybeat ones near Killarney and Dune caſtle: three chalybeo-ſulphureous ones near Dingle, Caſtlemain, and Tralee; the laſt in great repute. At *Mahgery-beg* is a ſaline ſpring [a].

Mr. Smith has enumerated above 100 rare trees and plants peculiar to this county. Among theſe the common fir, now chiefly found under the bogs; the Arbutus, the Dwarf elder, the Iriſh heath, in Staffordſhire ſubſtituted for hops; which laſt having been cultivated by the monks of Killagh abbey, grow wild there; the Lily of the Valley, Engliſh ſea peas, Buckthorn, ſeveral ſorts of Maidenhair, Savin, Service tree, Iriſh Spurge called *Mackinboy*, and moſt ſorts of the corallines or marine plants. Coal has been found near *Stack mountains*; but the plenty of turf has hitherto ſuperſeded the uſe of it. Kerry yields alſo ſeveral ſorts of uſeful marbles and ſlates. The foſſil cockle-ſhells are not uncommon in the limeſtone quarries. The ſtones called Kerry ſtones are tranſparent regular cryſtals, many of them ſo hard as to cut glaſs, but for no long time. They are found principally on the cliffs and rocks near Ballyheigh and Dingle. Different ſpecies of copper ore, and plenty of lead are met with in the county [b].

Other religious foundations in this county were

One at *Croebheach* near the river *Broſnach*, founded by St. Patrick [c].

Killachad Conchean founded in the 6th century [d].

Monaſter ni Oriel in Glanerought barony not far from Ardtully [e].

The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem had a commandery or hoſpital in this county 1333 [f].

[x] Seward's Top. Hib. [y] Wilſon, 167. 180. [z] Smith, 366—370. [a] Ib. 336—348. [b] Ib. 372—411.
[c] Archdall, 301. [d] Ib. 303. [e] Smith, 82. Archd. 305. [f] Archall, 308.

DESMOND.

BELOW the antient LVCENI before-mentioned extends a great way to the ſouth *Deſmond*, in Iriſh *Deſwown*, antiently occupied by thoſe two people the *Velabri* and *Iberni*, called in ſome copies *Uterini*. The VELABRI ſeem to take their name from *Aber*, the friths, on which they were ſettled, and ſeparated by variety of theſe æſtuaries running up among them: whence alſo the *Artabri* and *Cantabri* in Spain had their name. Among theſe friths beſides *Kerry* before-mentioned project to the ſouth-weſt with craggy ſhores three promontories, antiently called by the natives *Hierwoun* or *Weſt Munſter*. The firſt between *Dingle* bay and the river *Mair* is called *Clan-car*[a], and has a caſtle built by the Carews from England at *Dunkeran*. In this dwelt *Donell Mac Carty More*, a petty prince, of Iriſh extraction, who in the year 1566 ſurrendered his eſtates to queen Elizabeth, and received them again from her to hold by the Engliſh tenure under her. At
1565. the ſame time he was created baron of *Valentia*, an iſland adjoining, and earl of *Clan-car*. He was a man of great renown and influence in theſe parts, formerly an inveterate enemy to the Geralds, who dethroned his anceſtors, antient kings of Deſmond, as he affirmed. But he did not long enjoy this honour, dying in an advanced age, after having married his only legitimate daughter [Hellen] to Florence *Mac Carty*.

The ſecond promontory lies between *Maire* and *Bantre*, and is called *Beare*, a hungry, ſtoney, gravelly ſoil, in which lives *O Swillivant Beare* and *O Swillivant Bantre* of the ſame family, and of great influence among their people[b].

The third is called *Eraugh* between *Bantre* and *Balatimore* or *Baltimore*, a bay famous for the great herring-fiſhery, to which the Spaniſh and Portugueze fleets reſort yearly to catch cod[c] ſo late as Michaelmas. In this the *Mahons* had large eſtates given them by the favour of M. *Carew*. Ptolemy calls this NOTIVM or the *S. promontory*, now *Miſſenhead*; at which, according to him, the river IERNVS empties itſelf into the ocean. But the preſent name of this river I dare not preſume to gueſs at, unleſs it be that which I have already mentioned as waſhing *Maire*[d] and *Drunkeran*. Nor can I form a conjecture about the people placed by the ſame author on theſe promontories, ſince the different copies give IBERNI, OVTERNI, IBERI, IVERNI, unleſs they as well as their neighbours the LVCENI and CONCANI came out of Iberia in Spain. *Deſmond* in former ages included a large extent of country hereabout from the ſea to the river *Shanon*, and was called alſo *South Munſter*. The *Geralds* or *Fitz-Geralds* deſcended from the family of *Kildare*, after ſubduing the Iriſh acquired conſiderable property here, and of them Maurice *Fitz-Thomas* (to whom Thomas *Carew*, heir of the *Lordſhip of Deſmond*, had conveyed his title) was created firſt earl of *Deſmond* 3 Edward III. Among his deſcendants were many whoſe virtues, wealth, and influence were very extenſive: but James has long ſince forfeited this character by ſeizing on the inheritance in prejudice of his nephew, and impoſing on his ſubjects thoſe heavy taxes *Coyne*, *Livery*[e], *Cockerings*, *Bonaghty*, &c. to maintain troops of marauders. His ſon Thomas extorting theſe from the wretched people, ſuffered with the loſs of his head the puniſhment due to his own and his father's crimes by order of J. *Tiptoft*, deputy in 1467. His children, however, were reſtored, and in their iſſue the honour deſcended by inheritance to that rebel Gerald already mentioned, who being attainted in parliament *Deſmond* was forfeited to the crown, reduced to the rank of a county, and an annual ſheriff appointed in it. The family of the greateſt wealth and influence here are the *Fitz-Geralds*, though for various reaſons they have taken up various names.

NOTIVM prom. IERNVS fl.

[a] or *Glen-care*. The family of Mac Carty ended in the late Florence, who married Agnes, mother of Edward Herbert of Mucruſs, eſq. Smith's Kerry, 29, 94.

[b] A ridge of hills running through this promontory makes the boundary between the counties of Kerry and Cork. On the north ſide is the barony of Glanerough in the former; on the ſouth that of Bear in the latter, to which joins the half barony of Bantre. G. Smith, ib. 26. Theſe families are now united in the right hon. John Sullivan, M. P. Betham's Baronetage, vol. v.

[c] Smith mentions the pilchard fiſhery in Bantry and the weſtern bays, II. 310, but ſays nothing of *cod*.

[d] or Kilmaire. Smith's Cork, I. 30.

[e] The firſt earl of Deſmond levied the two firſt of theſe taxes to ſupport the Engliſh in Ireland 1329. Smith's Kerry, 243.

DESMOND

ADDITIONS.

DESMOND, in Iriſh *Deas Mumhan* or South Munſter, comprehended the antient Iriſh diſtrict of *Dergtenii* or *Dergteach-neath*; a diſtrict comprehending all the ſouthern coaſts of the county of Cork and county of Kerry, extending from Liſmore to the mouth of Kenmare river, which was the extent of South Munſter according to the Iriſh, but the Engliſh make it extend much farther.

A conſiderable part of Kerry was formerly a diſtinct county of itſelf called DESMOND, which conſiſted of that part of Kerry which lies ſouth of the river *Mang* with the barony of *Bear* and *Bantry* in the county of Cork, and was a palatinate under the juriſdiction of the earls of Deſmond. It is true the antient country of Deſmond or South Munſter extended much further, as appears by the grant of Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan. Its limits were from *St. Brandon*'s hill to the river *Blackwater* near Liſmore, and comprehended the county of Cork as well as Kerry [a]. Bear and Bantry compoſe but one large barren and deſolate barony, containing only ſix pariſhes. The town of Bantry. *Bantry* (antiently *Ballygobbin*, and Old Town, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſettlement, more to the north, called New Town, where Ireton, Cromwell's general, erected a fortification with four baſtions, which cauſed the inhabitants to build near it; but when it went to decay, they returned by degrees to the old town) ſtands at the bottom of one of the nobleſt bays in the world, famous for the ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets 1689, in which the advantage, if any, was in favour of the former [b]. This bay is alſo called *Bearhaven*, and has given title of viſcount to the family of *Berkeley*: a branch of the *O Sullivans* in Spain have likewiſe aſſumed the title of earls or counts from it. It now gives title of viſcount to Walter Chetwynd, ſo created 1717, 3 George I. enjoyed by his grandſon Richard 5th and preſent viſcount. Near the town ſtood a Franciſcan abbey, founded 1460 by Dermot O Sullivan, now entirely deſtroyed [c]. The Sullivans had formerly ſeveral good ſeats round the bay, which is 26 miles long, in moſt places above a league broad, and has in the middle 40 fathom of water, and was once famous for a pilchard fiſhery, now neglected. The town formerly gave title of baron to Roper viſcount Baltinglaſs. Richard White, eſq. for his ſpirited exertions on the arrival of the French forces in Bantry bay, was created baron Bantry March 31, 1797, and viſcount Bantry Dec. 29, 1800.

Roſs Mac Owen. Near *Roſs Mac Owen* is one of the largeſt and higheſt water-falls in the kingdom, viſible from Bantre, which is at leaſt 14 miles off. It falls in a ſheet at leaſt 10 yards broad, broken half way by a prominent rock, from a vaſt lake on the top of a mountain called Hungry Hill, almoſt perpendicular, and at leaſt 700 yards above the level of Bantry bay [d].

Caſtle *Dermot* is celebrated for its obſtinate re- Dermot c. ſiſtance 1602 to ſir George Carew, who at laſt took it. *Cariganaſs* caſtle was a high quadrangular ſtruc- Cariganaſs. ture with four towers, built by the Sullivans [e].

Mr. Camden's *Eraugh*, or rather *Evaugh* [f], or *Iveragh*, is the preſent barony of *Carbery*, the Carbery barony. largeſt in Ireland, but divided into eaſt and weſt, extending from *Kilbritton* to *Mizenhead*, above 40 Iriſh miles. The weſtern parts are poor and little improved. It was formerly called Corc-cael-luich, the antient chieftains of which were Mac-cor-teagh, now called Macarthy, by which means they have been confounded with the Macartys of Kerry. The leſſer diſtricts of this country were under the dominion of O'Leary, O'Mahony, and O'Driſcol, all dynaſts or ſubordinate chiefs to Mac Carty, king of Corcaluight, who after became ſovereign of all the petty ſtates in the preſent county of Cork, and was therefore ſtyled Macarty reagh, or Macarty the king, ſome of whoſe defcendants were in poſſeſſion at the beginning of the 17th century, though the Courcys and Barrys had eſtates here. Some Iriſh antiquaries allow but eight families of royal extraction in Munſter, and place four in Carbery, Macarty, O'Mahon, O'Donovan, and O'Driſcol.

Baltimore, antiently called *Dunaſhad*, is an antient Baltimore. corporation and borough, on an excellent harbour, where as well as in the other bays of this coaſt was a great pilchard fiſhery, which has declined with the town ever ſince the latter was ſurpriſed and plundered by the Algerines 1631. Its preſent name is a corruption of *Beal-timore*, the great habitation of *Beal*, it having been a ſanctuary of the Druids. It ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. Lord Baltimore took his title of baron not from this place, but one in the county of *Longford* [g].

Near *Miſſen head*, the *Mullavogy* of the natives, Miſſen h. and the *Notium* of Ptolemy, that geographer places the *Vellabori*, whoſe name being derived from the Britiſh *Bel Abor*, q. d. *the head of a bay*, they probably lived about *Bear head*, as thoſe about *Bear haven* and *Banlry* are called by Ptolemy *Uterini* or *Iverni*, ſuppoſed derived from the *Iberni* of Spain, *Cape Ortegal* and *Cape Clear* being nearly oppoſite, and but 150 leagues aſunder [h].

The *Iverni* of Ptolemy, and *Iberia* or *Iberi* of Richard of Cirenceſter, moſt probably was the *Ibheireigh* of the Iriſh, extending from the bay of Dingle to the bay of Baltimore; the name of which is retained in the word *Bear* of Bear-Haven. It was

[a] Smith's Kerry, p. 26. Cork, I. 46. [b] Cork, II. 195. [c] Archdall, 57. [d] Cork, I. 294.
[e] Ib. I. 291, 299. [f] Ib. 30. [g] Ib. 280. [h] Ib. 28.

alſo

alſo denominated in Iriſh Ibh-Eochach, and *Ins-Jobhenach* or *Inſovenach*, and belonged to the O'Sullivans. Whence Bantry on the arrival of the Engliſh was denominated, according to Ware, Portus Inſovenach, and Kenmare town was probably by Ptolemy called *Iberus*. *Ibheireigh* or *Ibhiaragh* in Iriſh ſignifies the peninſula of Bear, and the ſouthern parts of the antient *Iberi*. The Iriſh *Iberni* being ſo called from their poſition, can have no relation to the *Iberni* of Spain [i].

Skibbereen. *Skibbereen* is a poſt, market, and fair town, and was antiently called *Stapletown*, ſituated on the river *Ilen*, about five miles from Baltimore, and was formerly part of the domain of the caſtle of Gortnaclough, which belonged to Mac Carty Reagh, and is now entirely deſtroyed. On the weſt ſide of the river is a church, and in the town a decent market-houſe, and a ſtone bridge over the river. The clothing and linen trade has been introduced here. The lands around are all cultivated, and they manure with ſea ſand; the ſoil is a grey clay, with a mixture of red, and a ſlaty bottom. Weſt of Skibbereen is Shrowry *ab.* Abbey Shrowry, now a ruinous pariſh church, in which there are ſeveral tombs, particularly a large one of the Roche family [k].

On *Traſnagh* or *Roaring-water* bay are ruins of ſeveral caſtles [l].

On the top of Mount *Gabriel*, a high conical hill in *Skull* pariſh, is a ſmall lough above 200 fathoms deep; and from this ſummit is an extenſive wild proſpect. Several loughs hereabouts have ſmall floating iſlands, formed of long coarſe graſs clotted with ſlime. One of them in *Lough drine* in *Kilmacabea* pariſh is ſaid to change its ſituation one day in the year; at which time numbers of people reſort hither to feaſt themſelves and fiſh. Several ruined caſtles line the coaſt quite to the Mizen head [m].

Crookhaven. *Crook haven*, once a place of ſome note, now a mean fiſhing town, commands an excellent harbour. The weſtern extremity of this point, called *Ballyvagy head*, forms with Mizen head a great bay. There is another between the latter point and *Three Caſtle* Dunmanus. *head*; and then comes the larger of *Dunmanus*, ſo called from a caſtle of that name; and at the bottom Dunbeacon. of this bay is *Dunbeacon* caſtle. The eaſt ſide of this bay is bounded by *Minterbary*, a moſt barbarous peninſula, rocky, mountainous, and boggy beyond deſcription [n].

Cape Clear. *Cape Clear*, the moſt ſouthern land of Ireland, is an iſland of 12 plough lands; it is a pariſh, containing about 400 families. In the eccleſiaſtical books it is called *Inſula Sancta Clara*, and in the old Iriſh MSS. *Inis Damhly*. The north ſide bears potatoes, barley, and a little wheat, but the ſouth is moſtly a craggy rock. On the north-weſt point ſtand the ruins of a caſtle built on a rock in the ſea, called *Dunanore*, q. d. *the golden fort*, to which there is only a paſſage of about one yard wide. Many of the rocks here are compoſed of an excellent white freeſtone equal to Portland. A little eaſt of the caſtle is *St. Kieran*'s cove, with a ſtone pillar inſcribed, with a rude croſs and ruined chapel, and here was an abbey [o]. The inhabitants are moſtly fiſhermen. Between this iſland and Baltimore Bay is that of *Iniſkirchan* or Iniſkirchan. *Inis Kieran*, q. d. *St. Kieran's iſland*, with *Dunelony* Dunelony *c.* caſtle, converted into a regular fortification in the reign of queen Anne, but now diſmantled; and near it the ruins of a Franciſcan abbey, founded 1460 by Florence O Driſcol the Great [p]. The numerous iſlands hereabouts in Baltimore bay, together with the adjacent coaſt, produce plenty of fine Engliſh barley, by means of a manure of ſea ſand. This barony gave title of earl to the noble family of *Vaughan*, of whom ſir John was created lord *Vaughan* of Mullingar by James I. and by Charles I. earl of Carbery. His ſon, Richard, lord *Vaughan* of Emlyn, in England, now extinct. John, the laſt earl, died 1712, leaving a daughter Anne, married to Charles 3d duke of Bolton. It now gives title of baron to John Evans, whoſe grandfather George was ſo created 1715, 1 George I. [q] He ſucceeded his nephew George Dec. 31, 1804, and is the fifth lord.

Maurice Fitz-Thomas was created firſt earl of *Deſmond* by patent dated at Glouceſter 1329, and not as Stanihurſt miſtakes in 1300 [r], and appointed lord chief juſtice of Ireland for his life, which ended 1355. His ſons *Maurice* and *John* were the 2d and 3d earls. *Gerald*, ſon of the firſt earl by his 3d wife, was the 4th earl, and for his learning eſteemed a magician. He was privately murdered about the iſle of Kerry 1397, and ſucceeded by his ſons *John* and *James* 5th and 6th earls; the firſt was drowned 1399 or 1402, the other broke his heart 1420 for the ill-treatment which a love-match with a woman of inferior rank drew upon him from his family. His uncle *James* was 7th earl; he has not in any hiſtorians that tyrannical character given him by Mr. Camden [s]; and dying 1462 was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas* 8th earl, beheaded at Drogheda 1467 for ſupporting the Iriſh againſt the king's ſubjects as was pretended, but really from a perſonal pique of Edward IV.'s queen [t]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *James* 9th earl, murdered by his own ſervants in the flower of his age 1487, and ſucceeded by his brother *Maurice* 10th earl, who joining Perkin Warbeck was purſued to England and taken by the citizens of Waterford, but pardoned by the king and died at Tralee 1520. His only ſon *James* 11th earl joined the king of France and the emperor againſt Henry VIII. and died 1529, being ſucceeded by his uncle *Thomas*, who died in an advanced age 1534, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *James* 13th earl, murdered 1535 by the ſon of his great uncle *John*, who thus became the 14th earl, but died two years after. He was ſucceeded by his 2d ſon *James* 15th earl, who was lord high treaſurer of Ireland during the reign of Mary, and died 1558. To him ſucceeded his eldeſt ſon *Gerard* 16th earl, whoſe obſtinate and inveterate rebellion, after a courſe of ten years, involved his family in ruin, and brought himſelf to an untimely end, being 1584 ſurpriſed on a marauding ſcheme; and his head being ſtruck off by his purſuer, was ſet upon London bridge. By his attainder his immenſe eſtate, which commanded almoſt four counties, his lands extending 110 miles, and containing 574,628 Engliſh acres, and many

[i] Mr. Beaufort. [k] Archdall, 56. [l] Smith, I. 282. [m] Ib. [n] Cork, I. 280—286.
[o] Archdall, 60. [p] Ib. 71. [q] Smith, I. 286—291. [r] Lodge, I. 9. Smith, Cork, I. 55. n.
[s] Smith's Kerry, 350. Cork, II. 28. Lodge. [t] Smith, ubi ſup.

ſtrong caſtles, was veſted in the crown by act of parliament, together with the eſtates of his confederates, whereof great part were afterwards reſtored. Queen Elizabeth 1600 reſtored his only ſon *James*, who thus became 17th earl of Deſmond, but dying the next year unmarried the title became extinct, except that it was nominally kept up by two or three of the deſcendants of Thomas, eldeſt ſon of James 15th earl by his firſt wife, whom his own father ſet aſide. The laſt of theſe died in Germany 1632 without iſſue[u]. The title of earl of Deſmond was revived by James I. 1620 in the perſon of ſir Richard Preſton, who being drowned in his paſſage to England 1628, George-Baſil Fielding viſcount Calan ſucceeded to it[x], and his deſcendant Baſil-Percy earl of Denbigh ſtill enjoys it, being the 7th earl.

Of the family of the earls of Deſmond was a counteſs celebrated for her great age. She is ſaid to have been married in the reign of Edward IV. and to have danced with Richard III. when duke of Glouceſter. It does not ſeem to be well aſcertained to which of the earls ſhe was wife, but ſir Walter Raleigh[y] ſays ſhe held her jointure from all the earls of Deſmond ſince the reign of Edward IV. ſo that ſhe muſt have been a widow before the year 1483, when Richard III. came to the crown, and thus would ſeem to have been the wife of the 8th earl. She is ſaid to have twice renewed her teeth[z], to have lived at Inchiquin in Munſter, and when more than 140 years of age to have travelled from Briſtol to London to ſolicit relief from the court, having been reduced to poverty by the ruin of the Deſmond family[a].

Mr. Pennant has engraved a portrait of her at Dupplin houſe in Scotland[b]. Mr. Weſt ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1744 another by Levinz.

In the ſtandard cloſet at Windſor is a portrait ſaid to be of her. Mr. Walpole has diſcovered that it is *not* of *her*, but of *Rembrandt's mother*, and called in the catalogue of Charles I.'s pictures, "the portrait of the *old woman* with *a great ſcarf upon her head* by *Rembrandt*."

The Fitz-Geralds derive themſelves from the dukes of Tuſcany; one of whoſe deſcendants named Otho came into England, where and in Wales his family flouriſhed till Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his great-great-grandſon bore a principal part in the conqueſt of Ireland under Strongbow. He died at Wexford 1174, and was buried under *a monument without the walls* of that town, leaving four ſons and four daughters. His eldeſt ſon Gerald had the title of Offaley from that barony, given to his father by Henry II. and from him is lineally deſcended *John* firſt earl of Kildare, ſo created by Edward II. 1316. His deſcendant *James*, the 20th earl of Kildare, was created viſcount Leinſter of Taplow c. Bucks 1746, marquis of Kildare and earl of Offaley 1761, and duke of Leinſter 1766; which titles are now enjoyed by his grandſon Auguſtus-Frederick the 3d duke.

[u] Lodge, I. 9—21. [x] Smith's Kerry, 299. [y] Hiſt. of the World, B. I. c. 5. § 5.
[z] *ter per vices dentiſſe*; Bacon's Hiſt. of Life and Death. Nat. Hiſt. Cent. VIII. 755.
[a] Sir W. Temple's Eſſay on Health and Long Life, in his Works, I. 276. Archbiſhop Uſher's Chronologia Sacra, 1660. L. Cork's Genealogy of Deſmond. Granger, Supplement, p. 163. Smith's Cork, II. 36. ex Ruſſel's MS. Hiſtory of the Houſe of Deſmond. Mr. Walpole's letter in Gent. Mag. 1781, LI. 258.
[b] Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 74.

VODIÆ AND CORIONDI.

BEYOND the Iberi lived the ΟΥΔΙΑΙ, VODIÆ, *and* VDIÆ, *the remains of whose name plainly discovers itself in the two small districts of* Idou *and* Idouth, *as that of the* CORIONDI *in the neighbouring county of* Cork. *These last people occupied the counties of* Cork, Tipperary, Limerick, *and* Waterford.

ADDITIONS.

CAMDEN is here by no means correct, in respect to the tribes of old Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy. This geographer does not mention any of the inland tribes, these being most probably unknown to the Roman merchants; and the Coriondi are so far from being by him placed in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford, that he makes them a maritime tribe, and places them above the Brigantes, on the eastern coasts, between them and the Manapii, after which are several inland cities. Υφ' ους Μανναπιοι, Ειτα Κοριονδοι υπερ τους Βριγαντας· Πολεις δε εισι μεσογειοι. The Coriondi, therefore, were the antient inhabitants of the present county of Wexford, as will be fully evinced in describing that county.

COUNTY

COUNTY OF CORK.

THE county of *Cork*, antiently a kingdom, comprehends all the ſea ſhore from *Liſmore* to *S. Brend*, having Deſmond on the weſt, and in the midland parts *Muſkeray*, a woody tract, in which the name of *Cormac Mac-Teg* is famous, and on the coaſt *Carbray*, in which the *Macarties* governed. Firſt on the ſea occurs *Roſs*, a ſtation, and formerly a port of great reſort, but ſince a bar of ſand has been thrown up it is deſerted. Near it runs out a narrow neck of land called *The old head of Kinſale*, in which the family of the *Curcies* formerly flouriſhed in great wealth, deſcended from a brother of John *Curcy* of England, who reduced Ulſter: of which houſe ſtill remains here *Curcy* baron of *Ringrome*, now reduced by the fluctuation of human affairs. Next at the mouth of the river *Bany* in a rich and well-wooded ſoil is *Kinſale*, a very commodious harbour, and a town fortified with old walls, under which in 1601 the fate of Ireland was ſuſpended and brought to a trial, whether it ſhould be the property of England or Spain, when the iſland was made the prey of foes both foreign and domeſtic, and 8000 Spaniſh veterans under John *D'Aguila* had ſurpriſed this town, encouraged by the cenſures which the Popes Pius V. Gregory XIII. and Clement VIII. had thundered out againſt queen Elizabeth, and by the aſſiſtance of the rebels, who had invited them over, animating them with the ſpecious pretence of reſtoring religion, a pretence alledged in this age when it is ſo much diſputed about to diſguiſe the moſt wicked deſign. But Charles *Blunt* baron *Montjoy*, lord deputy, though his troops were fatigued, and the winter was advanced, preſently inveſted the town by ſea and land, and at the ſame time marching againſt the troop of rebels drawn thither by the earl of *Tiroen*, *O Donell*, *Mac Gwyre*, and *Mac Mahound*, by his valour and intrepidity ſo humbled their ferocity, that by this ſingle victory he obliged the Spaniards to ſurrender themſelves with the town, and diſarmed the whole kingdom on the point of revolting; ſuch revolts being no ſooner concerted than executed. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Kinſale lies *Kerry-wherry*, a ſmall diſtrict, lately belonging to the earls of *Deſmond*; near which runs the river called by Ptolemy DAVRONA, by Giraldus Cambrenſis with the alteration of a letter or two *Sauranus* and *Saueranus*, coming down from *Muſkerry* hills, and running by the chief city of this county, diſtinguiſhed by being the ſee of a biſhop, to which is united the ſee of *Cloyne*. This city is called by Giraldus *Corcagia*, by the Engliſh *Corcke*, and by the natives *Korcach*, of an oval figure, ſurrounded by walls, environed and interſected by the river, which is paſſable only by bridges; and conſiſting of one ſtraight ſtreet continued by a bridge. It is, however, a little trading town of great reſort and eminence; but ſo beſet by rebellious neighbours as to require as conſtant watch as if continually beſieged, and the inhabitants not daring to truſt their daughters to marry in the country, are all ſomehow or other mutually related by intermarrying among themſelves. Brioc, an holy man, who in that fruitful age of ſaints flouriſhed in France, and from whom the dioceſe of *San Brioch* in Britanny, commonly called *St. Brieu*, had its name, is ſaid to have been born here.

Miſſen head f. Muſkeray. *Carbray.* *Roſs.* *Curcy* baron *Ringrom.* *Kinſale.* The Spaniards land in Ireland, and repulſed. *Kerry wherry.* *Dauron a fl.* *Corke.* *St. Brieck.*

Below *Cork* the river divides and encompaſſes the large and very pleaſant iſland oppoſite the houſe of a very antient and famous family of the *Barrys*, hence called *Barry Court*. This family is derived from Robert Barry, a reſpectable Engliſhman, who, "preferring the reality to the reputation of greatneſs, "was the firſt that received a wound in the conqueſt "of Ireland, and the firſt who manned a hawk "there *." His deſcendants for their loyalty and valour firſt merited of the kings of England the title of baron *Barry*, afterwards of viſcount *Butiphant*; and from their poſſeſſions and wealth obtained among their people the ſurname of *Barry More* or *Great*. A little lower the *Saveren* (near *Imokelly*, a large eſtate, late the earl of Deſmond's) empties itſelf into the ocean, having a good harbour at its mouth.

Barons Barry Viſcounts Butiphant.

As the Saveren waters the lower part of this county, ſo does the *Broodwater* [a], antiently *Aven-More* or *Great River*, the upper; on whoſe banks live the noble family of *Roche* from England, which have happily thriven here, and enjoy the title of viſcount *Fermoy*. They appear poſſeſſed of the rank of parliamentary barons in the reign of Edward II. when George *Roche* was fined 200 marks for not attending according to ſummons at the parliament held at Dublin †. Where *Broodwater*, which for ſome way ſerves as a boundary between this county and that of *Waterford*, falls into the ſea, and forms a harbour, ſtands *Yoghall*, no large town indeed, but encompaſſed with walls, of an oblong form, divided into two parts, of which the larger and upper lying toward the north contains the church, and without the wall a ſmall monaſtery called *North Abbay*; the lower to the ſouth, called the *Baſe town*, has alſo a monaſtery adjoining to it called *South Abbay*, and a commodious harbour with a key fortified; and the fertility of the neighbouring country ſo invites merchants, that it is much reſorted to, and has for its chief magiſtrate a mayor. Such is the preſent extent of the county of Cork, which, as I before obſerved, was formerly accounted a kingdom, when it extended further, and comprehended Deſmond. Henry II. gave and granted it to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de *Cogan* in theſe words: "Know all men "that I have granted the whole kingdom of Cork, "except the city and cantred of the Ouſtmen, to "hold to them and their heirs, of me and my ſon "John, by the ſervice of 60 knights." From the heir of this Fitz-Stephen is lineally deſcended George *Carew*, now baron *Carew* of *Clopton*, late preſident of Munſter, to whom I acknowledge myſelf indebted for much of my information reſpecting Ireland.

Yoghall. Kingdom of Cork.

* Giraldus Cambrenſis.

† Pr. 9. Pat. an. 8. Ed III.

[a] Now *Blackwater*.

CORK

ADDITIONS.

MR. Smith after Baxter conſiders the different names of *Coriondi, Udiæ*, or *Vodii, Velabori* and *Uterni*, as ſo many corruptions of *Iberi*; and thinks the firſt of theſe derived from the Britiſh *Coritani*. Whether they were a colony of them or not is of little conſequence, ſince it is certain numbers of the Britans retired to Ireland from Veſpaſian's conqueſts and government. They may have been called from *Corcaſs*, marſhes, or *Corian*, leather, q. d. their *curraghs* or leather boats. Baxter places the *Vodii* in the inland parts of Munſter from *Vydheim*, Britiſh for *wood*, and Ptolemy places them *ſouth of the Coriondi*, which deſtroys Mr. Camden's ſituation and etymology. Mr. Smith, therefore, aſſigns them the barony of *Imokilly* or the woody territory, whoſe chief place is *Ochella* or *Youghall*[a]. *Cork*, before the conqueſt of Ireland by the Engliſh, was a kingdom of itſelf, governed by the Mac Carties, of whom Diaſmuid ſubmitted to Henry II. 1172. It comprehended all that tract of country between Liſmore and Brandon hills in Kerry, and, beſides the county of Cork and the weſtern parts of Waterford, included the county of Deſmond before deſcribed. Of the eight royal families in Munſter the Iriſh antiquaries place four in Carbery, which comprehended all the ſouth-weſt part of this county; three beſides the M'Cartys[b].

The preſent county of Cork, prior to the arrival of the Engliſh, was a kingdom or large principality; and diſtinguiſhed by the native inhabitants during the middle ages, under the denomination of *Dergtenij* or *Deirctannas*, that is, the dominion or lordſhip on the deep. Its antient boundaries were on the eaſt and north by the river Black-water or Abhan-mor, on the weſt by the Kerry hills and Kenmare river, and on the ſouth by the ocean. Under this extent of country it comprehended three large principalities, that is, on the north *Aoibh Liathain*, in the ſouth *Corcaluighe*, and in the eaſt *Corcabhaiſcin*. *Corcaluighe*, or the marſhy country of woods, and from which the preſent county and city of Cork take their names, comprehended the preſent baronies of Bantry, Beer, Carbury Eaſt and Weſt, Kinal Meak, Kerrycurry, Kinalea, Courceys, Ibane, Barryroe, and Muſkery; the principal chief of which was *Magh cor teagh* or *Macorteigh*, whence the M'Carthys, kings of Cork, on the arrival of the Engliſh. The hereditary chief of Muſkery was called frequently *Cormac Mac Teg*, and thoſe of Carbury *Magh cor teagh* and *M'Cartyreagh* or M'Carthy king, from being in proceſs of time not only kings of Corcaluighe, but ſovereigns of all the petty ſtates in the preſent county of Cork. The antient cantreds in this principality, whoſe dynaſts were tributary to the M'Carthys, chiefs of *Corbeareigh* or the preſent baronies of Carbury and kings of Cork, were the cantred of *Hy Driſcuil*, chief *O Driſcol*; the cantred of *Hy Dunobhan*, chief *O Dunnovan*; *Hy Learagh*, chief *O'Leary*; all in the barony of Carbury. *Hy Cinneich*, chief *O Kenny*, comprehending the preſent baronies of Kinal Meak and Kinalea. The cantred of *Aoibh Idouth* or *Ibhidow*, comprehending the preſent baronies of Ibawne, Courcys, Bawry-roe and Kerrcurry. This diſtrict was moſt probably the Ηυοδιαι or Vodiæ of Ptolemy, though that tribe might have extended to the entire diſtrict of Corcaluighe. The cantred of Hy Maghoneigh, chief O'Mahony.

Corcabhaiſcin, or the moraſs on the harbour, comprehended the diſtrict round the harbour and city of Cork, extending from the harbour of Cork to Youghall bay. It was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Ibh mo Chilleigh* or the great woody diſtrict (all this part of the county being in antient times covered with woods and moraſſes), now the barony of Imokelly.

Aoibh Liathain or *Ibh Leathan*, that is the diſtrict of the water or river diviſion. It was alſo called *Cinealtalmhuin* or the chief country; and comprehended the preſent baronies of Fermoy, Barrets, Barrymore, Killnataloone, and part of Muſkerry. The chiefs of this principality obtained from their diſtrict, as was conſtantly the cuſtom among the antient Iriſh, Britiſh, and Gauls, the name of *Hy Lehane* or *O'Lehane*.

This appears to have been the extent of the antient kingdom of Cork during the middle ages. In ſubſequent periods it extended into the principality of *Conalla* on the north ſide of the Black-water or Abhan-mor, containing the preſent baronies of Orrery, Duhallow, Kilmore, Armory, Condons, and Clongibbons[c].

The county of Cork is bounded on the eaſt by that of Waterford, on the weſt by Kerry, on the north by Limerick and part of Tipperary, and on the ſouth by the ocean. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is 110 Engliſh or 93 Iriſh miles; and its greateſt breadth 56 Engliſh or 44 Iriſh miles, being the largeſt in Ireland and even in England except Yorkſhire; ſo that ſir William Petty conſiders it as one-eighth of the whole country. It contains 269 pariſhes, 105 churches, 16 baronies, 12 boroughs, and before the Union returned 26 members to par-

[a] Smith, Hiſt. of Cork, I. 23—29.

[b] Ib. 30, &c.

[c] Collectanea de Reb. Hib. No. 11.

liament; ſince that time it has ſent to the imperial parliament 8 members. It is commonly ſaid to contain more good and more bad land than any in Ireland; yet the moſt mountainous and barren parts are ſupplied by the fiſhery, and the county abounds in game, corn, and cattle, and manufactories both of linen and woollen, nor is it deficient in honey or cider. It is extremely well watered. The firing in general is turf. It is divided into ſeventeen baronies, beſides four liberties and one cantred, contains four large walled towns beſides eight others that before the Union ſent members to parliament, and ſeveral other market towns, ten excellent harbours, beſides a great number of creeks [e].

Roſs. To follow Mr. Camden's route; *Roſs* or *Roſs Carbery* firſt preſents itſelf, antiently *Roſs Alithri* or the field of pilgrimage, in the barony of *Carbery*. It was antiently walled, and diſtinguiſhed by an univerſity, in which St. Brendan was reader, but is now only a ſmall market town, and biſhop's ſee united to Cork. The cathedral is a ſmall neat Gothic ſtructure, the choir of which is more modern; the ſtalls are newly erected, and neatly diſpoſed; in the ſouth wing is a handſome chapter-room. The churchyard is waſhed by an arm of the ſea that flows up to the town. The harbour is now ſo ſhallow that no veſſel can come up to the town: but Glandore harbour, three miles weſt, is an excellent one. Some few years ſince ſeveral ſubterraneous paſſages were diſcovered near the cathedral. The biſhopric was united to Cork by queen Elizabeth in 1586, and are both contained in the county of Cork: it was ſuppoſed to have been founded by *St. Feachan*, named *Fachan Mongach*, or *the Naing*, who flouriſhed in the ſixth century [d].

Ballyvoreen. Banduff. *Ballyvoreen* caſtle is ruined. *Banduff* or *Caſtle Salem* is a ſtrong romantic building a mile weſt of

Carigility. Roſs [e]. In *Miros* pariſh at *Carigility* is the ſite of the abbey of *Sancto Mauro*, founded by Dermot M'Cormac M'Carty king of Cork 1172, for Ciſtertians [f].

Caſtlehaven. *Caſtlehaven*, a ſmall pariſh with a caſtle and bay, gave title of earl to George lord Audley 1617, 14 James I. Simon Luttrell, baron Irnham, was created viſcount Carhampton, of Caſtlehaven, in 1781, after earl Carhampton. It was antiently called *Glanbarahane*, and by the Spaniards *Porto Caſtello*, being famous for the ſea-fight between ſir Richard Leviſon and Don Pedro de Quibar, the Spaniſh admiral, in 1602. Near the entrance is an old caſtle to command the harbour; but the hills above command the caſtle. The church is dedicated to St. Barahane, and near it is a deep glen called *Glanbarahane*. The eaſtern point is called *Galleon Point*, ſince admiral Leviſon ſunk the Spaniſh galleons there. Here are the remains of an intrenchment caſt up by the Spaniards, and the ovens uſed by them are alſo ſtill to be ſeen. On one ſide are the ruins of Rattione caſtle which belonged to the O'Donavans. The channel here is bold, and gradually decreaſes from 30 to 14 feet water at low tides. Oppoſite Caſtlehaven is good anchoring ground [g].

Glandore. *Glandore* gives title of earl to the family of Croſbie. William lord Brandon was created viſcount Croſbie, of Ardfert, November 3, 1774, and was advanced to the dignity of earl of Glandore July 22, 1776. He died April 11, 1781, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, ſecond and preſent earl of Glandore.

The rocks on the coaſt from Glandore towards Baltimore, with the caverns and natural arch, through which a boat may row, are the ſubject of ſome Latin verſes called *Carberiæ Rupes*, by the late Dr. Swift, who frequently amuſed himſelf with little voyages here [h]. *Lough Hyne* is a romantic ſalt-water lake, Lough Hyne. two miles round, incloſed with hills, having an iſland and old caſtle (built by the O'Driſcols) in it, and abounding with ſea and ſhell fiſh [i].

Old-head is a promontory, running far into the ſea, Old-head. on which there is a light-houſe. A mile from its extremity is an antient caſtle of the lords of Kinſale, built from one ſide of the iſthmus to the other, which defended all the land towards the head. This place was antiently called Dunceanna, and was a ſeat of the Iriſh kings. The iſthmus, by the working of the ſea, has been quite penetrated through, ſo as to form a ſtupendous arch, under which boats might paſs from one bay to another. Among the rocks here are the breeding-places of the oſprey and other hawks.

At the mouth of the river Bandon in the barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurry ſtands the town of *Kinſale*, Kinſale. or as the Iriſh call it *Cean Sail*, q. d. *headland of the ſea*. It was incorporated by Edward III. 1333, but forfeited its charter on the Spaniards' landing here 1600, but it was ſoon reſtored. The town extends near a mile on the ſide of a hill, round which the road runs, on the river Bandon, is well built and walled, and well peopled with Proteſtants. In the town and liberties are ſix pariſhes. Here are a pariſh church, almſhouſe, charter ſchool, and ſeſſions houſe, and the ruins of two abbies of canons regular and Carmelites [k]. The barracks here hold twelve companies of foot. The harbour is very commodious, ſecure, and deep; defended by a fort built by Charles II. called *Charles Fort*, and is greatly frequented in wartime. It has a dock and yard with all the accommodation of a royal one; the only one in the iſland. Within it lies a great ſhelf, which ſhoots far off from the land, but leaves an ample paſſage at the ſide many fathoms deep. It is governed by a ſovereign, burgeſſes, and recorder [l]. But Cork ingroſſes all the commerce of theſe parts.

Kinſale gives title of baron to John de Courcy lineally deſcended from Milo de Courcy ſon to John earl of Ulſter, whoſe anceſtors were ſummoned to the firſt parliament in Ireland. The privilege of being covered in the royal preſence was granted to this earl of Ulſter for his valour in a ſingle combat, which he fought, as his ſtout ſpirit phraſed it, "for the honour of his country and not for the king," to decide a diſpute between John and Philip about a town in Normandy: and having thus recovered his ſovereign's favour, in which he had been unfairly ſupplanted, he refuſed any additional reward except this ſingular privilege, which had been granted by queen Mary to the Ratcliffs earls of Suſſex, whoſe

[e] Smith, I. 100. 106.
[d] Seward's Top. Hib.
[e] Smith, I. 270.
[f] Ib. 271. Archdall, 60.
[g] Seward's Top. Hib.
[h] Smith, ib. 273.
[i] Ib. 275.
[k] Archdall, 74.
[l] Smith, ib. 226.

poſterity

poſterity ſoon after became extinct. His ſon *Miles* was created baron Kinſale by Henry III. 1223. The lords Kinſale were formerly the firſt barons of Ireland, but are ſaid to have loſt their precedency 1489 by the abſence of lord James from a ſolemn proceſſion at Greenwich, for which Henry VII. gave it to the lords Athunry [m]. John, the preſent baron, is the 26th. The ſiege of Kinſale referred to by Mr. Camden laſted near four months, and with the ſickneſs that followed it coſt the queen above 6000 men [n]. The Spaniards made themſelves maſters of the town in 1600, but were driven out the ſame year by lord Mountjoy, who, with a handful of Engliſhmen, defeated an Iriſh army of 12,000 men coming to their relief, and obliged Don Juan d'Aquila, the Spaniſh commander, to ſurrender the place with 5000 Spaniſh troops.

Dunmanway. *Dunmanway* is a cheerful, thriving little town, where the late ſir Richard Cox eſtabliſhed the linen manufactory, now in a proſperous ſtate. His houſe is adorned with handſome plantations and avenues. He eſtabliſhed a free-ſchool here for 40 children, which was opened in 1741, and gave a leaſe for 990 years of 20 acres of good land to ſupport it. The town ſtands in the centre of a ſmall valley, ſurrounded with hills on three ſides. Within a mile of the town is a perfect wall or mound of rocks running a conſiderable way. Out of the crevices of theſe rocks a yew-tree ſhoots, 17 feet in circumference, and grows in a reclining manner [o].

Kenmare. *Kenmare* bay is 30 miles long, and from 9 to 3 broad; and in it are ſeveral good harbours [p].

Carrickafauchy. Carrignenee-lough. The ruins of *Carrickafauchy* caſtle are on a high hill [q]. Thoſe of *Carrigneneelough* are within two miles of *Inchigeela*, a ſmall village at the foot of a mountain, having a barrack built within a ſtone fort of four baſtions; a mile from whence the river Lee opens into *Lough Allua*, a fine lake, in which the charr fiſh abounds. Near this is another lake of 200 acres called *Gouganebarra*, remarkable for the hermitage of St. Finbar on a ſmall iſland where that ſaint lived before he founded the cathedral of Cork. It is the moſt romantic ſpot imaginable, environed with high crags covered with yews and evergreens, their ſides watered by rills, and their ſummits inhabited by eagles. In the iſland are ruins of a chapel, and cells erected by father O Mahony, a late recluſe, who lived there 28 years, and was there buried 1728. In this romantic ſpot riſes the river *Lee* [r].

Bandon. *Bandon* was built 1610 by Richard Boyle, firſt earl of Cork, with walls and fortifications, two churches, and two market-houſes. The Iriſh demoliſhed the walls 1689; for which by a ſtanding law of the corporation no Papiſt can dwell in the town [s]. It gave title of viſcount to a branch of the Boyle family, and that of baron, viſcount, and earl to Francis Bernard, who was created viſcount and earl of Bandon 1800.

Inchcane. A few miles above Bandon on the Lee is *Inchcane*, now only a village, but antiently the reſidence of the M'Carthys, and called *Ceanneich* or *Cinneich*, that is, the chief reſidence. It was deſtroyed in 1150 by Mortogh O'Brien [t].

What Mr. Camden calls *Kerrywherry* was antiently called *Muſkery Millane*, and now *Kerrycurihy*, and is a barony containing ten pariſhes, and after the death of James earl of Deſmond, to whoſe father it had been given by James 15th earl of Deſmond, was forfeited to the crown [u]. In it are the ruined caſtles of *Monkſtown*, *Carigaline*, and *Barry*. *Shannon* park and houſe, the ſeat of Richard earl of Shannon, reckoned one of the moſt pleaſant in Munſter, is now ruined. *Oyſterhaven* is famous for its good oyſters. In that part of this barony called *Kinalea* was *Tracton*, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded near *Carigaline* 1224 by the M'Carthys. James Dennis, chief baron of the Exchequer, was created 1781 baron Tracton of Tracton abbey [x].

Monkſtown, Carigaline, Barry *caſtles*. Oyſterhaven. Tracton.

At *Dundaneer* caſtle the Engliſh Eaſt-India company had a ſettlement 1612 for iron-works and building large ſhips at the confluence of the *Brinny* and the Dundaneer.

> "Pleaſant *Bandon* crown'd with many a wood [y],"

then moſtly cut down: though its ſides are ſtill crowned with fine ones and ſeats as far as *Iniſhannon* on the latter river ſix miles from Kinſale. This was formerly a conſiderable town, now only remarkable for a linen manufacture. Near *Dunderrow* is a large Daniſh camp [z]. The *Daurona* of Ptolemy, and *Saveranus* of Giraldus, is the *Blackwater* or *Avenmore*. The *Lee*, antiently *Luvius* [a], is the river Mr. Camden ſhould have here deſcribed, which really riſes out of a lake in the weſt of Muſkerry, and ſoon forms the large Lough Allua, from which it runs with a contracted rapid courſe to Cork 26 Iriſh miles from its riſe [b].

Iniſhannon. Lee r.

The city of Cork, antiently *Corcag*, q. d. the *Weſt Plain*, or *marſh*, ſo exactly deſcribed by Mr. Camden, was walled, if not founded, by the Danes in the ninth century. But ſince Mr. Camden's time it has been ſo much extended, and improved by the induſtrious inhabitants [c], that it may challenge the ſecond place after Dublin, and be called the Briſtol of Ireland. It lies moſtly in a marſhy iſland, and ſeveral others ſurrounded by the Lee, which is croſſed by two large ſtone bridges over its grand branches; and the marſhes on the oppoſite ſides of that river having been drained, the town has been ſo much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increaſed in proportion. Several broad ſtreets have been lately added by filling up the canals that formerly ran through them. The earl of Marlborough beſieged and took this town from king James's army 1690; when the duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8600 houſes, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to £.1300; out of which the mayor has a ſalary of £.500. Its wealth ariſes from the capacious and commodious haven called the Cove, one of the beſt in the world: the entrance

Cork.

[m] Smith, I. 223—238.
[n] Ib. II. 76—86.
[o] Moſtly Engliſh. Gibſon.
[p] Ib. 239.
[q] Ib. 240.
[r] Smith, I. 199. Wilſon, 240.
[s] Smith, 244—248. Wilſon, 228.
[t] Munſter annals.
[u] Smith, I. 40. 57. 215.
[x] Smith, 215. 218. Archdall, 79.
[y] Spenſer.
[z] Smith, I. 215—223.
[a] Ptolemy.
[b] Smith, II. 253.

ſafe,

ſafe, in which any number of ſhips may ride ſecure from every wind. Twelve hundred veſſels have reſorted here in a year in time of peace; and it is defended by a fort in the great iſland. Ships from all nations victual here. Ships of burden unload at Paſſage five miles and an half from Cork. The channel will contain ſhips of above 150 tons. The exportation, the largeſt in the kingdom, conſiſts chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other proviſions [d]. Dr. Campbell calls Cork the "great ſhambles" of the kingdom; and ſays, except in the article of linen, its exports are more conſiderable than thoſe of Dublin, whoſe trade conſiſts moſtly in the importation of luxuries, whereas that of Cork in the exportation of neceſſaries. Judging by the number of houſes, he ſuppoſes Cork larger than Briſtol. The ſlaughtering ſeaſon continues from Auguſt to the end of January; in which ſpace it has been computed they kill and cure ſeldom fewer than 100,000 head of black cattle. The produce of the cuſtoms in nine years' time exceeded £.60,000, and the number of ſhips employed here has been doubled within forty years [e]. The cuſtom-houſe is a large and elegant building, rebuilt in 1724; and the exchange, which almoſt divides the principal ſtreet of the city into two parts, is a handſome regular ſtructure of hewn ſtone. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Finbar, who founded it in the ſeventh century, was entirely rebuilt 1735 by a duty on coals; about which time was taken down the antient round tower which ſtood in the church-yard. The ruins of St. Barry's priory were entirely demoliſhed about 1745 [f]. Four of the eleven pariſh churches which were here in the reign of Edward IV. have alſo been rebuilt, and ſeven entirely taken down or united, St. Peter's being now the oldeſt, and having a tower detached from it, ſerving as a defence to the city wall. Of the ſix religious houſes remain only the ruins of the Auguſtin Eremites church, founded t. Edward I. The Franciſcans were founded 1214, Dominicans 1220, Auguſtin friars t. Henry V. or VI. Carmelites, nunnery of St. John Baptiſt, preſidency of Knights Templars, and St. Stephen's houſe for lepers [g]: the ſteeple of this laſt 64 feet high; the church walls and eaſt window all converted into a ſugar-houſe and called the *Red abbey* [h]. Here are two good modern hoſpitals for poor boys, beſides almſhouſes, ſchools, an infirmary, exchange, and cuſtom-houſe, which, as well as the other public buildings and walks, are no great ornament to the city. But the houſes are old and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city moſtly compoſed of lanes interſecting the ſtreets at right angles. On a bridge over one of the canals is an equeſtrian ſtatue of George II. in bronze. Cork is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and common council, and returns two members to the imperial parliament.

Six miles weſt of Cork, on the eaſt of the river *Bride*, are a vaſt number of ſubterraneous caverns, compoſed of great pillars, ſupporting large arches of limeſtone rock. The entrance appears as if it was the work of art, but on ſerious conſideration it is found to be natural; in ſome places the entrance is low, but the arch ſuddenly riſes from 6 to 10 feet high, the tops and ſides of which are as ſmooth as if poliſhed by the hands of workmen. At five miles diſtance from Cork harbour weſterly are other ſubterraneous caves, called *the ovens* [i].

Ballynaſpeg, two miles and an half from Cork, is a fine ſeat of the biſhop [k].

Great iſland or *Barrymore* forms one ſide of Cork harbour, and the poſt town of Cove contains three pariſhes; and *Inchire* a Ciſtertian abbey [l]. Near it are the iſlands of *Spike* and *Hawlebowlin*; the latter having a fort, built in the end of the reign of Elizabeth [m]. The family of Barry is originally from Wales. Sir Robert here mentioned was elder brother to Giraldus commonly called Cambrenſis, and at the ſcalade of Wexford narrowly eſcaped with his life, which he afterwards loſt 1185 at Liſmore. His brother Philip built *Barry's Court* caſtle, now ruined, whence his deſcendants took the title of baron 1490. One of them, David, had the title of earl of Barrymore conferred on him by Charles I. 1627; to which title his great-grandſon James the fifth earl ſucceeded 1747, and was ſucceeded 1751 and 1773 by his ſon and grandſon, Richard, who was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, the preſent and eighth earl.

Great iſland. Barry's Court. Barrymore earl.

Caſtle-lyons, more properly *Caſtlelehan* from its antient owners the *O Lehans*, is a neat well-ſituated ſmall market-town, 12 miles from Cork, where John de Barry founded 1307 a Franciſcan or Dominican friary; the choir, nave and ſteeple of whoſe church remain. Here was alſo a houſe of Carmelites [n]. Lord Barrymore has a ſtately houſe, built in form of a quadrangle on the ſite of the old caſtle, in whoſe ruins was found a ſtone chimney-piece with this inſcription and date: LEHAN O-CVLLANE HOC FECIT. MCIIII. which ſeems to give a greater antiquity to ſtone buildings in Ireland than is generally allowed, it being commonly ſuppoſed that the caſtle of Tuam, built 1161 by Roderick O Connor king of Connaught was the firſt [o]. The modern houſe with the furniture and a valuable collection of pictures were entirely deſtroyed by an accidental fire [p].

Caſtle-lyons.

Rathcormuck is a ſmall market and borough town, but ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union, on the mountains eaſt of which called *Cairn Tierna* or the *Thane's Heap* is a rude heap of ſtones for the purpoſe of antient elections and aſſemblies [q].

Rathcormuck.

Blarney is a ſtrong caſtle and noble ſeat of the earls of Clancarty, forfeited at the Revolution. It ſtands on a ſolid rock, the walls 18 feet thick and flanked with baſtions. It was one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Munſter in queen Elizabeth's time; the walls were 18 feet thick; it ſtood a formal ſiege againſt king William's forces, but a battery from a

Blarney

[d] Smith, I. 368—434. Campbell's Survey of the North of Ireland, 103—174.
[e] Wilſon, 225-7.
[f] Archdall, 65.
[g] Ib. 66—68.
[h] Ib. 68.
[i] Seward's Top. Hib.
[k] Wilſon, 227.
[l] Archd. 61. Smith, 164.
[m] Wilſon, 349.
[n] Archdall, 70, 71.
[o] Smith, I. 164. Two antient dates from Cork, communicated to the Royal Society, and publiſhed in the Phil. Tranſ. No. 475, one from Cork friary, the other from Kilbriton caſtle, were ſuppoſed to be of much higher antiquity than they really proved: the former being of the reign of Elizabeth, and the other only a century earlier.
[p] Wilſon, 251.
[q] Smith, I. 166, 167.

riſing

riſing ground compelled them to give up the caſtle after their commander had made his eſcape. The conquerors demoliſhed the fortifications, except one large tower; but the apartments ſince erected are handſome and ſpacious. The lands about Blarney are moſtly under corn and paſture, and dairies occupy a great part of the adjacent country; the ſoil is a yellowiſh clay, and they manure moſtly with lime. In the ſmall barony of *Barrets*, four miles from Cork, are ruins of an Auguſtine nunnery, founded 1450 at *Ballyvacadane* [q]; *Ballincolly*, a large caſtle of the *Barrets*; alſo the caſtles of *Inchy* and *Ballyally*; the firſt of which gave title of baron to Juſtin lord *Mountcaſhel*. At *Mourne* or *Ballynamona* are ruins of a church 180 feet long, with a caſtle and towers, all belonging to a rich preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded t. John by Alexander de Sta. Helena, an Engliſhman. In rebuilding the adjacent pariſh church 1717 they found a large ſpur and ſpear-head, probably belonging to ſome of the knights [r]. Near it is *Dromore*, the ſeat of Robert Tilſon Deane lord Muſkerry, ſo created 1780. *Muſkerry* barony is bounded by a large heathy boggy tract called the *Boggra*, for the greateſt part of the year covered with black fogs [s]. At *Donaghmore* was an abbey [t], and in the church was kept a brazen hand as a relic to ſwear by; removed by one of the titular biſhops of Cloyne [u]. This place gave title of baron to the Hawleys 1546; of which family Francis was the third and laſt baron. In *Aghabolloge* churchyard ſtands St. *Olan's Cap*, a ſtone applied to the ſame uſe. *Carigadrohid* caſtle is romantically ſituated and ſtill inhabited. At *Maſhamaglaſs* is a high tower, built by the M'Swinneys. About 300 yards weſt of *New-bridge* are three large ſtones ſet edgeways to each other, the middlemoſt 5 feet broad, 7 high and 2 thick: the others much ſmaller. They are ſaid to be a memorial of a famous battle fought here in the plain of *Ballagh Leachta* between *Brian Boiruma* king of Munſter, and the O Mahonies of Carbery aſſiſted by the Danes, moſt of whom were ſlain.

Ballyvacadane. Ballincolly. Mourne. Muſkerry. Donaghmore. Aghabolloge. Carigadrohid. Maſhamaglaſs.

Macroomp is ſaid to take its name from an *old crooked oah*, ſo called in Iriſh, which formerly grew here; the caſtle in an improved country was built t. John, by the Carews, or, according to others, by the Daltons; it was repaired and beautified by Teague M'Carthy, who died in it 1565, and was the father of the celebrated ſir Cormac Mac Teague, who was ſo active a perſon in queen Elizabeth's days; it was rebuilt by the earls of Clancarty after 1641, when it was burnt, and now conſiſts of two towers about 60 feet high, with modern buildings between. There is a handſome bridge over the river Sullaux, at the foot of the caſtle. The church is dedicated to St. Colman of Cloyne. Sir William Penn, the famous admiral, was born in it. The town is long and narrow, has a market, an extenſive combing and ſpinning trade, and conſiderable ſalt-works [x]. Half a mile from Macroomp is a mild chalybeate ſpring riſing on the brink of a bog [y]. Four miles north-weſt of it are remains of a Daniſh caſtle, 60 yards by 40, ſurrounded by a deep ditch. Near the road ſide are five ſtones pitched in form of an equilateral triangle. Two miles weſt ſtands *Carickafouchy* caſtle or the *fairy rock* caſtle, in a romantic ſituation on a rock, acceſſible only on one ſide and to one perſon. Eaſt of it are a druidical cromlech and circle of ſtones. *Dundarerk* caſtle is a third caſtle of the M'Cartys, forfeited 1641, a high ſquare building, having 70 ſteps to the battlements, and adjoining to it ſome modern buildings, now ruined [z]. Five miles from Macroomp are ruins of *Carngneneelogh* caſtle [a]. In Mr. Warren's garden at *Codrum* are remains of a Daniſh camp with ſubterraneous vaults. Several more, ſome triple trenched, are near *Clonrohid* church, and on the top of *Liſſecreſig* hill are remains of a cromlech; and near it a large circular entrenchment of ſtone, ſuch as the Iriſh call *caheras*. At *Ballyvourneh* is an old church, ready to fall with age, of a nunnery dedicated to St. *Gobnata*, whoſe image ſet on a ſtone croſs, and a neighbouring well, are objects of pilgrimage [b]. A little north of the well are foundations as of a round tower; and weſt of the church an echo that repeats three times. On the ſouth-weſt foot of the *Muſkerry* mountains are three flat ſtones ſet on edge, the middlemoſt 9 feet high by 3, and ſeveral circles of ſtones with ſingle pillars ſtanding at a ſmall diſtance [c].

Macroomp. Carickafouchy. Dundarerk. Ballyvourneh.

Kilgarvan is a ſmall mean place in a very mountainous country: the river *Roughty* riſes in its pariſh and runs through that of Kenmure [d].

Kilgarvan.

Clognakilty is ſituated near the ſea, built in form of a croſs with a tolerably good church on riſing ground, but the harbour's mouth is choked with ſand. Before the war of 1641 it was a flouriſhing place, but being then burnt down has but ſlowly recovered itſelf [e]. Here is a good market for linen yarn. Before the Union it ſent two members to parliament; the earl of Shannon was patron.

Clognakilty.

Baltimore, a borough before the Union, antiently called *Dunaſhad*, has an excellent harbour, and was formerly a place of conſequence; but being taken and plundered by the Algerines 1631, has never recovered itſelf, but is a poor decayed fiſhing town, with a ſmall church in a low ſituation; the officers of the port reſiding at *Skibbereen*. There is a ſtone bridge over the *Hen*, which runs through the town [f]. At Baltimore are ſome ruins of antient caſtles. The lands hereabouts are well cultivated and manured with ſea ſand, and produce great quantities of corn and flax [g].

Baltimore.

In *Kilbarry* pariſh are the ruins of *Clodagh* caſtle, famed for the hoſpitality of the *M'Swinneys*. A ſtone with an Iriſh inſcription inviting to it now lies by the road ſide. *Kilcrea* bog here, whoſe centre was a deep wood, the haunt of wolves, and the edges red bogs, was begun to be drained 1705, and is now completed [h].

Kilbarry. Clodagh c.

At *Kilcrea* is a caſtle of the earls of Clancarty: the barbicans, platform, and ditch ſtill remaining, and an excellent ſtaircaſe of dark marble 70 feet high;

Kilcrea.

[q] Archdall, 57. Smith, I. 179.
[r] Smith, I. 173—182. Archdall, 75, 76.
[s] Smith, I. 183.
[t] Archdall, 69.
[u] Smith, 184.
[x] Wilſon, 352, 353. Smith, I. 187.
[y] Wilſon, 339. Smith, II. 275.
[z] Wilſon, 351. Smith, I. 190.
[a] Wilſon, 351.
[b] Archd. 57. Smith, I. 193.
[c] Smith, I. 197.
[d] Wilſon, 239.
[e] Ib. 228. Smith, I. 259. II. 289.
[f] Smith, I. 276. 278. Wilſon, 229, 230.
[g] Ib. 351.
[h] Smith, I. 199—206.

and near it ruins of a Franciſcan abbey, founded by Cormac Mac Carthy the great, prince of Deſmond, 1465 or 1478: great part of the nave, ſouth tranſept, and choir remain: the founder's tomb in the middle of the choir, together with ſeveral monuments of the Clancarties: the ſteeple in the centre is 80 feet high. From the abbey gate to the road on each ſide are high banks formed entirely of human ſkulls and bones cemented together with moſs; and beſides great numbers ſtrewn about there are ſeveral thouſands piled up in the arches, windows, &c. At the end of a lane leading to this ruin ſtands a large wooden croſs erected ſince the demolition of the abbey; the entrance is by an avenue of venerable oaks. Here was

Bride [r]. alſo a nunnery [i]. The river *Bride* winds ſweetly

St. Owen's. away through the vale below. In *St. Owen*'s pariſh on its bank is a moſt remarkable cave, formed by a limeſtone arch 12 feet high and declining to leſs than 6, full of winding paſſages, among which is a well. Mr. Smith went a quarter of an Engliſh mile in it, and was told it reached to *Gill* abbey near Cork. It has alſo another entrance near the church. In the ſouth part of this barony is burnt the greateſt quantity of lime in all Ireland [k].

Kilbrenin. *Kilbrenin* or *Strawhall* ſhews ruins of an abbey of canons regular, founded by St. Œdus biſhop of Meath in the eighth century [l]. On the weſt ſide of the road from *Crook's town* to *Bandon* is a large ſtone monument of great length and breadth. Tradition ſays it was erected in memory of one *Nial*, ſlain in battle near this place [m].

Imokilly *barony.* *Imokilly* barony, the ſeat of the antient *Vodii*, q. d. the inhabitants of woodlands, the granary of the city of Cork, which it ſupplies with corn, fiſh, and veal [n]. The river Blackwater more properly belonging to the county of Waterford will be there deſcribed.

Mallow. Adjoining to the barony of Duhallow is *Mallow*, a diſtinct ſigniory of the antient earls of Deſmond; and on their attainder granted by queen Elizabeth to ſir John Norris, lord deputy of Ireland, whoſe heireſs marrying ſir John Jephſon, conveyed it to that family, who ſtill poſſeſs it. The town of *Mallow*, in a charming ſituation on the river Blackwater, was reckoned the beſt village in Ireland, was incorporated by James II. and ſends one member to the imperial parliament. Here were formerly two caſtles, the North or *Short Caſtle*, and the South erected by the earls of Deſmond, but ruined about 1641. A tepid ſpring, reſembling that at Briſtol, formerly brought much company hither, but has of late been deſerted for Briſtol [o].

Caſtletown Roche. At *Caſtletown Roche*, a beautiful village in the barony of *Fermoy*, are ruins of a fine old caſtle, ſeated on a rock over the river *Awbeg*, once the ſeat of the Roches, lords of Fermoy. It was gallantly defended for ſeveral days by lady Roche againſt the parliament 1649. The eſtate and title were forfeited 1641 [p].

Doneraile. *Doneraile*, a borough and market town on the Awbeg, and a noble manſion and park, a handſome church with a ſpire, and the caſtle a horſe barrack [q]. It gives title of viſcount to lord Doneraile, Arthur Mohun St. Leger being ſo created 1703, 2 Anne. The title became extinct in Hayn the fourth viſcount 1767, but was revived 1776 in the St. Leger family, of whom the firſt died 1787, and was ſucceeded by his ſon. Two miles north-weſt are the poor remains of *Kilcoleman* caſtle, belonging antiently to the earl of Deſmond, where Spenſer lived, and wrote his Fairy Queen, Kilcoleman

"Under the foot of *Mole*, that mountain hore;"

and doubtleſs drew many ſcenes from nature here: the caſtle commanding a view of half the breadth of Ireland, when the adjacent uplands were wooded muſt have been a moſt pleaſing and pictureſque ſcene. The *Awbeg*, Spenſer's *Mulla*, noted for excellent fiſh, runs near it [r].

Mr. Smith miſtakes in ſaying *Caſtle Saffron* is ſo called from the quantities of ſaffron formerly cultivated here by the Iriſh for dying their habits, as it doth not appear that the Iriſh ever cultivated it in any early period: the plant with which they dyed their cloths yellow is denominated in the Iriſh language *buidhe-mor* or great yellow, and is ſtill uſed by the country people for dying various tints of that colour: yet this wild herb is denominated ſaffron in ſeveral of the Anglo-Hibernian parliaments. In the houſe of John Love, eſq. is a good original picture of Spenſer. In an adjoining moſs have been found an antient braſs ſpur and ſpoon, horns and teeth of mooſe deer, &c.; and near a Daniſh intrenchment three large urns placed in a triangle: they were of fine clay baked, which ſoon mouldered; each might contain about 16 gallons; they had rude carving round the rims, which were about 16 inches diameter, but the middle of the ſide about 2 feet, and each urn 4 feet high. In one was a human ſkeleton; the ribs and ſmall bones tied up with a copper wire ruſted, as were thoſe of the thighs, arms, &c. and the ſkull was placed near the mouth of the urn: none of theſe bones had paſſed the fire. In the ſecond was a ſubſtance like honey, ſuppoſed fleſh, and in the third were a few copper pieces of the ſize of halfpence, but as if clipped, and without ſtamp or inſcription [s]. A mile below this caſtle is that of *Ballyne-mony*; and on the winding courſe of the river *Ballyhemick* houſe, near which were found ſome gigantic human bones [t]. *Wallſtown*, *Carignacamy*, and ſeveral other caſtles occur on the banks of this river; and one at *Monanimy* with ſome fine ruins of a preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem [u]. At *Bridgetown* are the ruins of an abbey of Auguſtine canons, pleaſantly ſituated, founded by one of the Roches 1314, whoſe tomb is before the high altar, and one of his family 1635 in a ſide chapel [x]. *Rinny*, a ruined caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, was another retreat of Spenſer's, now belonging to Mr. Nagle. At *Glanworth* or *Glanore*, antiently a corporation, now a ruined village, are remains of the church of a Dominican abbey founded by the Roches [y] 1227, and near it a fine limpid ſtream, an object of Ballyne-mony. Monanimy. Bridgetown. Rinny. Glanworth

[i] Smith, I. 20. Archdall, 72. Wilſon, 239.
[k] Smith, I. 208—214.
[l] Smith, I. 206. Archdall, 77.
[m] Q. if like the giant's grave at Penrith.
[n] Smith, I. 187.
[o] Smith, I. 336, 337. II. 276. Wilſon. 234, 235.
[p] Smith, I. 344.
[q] Ib. 337—341.
[r] Ib.
[s] Ib. 331—343. II. 403.
[t] Ib. I. 344.
[u] Ib. 349. Archdall, 75.
[x] Smith, ib. Archd. 58.
[y] Archd. 70. Smith, 351.

great

great veneration. This place was for its value and the goodneſs of the ſoil called the *Golden Prebend*. Near it are magnificent ruins of a ſumptuous caſtle, built by the *Flemings* and poſſeſſed by the *Roches*.

Mitchel's town. In the barony of *Condons* and *Clangibbon* are *Mitchel's town*, adorned with a magnificent houſe of lord *Kingſton*, ſituated on a bold rock over a river, and commanding an extenſive view [z]; and ruins of an old caſtle belonging to the *White Knight*, of whom ſee Mr. Camden in Limerick; it was deſtroyed 1641. Here is a college founded by the late earl of Kingſton, for the ſupport of 24 decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, 12 of each, who have 40*l*. *per ann*. and handſome apartments, and a chaplain at 100*l*. *per ann*. with a houſe; daily ſervice in the chapel [a]. Three miles from Mitchel's town are ruins of the ſtrong caſtle of *Cahirdriny*. Two miles off are ruins of *Carriganoura* caſtle.

At *Skeheewinhy* on lord Kingſton's eſtate is a ſingular cavern in a limeſtone rock, deſcended into by a ladder of about 20 ſteps in a narrow cleft, opening into a vault 100 feet long by 50 or 60 feet high. A ſmall hole on the left leads a winding courſe of near half a mile among great varieties of fanciful incruſtations. For ſeveral hundred yards in the larger branch there is a deep water called a river, at the bottom of the declivity to the right; part of the way is over a kind of pottery clay [b].

From *Galbally* bridge to Mitchel's town, great part of the country is a rich grazing tract; but from near Galbally to the Galty mountains there are large ſpaces of flat lands covered with heath and furze. The road leads immediately at the foot of the Galties, which form the moſt agreeable boundary imaginable. The ſides are almoſt perpendicular, and reach to a height which pierces the clouds. The variety of the ſcenery exhibited by theſe mountains is great. The road, after paſſing ſome miles parallel with them, turns over a hill, and commands an oblique view of their ſouthern ſide, which has much more variety than the northern; it looks down at the ſame time on a large plain bounded by theſe and other mountains; ſeveral rivers winding through it and joining in the centre near Mitchel's town [c].

Brigoon. *Brigoon* ſhews the ruins of an antient cathedral, where was a round tower which fell down 1720 [d].

Kilworth. Fermoy. On the river *Funcheon* is the ſtrong caſtle of *Kilworth*, and on the Blackwater *Fermoy*, a ſmall but pleaſant village, having a ſtone bridge of 13 arches over the river: a Ciſtertian abbey founded 1270 by ſir Richard de Rupella lord juſtice of Ireland 1261; the church a mean Gothic building, now parochial [e]; *Bally mac patric* a ruined caſtle; *Carickabrick* and *Liclaſh* two others [f]; and *Caſtle hyde* the ſeat of the *Hydes*: two miles north of which is a cromlech called *Leaba Gallych* or the *Warrior's bed*, conſiſting of ſeveral broad flag ſtones, ſupported by others pitched in the ground. One of them is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and 3 thick in the middle, ſloping to the edges, and accompanied by two others, one 11 feet by 7 and the other 7 feet ſquare. A fourth lies at the weſt end. Some of the ſupporting ſtones are 6 feet high. The whole is 40 feet long and 14 broad, incloſed in a circle of erect flag ſtones 14 feet from the centre [g]. See a correct view of it by Mr. Beauford in Pl. XIV. fig. 7.

Caſtle hyde.

At Kilworth is *Moor park*, the ſuperb and noble ſeat of earl Mountcaſhell. Adjoining to his improvements ſtands *Cloghleagh* caſtle, boldly ſituated over the river *Funcheon*, which has ſtood many ſieges [h]. Moor park. Cloghleagh c.

The principal town in the barony of *Imokelly*, a pleaſant fertile tract conſiſting of two fair vallies, is *Youghall*, a colony from Briſtol, who ſtill retain much of the Engliſh dialect, incorporated by Edward IV. by the intereſt of Thomas the great earl of Deſmond, whoſe family had great intereſt here and founded the two abbies; the north abbey for Friars preachers 1268, and the ſouth abbey for Franciſcans 1231; of this no remains, but ſome of the former [i]. The pariſh church, a large handſome Gothic ſtructure, was built by earl Thomas, and purchaſed 1606 by Richard Boyle earl of Cork, whoſe family are buried in it. The town, ſituated on the ſide of a hill on an arm of the ſea with a tolerably good harbour and inland trade, conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, about a mile long, the upper part extending north, and the *Baſe town* ſouth, with a few outlets; it has a neat cuſtom-houſe; it was taken by the earl of Deſmond, who hanged the mayor 1579, and again by Cromwell 1648, who embarked here for England. The walls are entire on the weſt. It formerly rivalled Cork in trade, and has now an earthen-ware manufactory, and returns one member to the imperial parliament. Sir Walter Raleigh firſt introduced potatoes here with tobacco and the celebrated *affane* cherry [k]. Round Youghall are ſeveral pleaſant ſeats, *Inchequin* and *Aghadee* caſtles. *Killea* is a ſmall village on a rivulet that runs into Youghall bay, remarkable for its ſerpentine courſe and for whitening linen; adjacent to which are a well much frequented [l], and a nunnery founded by St. Abban in the 6th century [m]. At *Ightermuragh* caſtle is a remarkable ravenry, and at *Clonprieſt* a heronry. In the hall at *Ballymaloc*, a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, are two pair of horns of the mooſe deer; one of which meaſured from tip to tip 10 feet 3 inches, the other only 6 feet; but the larger pair grew on the ſmaller ſkull. Theſe horns and bones dug up in bogs are the only traces of theſe animals in Ireland [n]. Youghall. Killea. Ightermuragh. Ballymaloc.

Cloyne, the ſee of a biſhop, ſo ſlightly noticed by Mr. Camden, though a poor village, has a neat Gothic cathedral, with a good choir, reſtored by biſhop Agar, afterwards archbiſhop of Caſhell, about 90 feet by 29, the nave 120 feet long [o]. The ſee was united to Cork 1430, and ſo continued till 1638, when Dr. Synge was conſecrated biſhop of Cloyne, and it has continued diſtinct ever ſince [p]. Near the cathedral is a Daniſh rath, and a round tower 92 feet high and 10 diameter, the door 13 feet from the ground facing the weſt entrance of the church. Here is a handſome palace, built by biſhop Crow 1702-1726; a ſmall caſtle aſcribed to the Fitz-Geralds; a holy well dedicated to St. Colman; but Mr. Smith Cloyne.

[z] Wilſon, 201. [a] Ib. 233. Smith, I. 352. [b] Wilſon, 211. [c] Ib. 210.
[d] Smith, I. 352. Arch. 58. [e] Smith, 354. Arch. 70. [f] Wilſon, 249.
[g] Smith, I. 356. II. 490. where it is miſcalled *Labacally* or the *Hag's bed*. [h] Wilſon, 225. [i] Archdall, 80—82.
[k] Smith, I. 112—130. [l] Smith, I. 132. Wilſon, 347. [m] Arch. 73. [n] Smith, I. 130—140.
[o] Wilſon, 250. [p] Ib. 348.

miſtakes

miſtakes in ſaying it had a nunnery founded in the 6th century, for that was at *Cluamukreduil* c. Limerick [q]. The ſee was founded in the end of the century by Colman; and about the middle of the 15th united to Cork [r]. Half a mile beyond Cloyne is *Ballymorlae* caſtle. At *Caſtlemary* is a cromlech, conſiſting of a ſtone 15 feet by 8, 9 feet from the ground, reſting on three other large ones, and adjoining to it a large round flag ſtone. It is called *Carig Croith* or the *Sun's Rock*, vulgarly *Cot's Rock* [s].

Roſtillian c. *Roſtillian* caſtle, two miles and a half from Cloyne, built by the Fitz-Geralds, is the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Inchiquin, commanding a fine view of

Poor-head. the harbour and cove of Cork. *Poor-head*, the moſt ſouthern cape of this barony, is a bold lofty cape. On *Corribury point*, a high round land within the weſt ſide of Cork harbour, is a tumulus. Not far from the ſtrand of *Ballycroncen* on a hill a ſingle ſtone 8 feet high; and more weſt at *Liſcally*, a Daniſh intrenchment, its agger 12 feet high and very perfect [t].

Middletown. *Middletown*, ſituate exactly between Cork and Youghall, is a neat borough and market town and port with a free-ſchool and an Engliſh Proteſtant ſchool [u], and gives title to the family of Brodrick, of whom Alan lord chancellor of Ireland was ſo created 1701, and is ſucceeded by his great-grandſon George 4th and preſent viſcount. Sir St. John Brodrick rebuilt the church and ſteeple and great part of the

Chore *abbey*. town. Near it ſtood *Chore* abbey, founded 1180 for Benedictines by the Fitz-Geralds [x]; and by the water ſide are the remains of a Leper houſe or Spittle. Lord viſcount Middletown has here two fine parks, and the hon. Charles Brodrick, his uncle, one at *Cahernane*, a mile from Middletown. Here are veins of various marbles and good marle. Burnt clay is much uſed for manure in this barony, 30 or 40 barrels to an Engliſh acre [y].

Kilnataloon is the ſmalleſt barony in this county, containing only five pariſhes. Among the ruins of many caſtles belonging to the great earl of Deſmond on the banks of the *Bride*, one ſees the extenſive and

Mogeely. magnificent remains of *Mogeely*, his favourite reſi-

Knock-mourne. dence. *Knockmourne*, an antient corporation, reduced to a ſingle church. At *Curryglaſs* is the

Ballynoe. largeſt holly-tree in the kingdom. At *Ballynoe* ruins as reported of a religious houſe [z], and a chalybeate ſpring [a].

The barony of *Duhallow*, probably named from the river *Allo* which runs through it, and is ſo rap-

Kanturk. turouſly celebrated by Spenſer, contains *Kanturk* its capital ſeat, erected into an honour by James I. 1615, where the family of Mc Donough begun one of the fineſt caſtles in Ireland, but were forbid by queen Elizabeth to finiſh it. It was 120 feet by 80, four ſtories high, flanked by four ſquare towers of five ſtories, and all built of hewn ſtone. It belongs now to the earl of Egmont, who has from it the title of viſcount Kanturk. A chalybeate ſulphureous ſpring riſes here, of great efficacy in ſcorbutic and other

Newmarket. diſorders [b]. *Newmarket* is a town of one ſtreet with a handſome houſe belonging to Mr. Aldworth. *Dromagh*, the ſtrong caſtle of the O Keifs, is now inhabited. Near *Cullen* church are ruins ſaid to have been a nunnery [c]; and near that of *Nohavel* the ſtump of a round tower. *Drumſhicane*, lately demoliſhed, was another ſtrong caſtle of the O Keifs. At *Clonmene* was an Auſtin friary [d], and a caſtle ruined in the civil war. At *Knockinoſs* was fought the deciſive battle which was won by the Engliſh 1647. *Loghort* caſtle, built t. John, has been repaired and furniſhed with a good armory and library by the earl of Egmont. Other caſtles of leſs note here are, *Ballyclough*, *Caſtlecar*, *Drumaneen*; alſo many pleaſant ſeats [e]. At *Caſtle Corith* or *Cor* two miles north of Loghort was an abbey [f].

Dromagh. Cullen. Nohavel. Drumſhicane. Clonmene. Knockinoſs Loghort c. CaſtleCorr

In the united barony of *Orrery* and *Kilmore* is *Charleville*, a poor borough, market town, and corporation, where ſtood the magnificent houſe built by Roger firſt earl of Orrery 1661, and burnt to the ground by the duke of Berwick 1690, merely becauſe the owner was a Proteſtant. The ſame earl founded here a celebrated free-ſchool, and here is alſo a charter working-ſchool [g]. It gave title to Charles 2d lord Tullamore, who was created earl of Charleville in 1758, who dying without iſſue, the title became extinct. The title was revived in Charles-William Bury (ſon of John, ſon of William Bury, eſq. by the hon. Jane Moore, ſiſter of the firſt earl of Charleville), who was created baron Tullamore Nov. 7, 1797, viſcount Charleville Dec. 29, 1800, and earl of Charleville Feb. 1806. A little to the weſt is *Broghill*, an antient caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds that gave title of baron to the earl of Orrery. *Kilbolane* caſtle belonged to the earls of Deſmond, and is ſaid to have been built ſoon after Strongbow came over. At *Milltown* was another caſtle, deſtroyed about 1641. *Toonmore*, now *Gibbon's Grove*, is famous for its cider apple, and for the diſcovery of a ſpurrowel in the centre of a large ſtone. The village of *Annagh* with its thriving linen manufacture has ſucceeded the bog and ſtrong caſtle in its centre of the ſame name. *Burton* near *Church town* ſhews ruins of a magnificent manſion of the Percevals, burnt by James IId.'s troops: the extenſive manor with its royalties belong to the earl of Egmont, whoſe anceſtor ſir Philip Perceval was one of the richeſt ſubjects and moſt diſtinguiſhed ſupporters of the Republican cauſe in the reign of Charles I. and died broken-hearted by the troubles and oppoſitions of his inveterate enemies. Near Burton is *Egmont*, which gives title of earl to this family, John great-grandſon of ſir Philip being ſo created 1733, 7 George II. having been created baron Perceval of Burton 1715, 1 George I. and viſcount Perceval of Kanturk 1722, 8 George I. His grandſon John-James is the preſent and third earl. The houſe here in which the grandfather of the preſent earl was born, ſince taken down, ſtood in a pleaſant park and well-wooded country interſperſed with villages, ſeats, and caſtles [h].

Charleville. Broghill. Kilbolane. Milltown. Toonmore. Annagh. Burton. Churchto Egmont.

Buttevant, finely ſituated in a rich country, called in the eccleſiaſtical books Bothon, by Spenſer and the Iriſh Kilnemullagh, antiently a corporation and walled till demoliſhed by Murragh O Brien in the

Buttevan

[q] Arch. 62. [r] Smith, I. 141—147. [s] Ib. 147. [t] Ib. 147—152. [u] Wilſon, 250.
[x] Archd. 75. [y] Smith, 156, 157. [z] Archdall, 57. [a] Smith, I. 158—162.
[b] Smith, I. 300. II. 269. Wilſon, 361. [c] Archdall, 69. [d] Ib. 61. [e] Smith, I. 299—311.
[f] Plea roll 30 Ed. I. Archd. 60. [g] Wilſon, 357. [h] Smith, I. 311. 320.

reign

reign of Edward IV. ſhews a ſumptuous ſhell of the abbey of Friars minors, founded by David de Barry lord Buttevant lord juſtice of Ireland t. Edward I. whoſe tomb with many more of antient Iriſh families ſtill remain there. The walls of the church and Lady chapel are entire, forming a pictureſque view with the monaſtery, in one of whoſe walls are ſome freſco paintings and ſome antient inſcriptions [i]. On the north-weſt of the abbey ſtands *Cullin*, a ruined tower, ſaid to have been erected by an earl of Deſmond, who retired hither. On each ſide of the weſt entrance of the abbey are two huge piles of ſkulls, ſaid to have been brought from the field of *Knockinoſs*, five miles from hence: but more probably collected out of a charnel-houſe, common to famous churches. Near the abbey is part of a nunnery [k]. The town takes its name from *Boutez avant*, the word given by David de Barry in battle with the M'Carties, and now the motto of the *Barrymore* family, who are viſcounts *Buttevant*. Eaſt of the town are the ruins of lord Barry's caſtle on a bold rock over the Awbeg [l]. At *Ballybeg* on the other ſide of the river was an Auguſtine monaſtery, founded 1237 by William father of David Barry above mentioned; the ſteeple and caſt window remain [m]. *Liſcarrol* is a very large and ſtrong caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by king John, occupied by the Barrys and Percevals; when the former beſieged it with 7000 men, and after 13 days reſiſtance from the latter it ſurrendered; after which lord Inchiquin coming to its relief routed the Iriſh under lord Mountgaret, and ſlew 1500 of them. It was retaken 1646 by lord Caſtlehaven with an army of 5000 men. It is an oblong ſquare 120 feet by 240, flanked by ſix great towers, the walls 30 feet high, and the ſouth entrance defended by a ſtrong fort [n]. In a field ſouth of it is *Kate's hole*, a deep pit like our Elden hole, ſaid to be unfathomable. At *Killabrahur* was a ruined monaſtery of uncertain foundation [o].

Cullin. Ballybeg. Liſcarrol.

Bantry had a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery on the ſea coaſt, whoſe founder Dermot O Sullivan Bean died 1466. It is now wholly demoliſhed [p]. A pilchard fiſhery made it thrive, but of late years not a ſingle pilchard has appeared on the coaſt. Oppoſite to Bantry at two miles diſtance is the pleaſant iſland of *Widdy*, with a deer park and a lake of ſalt and freſh water. From Bantry is a turnpike road to Beerhaven; at which laſt the land ſtretching far out into the ſea forms a capacious bay, and at the extremity is the iſland of *Dinſey*. In this bay 1698 admiral Herbert battered the French fleet, but finding them too advantageouſly poſted, retreated. This is all a wild uncultivated tract, yet well inhabited [q].

Bantry.

Three miles and a half from Clonmell is *White's fort*. One mile and a half further is *Glaſha*, near the ruins of the caſtle on the river *Mei*. Two miles further ruins of caſtle *Coonagh* [r].

Mount North near Mallow is the ſeat of lord Liſle [s].

Ballycoton, a fiſhing village, four miles from Cloyne, has a large but dangerous bay, four miles long, remarkable for the fineſt flat fiſh. Here are ruins of *Ballycrenan* and *Ballymanoe* caſtles and a church; and the earl of Shannon has a beautiful lodge for the bathing ſeaſon [t]. Ballycoton.

Caſtle Martyr, a borough and port town, incorporated 1663, with a charter ſchool endowed by Henry late earl of Shannon, and an almſhouſe founded by the firſt earl of Orrery for ſix poor men and women [u]. It gives title of baron to the earl of Shannon, whoſe ſeat it is; at the entrance to whoſe extenſive domain an old caſtle preſents itſelf as a grand and pictureſque object. A mile hence the river *Dowr* iſſues from a limeſtone rock after a ſubterraneous courſe of half a mile, having its riſe near Monygeely. Where it breaks out it forms a ſmall lake, in ſome places 30 yards over in winter, and about a mile in circumference, and frequented by variety of wild fowl [x]. Caſtle Martyr.

At *Douglas*, a ſmall village, two miles from Cork, is the largeſt ſail-cloth manufactory in the kingdom [y]. Douglas.

Bottle hill is remarkable for an engagement there April 29, 1691 [z].

At *Timoleague*, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Kinſale, was an houſe of Franciſcans, afterwards Obſervantines, founded by William Barry who died 1373, repaired 1604; the ſhell of the church and monaſtery remains, and ſeveral monuments in the former [a]. Timoleague.

Abbey Mahon had a Ciſtertian abbey; the walls of the church ſtill ſtanding on the oppoſite ſide of the river [b]. Abbey Mahon.

Cloggah, a little abbey mentioned in an inquiſition 17 James I. [c]

Grange, formerly *Grany*, on the river Bride [d].

Iniſcara, five miles from Cork on the Lee [e].

Iniſhircan, a Franciſcan monaſtery, on an iſland between Cape Clear and the main land, founded by Florence O Driſcol the Great 1460, or Dermot O Driſcol 1470, near the caſtle, on the plan of that at Kilcrea, but ſmaller [f]. Near it at *Iniſpict* or *Iniſpuinc* was another monaſtery, built in the cloſe of the 6th century [g]. Iniſhirchan.

At *Kilbeacon* was a monaſtery in the 7th century [h].

Others at *Cluain*, *Cluainfinglas* [i], *Glandy* [k], *Kilchullinn* [l], *Killabraher* in Kilmore barony [m]; at *Legan* 1301, and *Lueim* 1318, at *Obalvene*, *Omolaggie*, *Quchwill*, *Tuaim Muſgraighe*, and *Tulach Mhin*; all now unknown [n].

At *Weeme* near Cork was an abbey of canons regular in the 14th century [o]. Another of the ſame order at *Tullelaſh*, afterwards united to Kells in Kilkenny [p]. Weeme.

Other Druidical monuments in this county are at *Derinecahir* near *Togher* caſtle in Weſt Carbery barony, a circle of ſtones ſix yards diameter, moſt of them 4 and 5 feet high. About a mile from Roſs on the road towards Clognekelty on the lands of *Bohanagh* is a central ſtone, and ſome others round it not exactly in a circle. In *Kilgariffe* pariſh 10 miles from Bandon on the lands of *Templebrian* are ſix ſtones,

[i] Smith, I. 320. Archdall, 58. O Halloran, 119. Wilſon, 357. [k] Archdall, 59. [l] Smith, I. 320. 322.
[m] Smith, I. 231. Archd. 56. [n] Smith, I. 324. 326. II. 137. Wilſon, 360. [o] Archd. 73. [p] Ib. 57.
[q] Smith, I. 291—293. II. 195. Wilſon, 242. [r] Wilſon, 245. [s] Ib. 360. [t] Ib. 251. Smith, I. 138, 139.
[u] Smith, I. 133. Wilſon, 252. 346. [x] Smith, I. 136. Wilſon, 346. [y] Smith, I. 365. Wilſon, 347.
[z] Smith, I. 154. II. 212. [a] Archd. 78. Smith, I. 252. [b] Archdall, 55. Smith, I. 253. [c] Archdall, 61.
[d] Ib. 70. [e] Ib. 71. [f] Ib. 71. Smith, I. 290. [g] Archdall, 71. [h] Ib. 62. [i] Ib. 70. [k] Ib.
[l] Ib. 73. [m] Ib. 74. [n] Ib. 76. 79, 80. [o] Ib. 80. [p] Ib.

about 4 feet aſunder, placed round a central one, the diameter of the circle about 30 feet. Three hundred yards to the weſt on a riſing ground are foundations of a ſmall old church called *Templebrian*; and on the weſt near the church-yard in ſight of the circle a ſtone 10 feet high. In ſight of this about a mile diſtant ſouth-eaſt is another ſingle ſtone on another hill [q]. Near the bridge over the *Arigadeen* a few paces from this monument is a ſmall artificial cave. At *Curabooly* is a ſingle ſtone 10 feet high near *Roaringwater bay* [r].

Chalybeate waters in this county are *Drumraſtel*, weſt of Dunmanway, *Glanagarin* in Caſtle Martyr pariſh, *Roſtillan*, *Monyboholane*, *Ballynphelik*, *Garretſtown*, *Kanturk*, *Timoleague*, *Bandon*, *Cronacree*, *Ballyvouney*, *Carrignaccurah*, *Whitchurch*, *Shippool*, *Dundamere*, *Mourne abbey*, *Kilſhanick*, *Kilpadder*, *Quarterſtown*, *Bearforeſt* near *Mallow*, and *Macroomp* [s].

Earls of Cork.

Cork was erected into an earldom by James I. 1626, in the perſon of *Richard Boyle*, created baron of Youghall 1616, who by his diſtinguiſhed character and ſervices obtained the name of the *great* earl of Cork, and died 1643, aged 77, leaving ſeven ſons, of whom the 5th *Roger* was created earl of Orrery 1660, and the youngeſt *Robert* was the famous philoſopher. His ſecond ſon *Richard* ſucceeded to this title with the additional one of *Burlington*, both which he left 1697 to his ſon *Charles*, and he 1704 to his ſon *Richard*, eminent for his taſte in architecture, who dying 1753 without iſſue male, both the titles became extinct. *Roger*, lord Broghil, fifth ſon of Richard, firſt of Cork, being created earl of Orrery September 5, 1660, in conſideration of his ſervices in reſtoring Charles II. [t]; that title on his death 1679 devolved to his eldeſt ſon and nameſake; and on his deceaſe 1682 to his ſecond ſon Lionel, 1703 to his brother Charles, and 1737 to Charles's ſon John, who ſucceeded to the title of earl of Cork 1753, and dying 1763 was ſucceeded by his ſon Hamilton, and he 1764 by his brother Edmund, who dying 1798 was ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund the eighth earl.

[q] Phil. Tranſ. 471. Smith, Cork, II. 412. [r] Smith, ib. [s] Ib. 268—276. [t] Smith, I. 322—331.

County of WATERFORD.

TO the eaſt between the rivers *Broodwater* on the weſt, the *Suire* on the eaſt, the ſea on the ſouth, and the county of *Tipperary* on tthe north, extends the very pleaſant and fruitful county of *Waterford*.

Liſmore. On the Broodwater as ſoon as it leaves the county of Cork *Liſmore* preſents itſelf, famous for its ſee, where antiently ſat Chriſtian, biſhop and legate of Ireland about the year 1148, a perſon highly deſerving of the church of Ireland, who in his youth was educated in the ſame cloiſter with St. Bernard and pope Eugenius at Clairvaulx. Now ſince moſt of its revenues have been alienated this ſee is united to the biſhopric of Waterford. Near the river's mouth is *Ardmore.* *Ardmor*, a ſmall village, of which and this river antiently thus ſung Necham:

Biſhop *Chriſtian.*

Urbem Liſſimor *pertranſit flumen* Avenmor,
Ardmor *cernit ubi concitus æquor adit.*

By Liſmor city runs the Avenmor,
Whoſe union with the ſea ſurveys Ardmor.

Deſſee or *Decies.* The little diſtrict adjoining is called *Deſſee*, whoſe lord, of the *Deſmond* family, received in our time the honorary title of viſcount *Deſſe*; but having no ſon it ſoon after died with him. Not far from hence *Dungarvan.* on the ſea is *Dungarvan*, defended by a very ſtrong caſtle, and furniſhed with a very commodious harbour, which, with its barony, king Henry VI. beſtowed on John *Talbot* earl of Shrewſbury; but it being afterwards found conveniently ſituated for reducing that part of *Munſter*, it was annexed for ever 4 H. VIII. by parliament to the crown of England. Near this town flouriſhed the *Poërs* of antient nobility ever ſince the conqueſt of Ireland by the Engliſh, honoured with the title of barons of *Curraghmore*. But on the *Waterford.* bank of *Suir* ſtands *Waterford* the principal city of this county. Of which Necham:

Suirius inſignem gaudet ditare Waterford,
Æquoreis undis aſſociatur ibi.

Proud to enrich her noble Waterford
Here Suire the ocean joins.

This city, called by the Iriſh and Britans *Porthlargy*, and by the Engliſh *Waterford*, build by the Norway pirates, though in a thick air and unfavourable ſoil, and though cloſe built, has ſo convenient a harbour, that for wealth and reſort it may be ranked the ſecond in Ireland, and has always diſtinguiſhed itſelf for its ſingular fidelity and loyalty to the crown of England. For ever ſince *Richard* earl of Pembroke took it, it has by its fidelity and obedience ſecured to the Engliſh peace in their rear during their conqueſt of Ireland. On this account the kings of England conferred on it many and great privileges, which Henry VII. augmented and confirmed on account of the brave and prudent behaviour of the citizens againſt that pretender *Perkin Warbeck*, a youth of the loweſt rank, who aſpired at nothing leſs than the crown, aſſuming the character of Richard duke of York, youngeſt ſon of king Edward IV.

The county and city of Waterford were given by 1447. king Henry VI. to John *Talbot* earl of Shrewſbury juſt mentioned, in the following terms, which as they ſet forth the bravery of that warlike man, that he may have the honour due to ſuch valour, I think it not foreign to my purpoſe (and ſome of my readers may probably concur with me) to recite here from the public records: "We therefore," ſays the king after ſetting forth other particulars in the language and Latinity of that age alike incorrect, "duly "conſidering the gallant honour of our faithful and "beloved couſin John earl of Shrewſbury and Weys-"ford, and lord Talbot of Furnivall and Le Strange "in the wars aforeſaid, even his old age, ſufficiently "proved in his body, not only covered with ſweat, "but many times purpled with blood, and obſerv-"ing that our county and city of Waterford in "our kingdom of Ireland, the caſtle, demeſne, "honour, land, and barony of Dungarvan, and "all demeſnes, lands, honours, and baronies with "their appurtenances within the ſaid county, "which, by forfeiture of the rebels, reverſion or "death of any perſon or perſons, eſcheat or any "other right or title, are fallen to us or our an-"ceſtors, or are due to the ſame, are by the in-"roads of our enemies and rebels into thoſe parts "ſo deſolate, and ſo expoſed to the ravages of war "as to be totally laid waſte, which ſo far from being "a profit has often been and ſtill is a prejudice to "us; and in order likewiſe that by our ſaid couſin "our kingdom of Ireland aforeſaid may in thoſe "parts be better defended againſt the aſſaults of ſuch "our enemies and rebels, we ordain, advance, and "create him earl of Waterford, with the due ſtyle, "title, name, and honour thereto belonging. And "that all things may concur with this advancement, "we by ſpecial favour, certain knowledge, and "mere motion, have granted, and by theſe our let-"ters confirmed to the ſaid earl, the county afore-"ſaid, and the city aforeſaid, the fee farm of the "ſame, the caſtles, lordſhips, honours, lands, and "baronies, with their appurtenances within the ſaid "county, together with all and ſingular manors, "hundreds, wapentakes, &c. along the ſea coaſt from "the town of Youghall to the city of Waterford "aforeſaid. To have and to hold the ſaid county "of Waterford, ſtile, title, name, and honour of "earl of Waterford, and the ſaid city of Waterford "with the caſtle, lordſhip, honour, land, and barony "of Dungarvan, and all other lordſhips, honours, "lands and baronies within the ſaid county, with all "and ſingular the ſaid manors, hundreds, &c. to the "ſaid earl and the heirs male of his body, to hold "of us and our heirs by homage, fealty and ſervice

"of

" of being our ſeneſchal, and his heirs ſeneſchals of " Ireland, to us and our heirs in all our kingdom of " Ireland, doing and to do himſelf in the ſaid office " what his predeceſſors, ſeneſchals of England, have " hitherto been uſed to do in that office for ever. " In witneſs whereof, &c."

But when the kings and nobles of England who had large property in Ireland were engaged firſt in the French and afterwards in the long civil wars, Ireland was in a manner ſlighted; the Engliſh intereſt there began to decline, and, by their abſence, the Iriſh became formidable; the ſtates of the kingdom, to recover the loſs and weaken the power of the Iriſh, ordered and enacted, that the earl of Shrewſbury ſhould ſurrender up this town and county; and that the duke of Norfolk, baron Barkley, the heireſſes of the earl of Ormond, and all abbots, priors, &c. of England who had lands in Ireland, ſhould, for their abſence and negligence in defending their property, ſurrender it for ever to the king and his heirs. 28 H. VIII

WATERFORD

WATERFORD

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Waterford was moſt probably the ſeat of the antient inhabitants mentioned by Ptolemy under the denomination of *Brigantes*. Before the arrival of the Engliſh the original Iriſh called it *Hy Breoghain*, and the inhabitants *Slioght Breoghain*; and their chief was denominated from them *O'Breoghan* or *O'Brain*; a name which has been confounded with the O'Briens of Thomond by ſeveral Iriſh hiſtorians. This principality ſeems to have derived its name from being ſituated on the *Abhan Breoghan* or forked river, the *Brigus* of Ptolemy, and at preſent the haven of Waterford, ſo called from being above that town parted or divided into three branches, viz. the *Swire*, the *Nore*, and the *Barrow*. The original chiefs of this diſtrict are ſaid to have been diſpoſſeſſed of the ſouthern parts of their country by Aongus at the head of the clan of the *Deſii*, who had been expelled the county of Meath by Cormac Mc Art A. D. 278; though this aſſertion is perhaps only founded on the ſimilarity of names, there being two cantreds of this name, one in this county, and the other in the county of Meath, and both ſituated on the ſouthern extremities of their reſpective countries, and conſequently denominated *Decie* or *Deaſeigh*, viz. ſouthern diſtricts. Hy Breoghan was alſo denominated during the middle ages *Slioght Lugach*, being moſt probably a branch of the *Lugadii* mentioned in the county of Cork. After the arrival of the Engliſh, the greater part of the country was divided among the Boyles, Sherlocks, Poers, Aylwards, Daltons, Waddings, &c. feudatory tenants to Henry II. who, after the general diſtribution of the kingdom among his followers, reſerved to himſelf all the country from Cork to Waterford. The antient princes, however, ſtill retained a part, which they held by grant from the Engliſh monarchs; and we find an O'Brien in tenure of a conſiderable landed property in this county, at the commencement of the 17th century; but whether deſcended from the Hy Breoghans or O'Briens of Thomond is not certain[a].

The county of Waterford extends in length from eaſt to weſt 38 Iriſh miles, from north to ſouth 15. The face of it is in many places rude and but little removed from its original ſtate, being very rocky and mountainous in the middle and north-weſt parts; yet it produces plenty of cattle and butter, barley, oats, and rye. The other parts with the coaſt deſerve Mr. Camden's character of it for beauty and fertility. It is bounded on the weſt by Cork, on the ſouth by the ocean, on the north by the river *Swire*, parting it from the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the eaſt its own haven ſeparates it from that of Wexford. It is divided into ſeven baronies, *Waterford* city and liberties, which make a diſtinct county; *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*, *Decies*, *Glanehuey*, *Upperthird*, *Middlethird*, and *Gualtier*; contains 74 pariſhes, about 110,000 inhabitants, and four boroughs, which ſent ten members to parliament before the Union, and ſince four to the imperial parliament.

Liſmore, antiently *Leſsmore* or *Lios-mor*, or the great encloſure or habitation, is now little better than a village. A traveller would ſcarcely ſuppoſe it to have been an epiſcopal ſee, and much leſs a city graced with a caſtle, a cathedral, and twenty other churches, and an univerſity. The caſtle, cathedral, free-ſchool, and almſhouſe, with a few tolerable houſes intermixed with cabins, only now appear[b]. It ſtands on the *Brood* or *Broodwater*, the DAVRONA of Ptolemy, in the barony of *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*. St. Cartagh founded here an abbey, a biſhopric, and an univerſity, and died A. D. 636. The cathedral was repaired 1130 by Moret king of Munſter, and the choir appears antient, and is in pretty good repair. The ſee was united to Waterford by Innocent VI. 1363[c], or as others 1405. The caſtle, boldly ſituated on a high hill 60 feet perpendicular over the Blackwater, was built by king John 1185, and afterwards made the biſhop's palace, till archbiſhop Magrath of Caſhel granted it to ſir Walter Raleigh, from whom it came to the Boyles, and was the ſeat of the earl of Cork and Burlington, now of the duke of Devonſhire, who has a large park here, and has erected a fine bridge over the Blackwater, the principal arch 102 feet. That eminent philoſopher Mr. Robert Boyle was born in this houſe. Here was an hoſpital for lepers[d]. Sir Walter Raleigh founded an almſhouſe, augmented by the Boyles. This town ceaſed to be repreſented at the Union. Sir Richard Boyle beautified the caſtle, which was defended againſt 500 Iriſh under ſir Richard Beling by lord Broghill, 3d ſon of the earl of Cork, who obliged him to raiſe the ſiege; moſt of the additional buildings were burnt in the Iriſh rebellion, and have remained in ruins; but the offices on two ſides of the ſquare are kept in repair; at each angle is a tower, the chief remains of its antient magnificence. The late duke of Rutland, on a tour through Munſter 1785, held a council and iſſued a proclamation from it[e].

Liſmore.

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. No. 11. O Connor's Ortelius. Ware. Smith.
[b] Smith's Hiſt. of Waterford, 69. Archdall, 691. [c] G. Smith's Waterford, 50—57, [d] Archdall, 694. [e] Wilſon, 245, 246.

Bewly. At *Bewly*, two miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſmore, are remains of a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [f].

Cappoquin. *Cappoquin* was a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, and has a wooden bridge over the Blackwater [g]. Sir John Kean has a ſeat here.

Villierstown. *Villiers town* is a pretty village with an elegant church, built and endowed by the late earl of Grandiſon. The whole paſſage from Cappoquin by Dromana to Youghall is a varied ſcene of the moſt beautiful landſcape [h].

At *Saltibridge* and *Araglin* are iron mines [i].

Tallow. *Tallow* is a flouriſhing town, erected into a borough by James I. at the inſtance of the earl of Cork, and before the Union ſent two members to parliament. It is ſituate in a beautiful fertile vale near the river *Bride*, which being navigable hence to Youghall renders this a place of ſome trade [k]. Near it are the ruins of *Liſfinne* and *Connough* caſtles.

Strancally. *Strancally* caſtle is ſaid to have been a priſon of the earl of Deſmond, and through a hole in the rock, ſince blown up, the bodies of the wretches whom he ſtarved to death were thrown into the Blackwater [l].

Molana. In *Dar Inis* or the *iſland of St. Molanſide*, now *Molana*, are remains of an abbey of canons regular, founded by that ſaint in the ſixth century. In it Raymon le gros, who, with Strongbow, contributed ſo much to the reduction of Ireland, is ſaid to be buried [m].

Rhincrew. At *Rhincrew* is ſaid to have been a houſe of Knights Templars [n].

The barony of *Decies* is divided into two parts. In *Rincagonagh* pariſh is an artificial cave 20 feet ſquare

Ardmore. vaulted with two other chambers [o]. *Ardmore* pariſh is a conſiderable tract round a ſmall village, formerly defended by two caſtles, where St. Declan eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee in the beginning of the fifth century. A ſtone, ſaid to have ſwum from Rome with his bell and veſtments, lies ſhelving on the point of a rock, and people creep under it three times on his feſtival as a remedy againſt pains in the back. Here are two ruined churches; one of them very antient with maſſy pillars has its weſt front charged with rude bas reliefs of ſcripture hiſtory; and near it ſtands a round tower, excellently well built of hewn ſtone, tapering upwards, divided by four beltings, 100 feet high and 45 in circumference, and the door 15 feet from the ground; the roof is pyramidal and compoſed of ſtone [o]. In this neighbourhood are ſeveral Daniſh earthworks.

At *Ballivony* are remains of a houſe of the Knights Templars, 150 feet by 90 [p]. Other ſuch at *Cappa* [q] and *Killunaart* [r], and at *Crooke* in Waterford harbour [s].

At *Claſhmoor* near Youghall ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded in the ſeventh century [t].

At *Clough* in *Agliſh* pariſh is an antient ſquare caſtle, aſcribed to king John [u].

Affane. In *Affane* pariſh, two miles from Cappoquin on the Blackwater navigable for brigs of 150 tons, is *Dromana*, the earl of Grandiſon's handſome ſeat, built on the ſite of the caſtle, which was burnt with all its furniture by the Iriſh. Here was fought a moſt bloody battle between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond about property 1500 [x]. Affane is alſo famous for the beſt cherries in Ireland, brought by ſir Walter Raleigh from the Canary iſlands, and for giving birth to that impoſtor Valentine Greatrakes the ſtroaker [y].

Whitechurch gave title of baron to the earls of Panmure, who had here a beautiful houſe amongſt pleaſant woods; near which in the midſt of a bog was the ſtrong caſtle of *Knockmoan* [z]. Whitechurch. Knockmoan.

Near Whitechurch is a large natural cavern called *Aon a glour* or the Pigeon's hole, 150 feet long and 51 high [a]. A ſmall ſubterraneous river runs through the ſolid rock, ſinking at Ballynacourt, and proceeding through the rock riſes again at Knockane, a mile from the place where it hides itſelf. A little to the north is a ſmaller called *Oon na mort*. There is alſo an artificial one 20 yards ſquare, walled and vaulted, and others in different parts of the county [b]. The rib of an elephant was dug up near Whitechurch a few years ſince.

Dungarvan was defended by ſtrong walls, beſides Dungarvan. the caſtle built by king John, and belonging to the earls of Deſmond. It is an incorporated town, ſends one member to the imperial parliament, and is one of the greateſt fiſhing towns, tolerably well built, not unpleaſantly ſituated on a bay of its own name, the ſea waſhing the walls [c]. Oppoſite to it are conſiderable remains of an abbey of Auguſtine Eremites, founded in the thirteenth century by Thomas lord Offaley, juſticiary of Ireland 1295, and patronized by the earl of Deſmond. The ſhell of the church remains with the tomb of Donald Magrath 1400. Here was an houſe of canons regular in the ſeventh century, and an hoſpital for lepers [d]. A hard limeſtone rock, of an oblong form, 8 feet and an half by 6 and an half, was in the hard froſt 1739-40 removed out of its bed about 40 yards, and 24 feet above the level of the place it came from, and now lies under water at the eaſt point of Dungarvan harbour [e]. This town gives title of viſcount to the noble family of Boyle earl of Cork.

Robert le Poer, to whom Henry II. granted Waterford, was marſhal to that prince, and from him in a direct line deſcended ſir Richard, created baron le Poer and Curraghmore 1535, whoſe deſcendant Richard was created viſcount *Deſies* and earl of Tyrone 1673. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who dying without iſſue 1693 the honours devolved on his brother 1703, in whom they ended 1703; and his only daughter Catharine marrying ſir Marcus Beresford, he was created 1720 viſcount, and 1747 earl Tyrone. He died 1763, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George de la Poer ſecond earl, who was created a Britiſh peer by the title of baron Tyrone of Haverford-weſt and marquis of Waterford 19th of Auguſt 1789. He died December 3, 1800, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry the preſent marquis. Sir Marcus married Catharine heireſs of James earl

[f] Archd. 685. [g] Smith, 58. Wilſon, 245. [h] Wilſon, 247. [i] Smith, 57.
[k] Ib. 63. [l] Ib. 65. [m] Ib. 67. [n] Ib. [o] Ib. 334.
[p] Smith, 70—73. Archd. 684. [q] Smith, 93. Archd. 685. [r] Smith, 80. Archd. ib.
[s] Archdall, 689. [t] Ib. 687. Smith, 103. [u] Smith, 75. [x] Ib. 365. Wilſon, 343.
[y] Smith, 44. 76. 78. [z] Ib. 78, 79. [a] Ib. 44. 78, 79. 81. [b] Ib. 329.
[c] Ib. 331—335. [d] Ib. 81—90. [e] Archd. 688, 689. [f] Smith, 257-320.

of

of Tyrone and baron le Poer of Curraghmore; which barony, with the antient ſeat of the family, deſcended to her from her lineal anceſtor Nicholas, who had ſucceeded 48 Edward III.

The *Deſii* were the very antient clan, driven A. D. 278 from Meath into this part of Munſter, ever ſince called by their name[f]. *Kilmeaden* gave title of baron to lord Doneraile, who had a houſe there. In a Daniſh fort in *Liſtine* pariſh was found in a rude earthen veſſel like an inverted cone a bracelet of pure gold, with a kind of ſcolloping on the rim, ſo wide as to admit a man's arm up to the elbow; and another ſuch veſſel containing only mould, both holding about two quarts, and open in the middle. At *Kilbarry* within a mile and an half from Waterford was a preceptory of Knights Templars[g].

In *Upperthird* barony is *Curraghmore*, the ſeat of the earl of Tyrone, built 1700, and containing ſeveral good family and other pictures. In an adjacent bog were found two of the braſs inſtruments called celts. At *Mothil* two miles ſouth of Carrick are ſome ſmall remains of an abbey of Auguſtin canons regular, founded by St. Brogan in the fixth century[h]. At *Corrickbeg* was another of Franciſcans, founded by James earl of Ormond 1336: the ſteeple is a curious building about 60 feet high, riſing from a ſingle ſtone like an inverted pyramid, whoſe point begins ſeveral feet from the ground towards the middle of the ſide wall of the ruined church[i]. At *Bolhendeſart* was an abbey of canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded by St. Mardoc in the ſixth century[k].

Mothil. Corrickbeg. Bolhendeſart.

WATERFORD. The city of WATERFORD, antiently called *Portlargiegh*, and by the Danes *Catta ſieord*, both which have the ſame ſignification with the Engliſh *Waterford*, an habitation on the bay of the ſea, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of

"——that gentle Swire, that making way
"By ſweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford,"

SPENSER.

in a bleak but healthy ſituation. It was firſt built by the Oſtmen or Danes about the middle of the ninth century, in a triangular form, ſince greatly enlarged. The cathedral, founded by theſe people, when they embraced Chriſtianity at the end of the eleventh century, and elected Malchus a monk of Wincheſter, firſt biſhop 1096, is a large handſome Gothic building, well endowed by king John. Here are three other churches, beſides four in ruins. Here were four religious houſes: St. Catharine's priory, founded by the Oſtmen[l]; the Dominican friary, founded 1235, now the county-hall; St. John's, for Benedictines, founded by king John in the twelfth century[m], now the French church; and the Franciſcan friary, founded 1240 by lord Hugh Purcel, whoſe monument and figure are in the choir: the ſteeple and abbey are kept in repair. Here is an infirmary on part of its ſite[n], and an almſhouſe for widows. The biſhop's palace is a handſome modern pile: the exchange, court-houſe, cuſtom-houſe, and barracks, are handſome buildings; and the new theatre and aſſembly-rooms are fitted up in a very fine taſte. There are ſeveral charity ſchools and humane foundations well ſupported: the private dwellings are generally modern, and, with the other improvements of the city, keep pace with the increaſe of its trade. The white glaſs and other manufactures are in a flouriſhing ſtate; and its exports of beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, corn, &c. are very conſiderable, to which the extenſive inland navigation, by means of the Nore, Suir, and Barrow, greatly contributes. The trade it carries on with Newfoundland is of the utmoſt importance, as upwards of 70 ſhips are employed in the ſupply of the banks with proviſions, &c. and return with rum, ſugars, fiſh, &c. No leſs than 3000 large hogs are weekly killed for many weeks together, and 80,000 caſks of butter exported in one year. Packet-boats are eſtabliſhed between this port and Milford Haven, for the convenience of the ſouth of Ireland. The city is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and aldermen, and enjoys great privileges, having been honoured by the reſidence of ſeveral of our kings, of whom John built a palace here. It diſtinguiſhed itſelf not only againſt Perkin Warbeck, but againſt Lambert Simnel, who acted the ſame farce of royalty ten years before; but though they only repulſed the latter, they purſued the former quite to Cornwall, where he was taken. For theſe ſervices Henry VII. gave them the motto to their arms: *Intacta manet Waterfordia*. In the Iriſh rebellion 1641 the Papiſts here behaved with great inſolence. The city was beſieged by Cromwell without effect 1649, but taken next year by Ireton. Charles II. regranted and confirmed to the Shrewſbury family the title of earl of Waterford, to which that of Wexford had been always united, and they are ſtill enjoyed by the family, Charles being the preſent and ſixteenth earl. Waterford gave title of viſcount 1628, 4 Charles I. to ſir Richard Lumley, whoſe grandſon was created earl of Scarborough[o]. George de la Poer Beresford earl of Tyrone was created marquis of Waterford 19th Auguſt 1789, and the title is now enjoyed by his ſon Henry the ſecond marquis.

In a bog in the pariſh of *Kil St. Nicholas* in *Gualtier* barony is a ſpot of half an acre, the looſe earth of which is inflammable by dropping a ſpark on it[p]. In the river Broadwater between Liſmore and Cappoquin are large muſcles, yielding ſeed and ſometimes large pearls[q]. In the Blackwater at Liſmore a great ſalmon fiſhery[r]. On the coaſt between *Ballyvoil* and *Whiting heads* was caſt up about 70 years ago a large quantity of ambergris, which Mr. Smith ſuppoſes to be made of honeycombs falling from the rocks into the ſea[s].

The Daniſh fort at *Liſmore* on the *round hill* was ſurrounded with a double foſſe. There are others of the ſame kind called *Raths* at *Killoteran* in the liberties of Waterford, at *Rathgormuck* in Upperthird barony, at *Kinſalebeg* oppoſite Youghall, at *Ardmore*, &c.[t] From Liſmore to Dungarvan are ſeveral ſmaller forts of the ſame people, within call of each other, by the road ſide, and on each hand among the mountains[u]. Near *Dungarvan* is a large

[f] Smith, 27. [g] Ib. 95. 99. Archdall, 689. [h] Smith, 105—108. Archd. 696.
[i] Archd. 685. Smith, 109, who has engraved it. [k] Smith, 110. Archd. 685. [l] Archd. 698.
[m] Ib. 700. [n] Ib. 704. [o] Smith, 113—206. [p] Ib. 214. [q] Ib. 237.
[r] Ib. 240. [s] Ib. 256. [t] Ib. 35. [u] Ib. 353.

tumulus.

tumulus [x]. In *Coſhman* and *Coſhbridge* barony is a large double trench or dyke called *Rian Bo Padrine* or St. *Patrick's Cow*; of which they tell a ridiculous ſtory, but which is more probably an antient road from Caſhel to Ardmore, or a boundary of territories [y]. Another like ditch runs from Cappoquin into the county of Cork, and is called *Cleeduff*, a fence againſt wolves or invaders [z].

Beſborough. *Beſborough* is the ſeat of Frederick Ponſonby, third earl of Beſborough, to whom it gives title of baron and earl. The antient name of this place was *Kildalton*. It was forfeited in the rebellion of 1641, and granted to ſir John Ponſonby, an officer in the parliament army, anceſtor to the preſent poſſeſſor [a]. Four miles from Carrick are the ruins of *Tygbroghory* caſtle [b].

Tramore. *Tramore* is the *Baiæ* of the eaſtern coaſt of Ireland, ſituated on the declivity of a ſteep hill, ſinking gradually into a beautiful ſtrand of an open bay protected from the weſt winds, and daily improving under the preſent proprietor Bartholomew Rivers, eſq. [c], who has erected a handſome market-houſe and aſſembly-room here.

Kilmac Thomas. *Kilmac Thomas* is a neat village, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Maghan, over which it has a bridge. Here is an antient caſtle, built by the Poers, taken by ſir Charles Vavaſor 1643, and a ſmall barrack [d].

Antient monaſteries are ſaid to have been at *Achadaggain, Cathuir mac Conchaigh, Donaghmore, Kilmboynan* [e].

Glaiſhmore abbey was founded before 655, and granted at the ſuppreſſion to ſir Walter Raleigh [f].

Killure, a preceptory of Templars in the twelfth century, afterwards of Hoſpitallers [g].

Another at *Rhincrew* in *Temple Michael*, two miles north-weſt of Youghall [h].

[x] Smith, 354. [y] Ib. 385. [z] Ib. 357. [a] Wilſon, 337. [b] Ib. 338.
[c] Ib. 339. [d] Ib. 340. [e] Archd. 684. 686, 687. 690. [f] Smith, 75. Archd. 687.
[g] Archd. 689. [h] Ib. 698.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME IV. PART III.

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

HITHERTO we have travelled over the maritime counties of Munſter. There remain two inland ones, *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, to which we now come.

The county of *Limerick* lies at the back of that of Cork to the north, between Kerry, the river Shanon, and Tipperary. It is a fruitful and populous country, but has few places of eminence. The weſtern part is called *Conilagh*, where, among the hills, riſes a very high one called *Knoc-Patric* or *Patrick's hill*, affording a moſt extenſive and pleaſant proſpect of the ſea and the river *Shanon*, falling with a ſpacious mouth into the Vergivian ocean, under which hill long flouriſhed the *Fits Geralds*, till
21 Eliz. Thomas, ſurnamed *the knight of the valley* or *Glin*, whoſe ſon, a wicked incendiary, ſuffered capital puniſhment (it being high treaſon by the laws of Ireland to fire towns and houſes), and himſelf for abetting his ſon in his villanies was deprived of his fine
Limerick. eſtates by act of parliament. *Limerick*, called by the Iriſh *Loumeagh*, is the chief city of this county, ſurrounded by the noble river *Shanon*, which here divides into two channels. It is the ſeat of a biſhop and the moſt conſiderable port of Munſter. It was firſt taken by Reymond *le Gros* of England, ſon of William Girald; afterwards burnt by Duvenald, an Iriſh petty prince of *Thuetmon*[a]; afterwards given in fee to Philip *Breos*, an Engliſhman, and fortified with a caſtle by king John. At preſent it conſiſts of two parts: that called the Upper one, in which are the cathedral and caſtle, has two gates with handſome ſtone bridges with battlements and drawbridges, one leading weſtward, the other eaſtward, to which laſt below adjoins a town, walled round with its caſtle and outworks. More to the eaſt is *Clan William*, *Clan William.* which has its name from Clan William, of the family of Burgh (or as the Iriſh call it Bourke), who live there, and of whom William who ſlew James *Fitz-Morris*, that diſturber of his country, was by queen Elizabeth advanced to the rank of baron *Caſtell Conell*[b] (where Richard Rufus, earl of Ulſter, built a caſtle), with an annual penſion in reward of his bravery, and for the loſs of his children ſlain in that battle. In the ſouth part of this county is *Kill-* *Kill Mallo.*
mallo[c], ſecond to Limerick for plenty and populouſneſs, and walled round; and *Adare*, antiently a little *Adare.*
fortified town on the ſame river[d], which ſoon empties itſelf into the Shanon; contiguous to which is *Glan Gibbon*, whoſe lord John *Fitz-Gerald*, ſurnamed *Glan Gibbon.*
John *Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon*, and from his white locks *The white Knight*, was attainted in parliament for his crimes, but his ſon was completely reſtored by the favour of queen Elizabeth. The next con- 13 Eliz.
ſiderable families in theſe parts after the Bourks and Fitz-Giralds are the *Lacies*, *Browns*, *Hurlies*, *Chaces*, *Safells*, *Powrcells*, all of Engliſh extraction, and the *Mac Shees*, *Mac Brians*, and *O Brians*, &c. of Iriſh[e].

[a] or *Twomund*. [b] Q. if not extinct. [c] or *Kill Mallock*.
[d] or the river *Mage*. G.
[e] See Bruodin de rebus Hibern. p. 976. Ortelius' map with improvements, 1777. Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, p. 388. 390. Some of theſe families are now extinct, and others of no great note. But from the O Brians are deſcended the earls of Thomond and Inchiquin, beſides others of conſiderable note and character. G.

LIMERICK

ADDITIONS.

THE county of *Limerick*, before the arrival of the Engliſh, was a kingdom or large principality of itſelf, denominated by the Iriſh during the middle ages *Aine Cliach* or *Eoganacht Aine Cliach:* the chief or king of which *O'Kiarwick* or *Hy Ciaraigh*, deſcended from Feidhlem, ſon of Nadfry king of Munſter, who had ſeveral dynaſts or ſubordinate chiefs of the ſeveral cantreds under him, that is, *Uaithne*, *Carrigoginniol*, *Cairbre Aobhdha*, *Hy Cconnuil Gabhra*, and *Connalla* [a]. Uaithne, now the barony of *Owney* in the north part of the county, had O'Ryan for its chief.

Carrigoginniol is now the barony of *Pobal Brien*. Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien in 1211, received from John, king of England, patents for the eſtate of Carrigoginniol in the county of Limerick, at the yearly rent of 60 marks. The earls of Deſmond afterwards became lords of this cantred. Before the ſettlement of the O'Briens from Thomond in this diſtrict, Carrigoginniol was the hereditary cantred of the O'Kiarwicks [b].

Cairbre Aobhdha, now the barony of *Kenry*, was alſo denominated *Hy Dun n'amham*; both of which names ſignify the rocky diſtrict on the river, being ſituated on the Shannon; the chiefs of which were the O'Donovans. In this cantred was ſituated *Brughrigh*, now *Brury*, an inconſiderable village, but in antient times the ſeat of the kings of Cairbre Aobhdha, and probably the Ετερα Ρηγια or *Altera Regia* of Ptolemy, which, he ſays, was a city. Here Auliff-mor O'Donaghue, king of Cairbre Aobhdha, was ſlain by Mortogh O'Brien in 1165. The prince of this cantred with his ſubordinate chiefs O'Cleircine and O'Flannabhra were diſpoſſeſſed by the Fitz-Geralds, now knights of the Glinn [c].

Hy Cconnuil Gabhra or Upper Connello is now the baronies of *Connillo* and *Caſhna*. The princes of this cantred were M'Enrery and O'Sheehan, both of whom were diſpoſſeſſed by the earls of Deſmond [d].

Connalla is now the barony of *Lower Connollo*, denominated alſo *Hy Cinealagh* and *Hy Thyan*, whoſe chiefs were O'Kincaly and O'Thyans, diſpoſſeſſed by the Fitz-Geralds [e].

The county of Limerick is one of the moſt fruitful and beſt cultivated in Ireland, in length 40 miles and about 20 in breadth, abounds with corn and cattle, is well watered and inhabited, and is divided into eleven baronies; *Limerick* city and liberties, *Owneybegh*, *Coonagh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Small County*, *Coſhma*, the town and liberties of *Kilmalloch*, *Coſhlea*, *Upper* and *Lower Connillo*, *Kenry*, and *Pubble-o-bryen*; and contains 130 pariſhes, 56 church livings, 28,748 houſes, and upwards of 200,000 inhabitants [f]. It ſends three members to parliament. The air and ſoil are good: the richeſt land is in Small County, and part of the county being pretty level, except on the weſt, is well inhabited and abounds with corn and cattle; but the fertility of Nature is ſo little ſeconded, that few tracts are leſs pleaſing to the ſight [g]. Though reckoned the dampeſt part of the kingdom, it affords as many inſtances of longevity as any other [h].

The county of Limerick is well watered by large and ſmall rivers. The *Shannon* riſes on the north ſide, and fertilizes its banks by its inundations. It falls into the ſea about 50 miles below the city at Knock Patrick with ſo vaſt a body of water that it has been ſtyled a lough, though now ſimply the Shannon or the water of Shannon. Its courſe from its riſe in Leitrim is upwards of 200 miles, from one to three miles broad, and at its mouth ſeven. The river *Feal* divides Limerick from Kerry, and runs into the mouth of the Shannon, as does the *Beel* at Aſketon. The *Commoge* waters a great part of the county, and three miles ſouth of Caraſs joins the *Maige*, which riſes alſo in Orrery barony, and falls into Shannon ſeven miles eaſt of Limerick. The ruins of *Carrigogunell* caſtle command an extenſive view of the city and county, the Shannon and the Maige winding through fertile vales. This caſtle was a place of ſtrength, and with Caſtle Connell diſmantled and blown up at the ſiege of Limerick [i].

Olliol Oſhun, king of Munſter A. D. 125, dividing his kingdom between his two ſons, bequeathed North Munſter including this county to Cormac Cas the younger, whoſe lineal deſcendant Brien Boru loſt his life in the battle of Clontarf A. D. 965, and his ſon Donough reigned 52 years after him. When the Engliſh got poſſeſſion of Ireland, this county was parcelled out between the earls of Kildare, Deſmond, Burgh, and other Engliſh adventurers, and was afterwards included in the Engliſh pale [k].

A number of German Proteſtants or Palatines, brought over by lord Southwell in the beginning of the laſt century, are ſettled at Court-matreſs and ſeveral other villages of this county [l].

[a] Collect. Hib. Nos. 11. & 3. [b] Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1211. Collect. Hib. No. 4.
[c] Collect. Hib. Nos. 11. & 3. [d] Ib. [e] Ib.
[f] Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, printed there, 2d edit. p. 402. [g] Ib. 411. [h] Phil. Survey, p. 221.
[i] Farrar, 414, 415. [k] Ib. 380—385. [l] Ib. 409. 413.

The

LIMERICK.

Limerick. The city of *Limerick*, the third largeſt in Ireland, ſituated in longitude 8° 30″, and 52° 35″ latitude, is not ſo famous for its wealth as its ſtrength. It was the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom till government gave the citizens leave to diſmantle the walls and caſtle, and build elegant houſes on them [m]. It held out three months againſt Cromwell's troops 1651, but was forced by plague, famine, and treachery, to ſurrender, and Ireton died in it the ſame year. King William III. beſieged it 1690, but was forced to raiſe the ſiege; but being vigorouſly aſſaulted next year by general Ginkel, it made a capitulation for itſelf and the whole kingdom. It has a garriſon and barracks for twenty-two companies of foot. Limerick had a mayor 1198, which was ten years before London. It is governed as that city. King John granted it a charter 1199, which was confirmed by Elizabeth 1583. James II. eſtabliſhed a mint here, and coined baſe copper money. *Dromcore* caſtle was taken down 1697 to make way for the market-houſe. Sixteen of the ſeventeen gates were demoliſhed ſince 1760, and only the iſland gate remains. A handſome broad quay was built that year. Beyond Baal's bridge a new and elegant town called *New-town Pery* has been lately built by lord Pery [n], and was laid out in ſtreets 1769. The new canal from hence to Dublin from Bartlet's building to the Shannon at Rhebogue, begun 1757, has not been brought to anſwer expectation. In 1694 the froſt was ſo ſevere that the ice in the Shannon was three feet thick. The chief trade of this city was to France in wool, wines, brandy, tallow, hides, beef, pork, and butter. It gave title of viſcount 1719 to James Hamilton, created earl of Clanbraſſil 1756, whoſe ſon and nameſake is the ſecond and preſent viſcount. The biſhopric comprehends the united dioceſes of Ardfert and Aghadoe in Kerry. The hiſtorian of Limerick ſays it had firſt the name of *Lumneach* or *Luim neach*, q. d. the eminent port, probably the Μακολικον of Ptolemy. It was a reſort of outlaws and marauding vagabonds before St. Patrick in his way to Connaught paſſed the Shannon here A. D. 434. From which the ſee was transferred 1180 to St. Mary's. Its firſt biſhop St. Munchin died 652, having built the cathedral church [o]. From 812 the place was in poſſeſſion of the Danes, who were not driven out till the eleventh century. The kings who ſucceeded Brian Boru were ſtyled kings of Limerick and Munſter. Donald O Brien, who began to reign 1164, and ſtyles himſelf king of *Lun neach*, built the cathedral on the rock of Caſhell, founded and endowed many religious houſes in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. The Engliſh took his capital from him 1175; he defeated them 1180, and died 1194.

Within a century Limerick was reckoned the ſecond city in Ireland. At preſent it has loſt its rank, not becauſe it thrives leſs (for it is in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate that it has taken the lead of Galway and Waterford), but becauſe Cork thrives more. A few years ago the city ſtood on 60 acres of ground, now it covers 100, and is three miles in circumference; ſends a member to the imperial parliament, and has two weekly markets, and four yearly fairs. The inhabitants are calculated at 43,000, and the houſes at 4,300. In 1467 it had from parliament the privilege of coining money, together with Waterford. Edmund Caſhell, archbiſhop of Caſhell, ſummoned a provincial council here 1529. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord-lieutenant, held a parliament here 1542. The Engliſh and Iriſh town ſeem pretty much alike in their buildings, and are united by an old bridge called *Baal's*. On the ſame arm of the river communicating with the quays and the new ſtreet is an elegant bridge, built in 1762 by Mr. Edward Uzuld, of three arches; the middle one, of a ſpan of forty-one feet, admits boats under ſail. The third bridge, thrown over the greater arm of the river, is called *Thomond's*, conſiſting of fourteen arches. The narrowneſs of the ſtreets muſt be attributed to its being a fortreſs; and that it was a ſtrong one the repulſe which king William met with here in 1690, and the honourable capitulation it made the year following, incline us to believe. However honourable to the beſieged theſe conditions might be held, they were at beſt but hard ones; and hard as they were the Romaniſts were not long allowed to derive any benefit from them. By the firſt article they were to enjoy ſuch privileges in the exerciſe of their religion as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles II. This with the others was religiouſly adhered to by king William; but in the ferment of next reign, alarmed about a popiſh ſucceſſor, the articles of Limerick were repealed, if not violated. The river by cutting canals oppoſite to the ſhallows and rocks in it will be rendered navigable to Carick 90 miles upwards [p]. The houſes are moſtly new, large, of brick, and in right lines. Proviſions are very cheap, but the ſituation renders the air moiſt and unwholeſome to ſtrangers [q]. The whole city has been much improved within the laſt forty years, and is daily increaſing in trade [r].

Half a mile above the city and very near St. Thomas's caſtle the Shannon dividing forms an iſland three miles in circumference called the *King's iſland*, on which *Engliſh town* is built, of late very much improved; and though it is 60 miles from the ſea, veſſels of 500 tons come up to it with ſafety. It communicates with the *Iriſh town* by a broad bridge of ſix arches. On both ſides are extenſive ſuburbs. On the eaſt ſide of the Engliſh town walls ſtood the abbey of St. Francis, founded in the reign of Henry III. by O Brian, a lineal deſcendant of the kings of Limerick and Thomond; the church converted into the county hoſpital [s]. The Dominican convent was founded 1241 by Donagh Carbreach O Brian kind of Thomond, whoſe tomb and figure was in it. Its ſite is a tan-yard and barracks; and a ſmall part of the church and walls may be ſeen [t]. Here was alſo an Auſtin friary, founded in the thirteenth century by Oſmen [u]; and an houſe of Knights Templars [x]. Here were in 1767 two churches, beſides the cathedral. St. Mary's or the

[m] Wilſon, 161. [n] Ib. 162.
[o] Farrar, 1—12.
[p] Phil. Survey of Ireland, 214—221. 248—250.
[q] Wilſon, 161. [r] Farrar, 1—72.
[s] Archdall, 429. Farrar, 438. [t] Archd. 428.
[u] Ib. 431. [x] Ib. 432.

cathedral

cathedral is 156 feet long and 114 wide, the choir 91 feet by 28, and the ſteeple 120 feet high. In it are monuments of biſhops O'Dea 1434, Adams 1625, Donagh O Brien earl of Thomond, preſident of Munſter 1624. St. Munchin's church is 86 feet in length and 23 in breadth. St. John's, the third church, was built in the fourteenth century: the exchange 1702; the city court-houſe 1763; the mayor's manſion 1720; the gaol 1750; the old barracks on the ſite of the Dominican friary, and the caſtle barrack on that of the caſtle, 1751; the county hoſpital 1759; the county court-houſe 1732; the new cuſtom-houſe 1765; the new mill 1764; the printing-office 1749; George's quay 1762-3.

Four miles from Limerick near the Shannon is *Cunnigar*, the ſeat of the biſhop of Limerick; about a mile from which are the ruins of *Currick-o-gamel* caſtle, a place of great ſtrength, on a lofty hill, diſmantled by Cromwell [a]. Cunnigar. Currick-o-gamel.

Caſtle Connel ſpa ſix miles north from Limerick on the river Shannon is a chalybeate of conſiderable ſtrength, and excellent in all ſcorbutic diſorders, bilious complaints, obſtructions in the liver, the jaundice, and againſt worms. Dr. Rutty compares it with the Pouhon ſpa, and that of Kilroran in the county of Roſcommon. The antient caſtle was the ſeat of O'Brien king of Munſter. The grandſon of Brien Boru was murdered here by the prince of Thomond. The Engliſh granted it to Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter. William de Burgh in the reign of Elizabeth was created baron of Caſtle Connel; his heirs were attainted 1688, when general Ginkel took the caſtle and plundered it [b]. Caſtle Connel.

Two miles beyond Adaire are the ruins of *Granebuie* caſtle [c].

Aſkeaton on the river Deel in the barony of Conillo, ſixteen miles ſouth from Limerick, formerly a large walled town and a borough, now a depopulated village, had a caſtle belonging to the earl of Deſmond, partly blown up by the garriſon retiring from ſir George Carew 1580. James, the laſt earl, died 1608. His predeceſſor James, ſeventh earl, founded near it 1420 an houſe of Conventual friars, which was reformed 1490 by the Obſervantines. James, fifteenth earl, died and was buried here 1558. A provincial chapter of the order was held here 1564 [d]. It ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. Aſkeaton.

Four or five miles from Limerick are ruins of the church and caſtle of *Trough* [e]. Trough.

Springfield is the fine ſeat of lord Muſkerry [f].

Near *Lough Gur*, the ſeat of Henry Baylie, eſq. are remains of a druidical temple [g]. Three circles of ſtones, the principal about 150 feet diameter, conſiſting of 60 ſtones, of which the largeſt is 16 feet long, 6 broad, and 4 thick. Near them on a hill is a ſmall cromlech [h]. Lough Gur.

Scule and *Rockſtown* caſtles are in ruins [i].

Bruree, a handſome town, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Limerick, has four yearly fairs, and a good bridge over the Maige, and is remarkable for the half-yearly ſeſſions held there by the Iriſh bards ſo late as 1746 [k]. Bruree.

Croom, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Limerick, a ſmall town with four fairs and a caſtle founded by the Donovans; for many years the principal reſidence of a branch of the duke of Leinſter's family; from whence the word *Crom* in his grace's motto is ſaid to have been taken [l]. Croom.

Two miles beyond Rathkeale are the ruins of *Balylyalenan* caſtle [m]. Balyalenan.

Kilmallock, now reduced to one ſtreet, was formerly a town of great note, being walled, and the houſes beautifully and elegantly built of hewn ſtone. It is now in ruins, only one ſtreet entire, and pieces of the walls with caſtles at the angles, yet has ſo great a ſhare of magnificence as to be called by Dr. Campbell the Balbec of Ireland. It retained the privilege of a borough till the Union, having a charter from Edward VI. confirmed by Elizabeth, and gave name to an earl. The preſent pariſh church belonged to an houſe of canons regular, founded in the ſeventh century [n]. The Dominicans had a houſe here, whoſe ruins within the town beſpeak it to have been an elegant building [o]. About three miles from it are ruins of *Cragane* caſtle. Kilmallock.

At *Newcaſtle* in Conillo barony, a great mart between Kerry and Limerick, and many of the inhabitants wealthy, the Knights Templars erected a caſtle, adjoining to which a walled incorporated town ſprung up, but is now in ruins [p]. It was formerly a place of conſequence, and ſucceeded by a handſome market-town, built round a ſquare, with the neateſt and beſt church in the county, built by lord Courtenay 1777, who has fitted up one of the caſtles for his reſidence [q]. Newcaſtle.

Near Newcaſtle are the magnificent ruins of *Caſtle Maghan* [r]. Caſtle Maghan.

At *Rathkeal*, the largeſt town in the county, a mile long, formerly a corporation town, on the river Deel, was a priory of Auguſtine canons of the order of Arroaſia, whoſe ruins are ſtill remaining [s]. Rathkeal.

Caſtle Maltres gives title of viſcount to the Southwells, ſo created 1766, being before barons of it 1717. The preſent and ſecond viſcount Thomas Arthur ſucceeded his father 1780. Caſtle Maltres.

Lord Southwell's houſe and improvements at *Courtmatreſs* are on the weſt ſide of the river; and the Palatines ſettling on his eſtate are a great advancement to the trade and markets here [t]. James, ninth earl of Deſmond, was murdered by his ſervants at his houſe at Courtmatreſs December 7, 1487; but his brother and ſucceſſor Maurice apprehended and executed them all [u].

At *Shannongrove* on the Shannon ten miles from Limerick is the moſt flouriſhing charter ſchool in Ireland, containing 98 children of both ſexes; and at *Kelfinnan* is another for 20 girls. Near the former place is *Pallas* or *Palline*, formerly the inheritance of Shannongrove. Kelfinnan. Pallas.

[a] Wilſon, 185. [b] Farrar, 467—478. Wilſon, 160. [c] Wilſon, 164. [d] Archd. 418. Wilſon, 184. Farrar, 434.
[e] Wilſon, 174. [f] Ib. 361. [g] Ib. 358. Twiſs, 114. [h] Wilſon, 358.
[i] Ib. Farrar, 434, 455. [k] Walker, Hiſt. Mem. of the Iriſh Bards, 166. Farrar, 438. [l] O Halloran. Farrar, 438.
[m] Wilſon, 165. [n] Archd. 810.
[o] Ib. Farrar, 441—449. Campbell's Phil. Sur. of Ireland, 213, where ſee a view of its ruins.
[p] Arch. 435. [q] Farrar, 450—452. Wilſon, 165. [r] Wilſon, 361. [s] Farrar, 452—455. Archd. 435.
[t] Farrar, 455, 456. [u] Ib. 453.

John

Caſtle Oliver. John fifth earl of Kildare: and near the latter *Caſtle Oliver*, the ſeat and improved domain of the right honourable Silver Oliver [x].

Shanet c. *Shanet* caſtle, ſituate within a mile of *Shanagolden*, on the eaſtern extremity of the manor of Glen, which eſtate, except a few acres, ſtill remains in the Deſmond family, is a curious model of antient fortification, a large round tower, built on a very high eminence, ſurrounded with a wall and deep moat, commanding an extenſive view of one of the moſt fertile parts of the county. The motto of the Deſmond family was from this caſtle *Shannet Aboo* [y]. *Aboo* was the cry uſed by the vaſſals and followers of the Iriſh chieftains; to which was added the name of a caſtle or manſion on their reſpective eſtates. Thus *Crom Aboo* was the cry and motto of the Fitz-Geralds; *Butler Aboo* of the Butlers. By an act of parliament 10 Henry VII. their ſeveral cries were aboliſhed, and the partizans of the reſpective lords or gentlemen were to call only on St. George and the name of their ſovereign lord the king of England for the time being [a].

Religious houſes in this county were,

Abbington. *Abbington*, founded for Ciſtertian monks 1205, by Theobald Fitz-Walter lord of Carrick and chief butler of Ireland, who was buried in it 1206 [b], as was 1299 Theobald, vice butler of Ireland [c].

Abbey Feal. *Abbey Feal*, of the ſame order, on the river Feal, in the barony of Connillo 1188, afterwards made a cell to Monaſternenagh [d]. A mile from it ruins of *Purt caſtle* [e].

Adaire. *Adaire*, for Trinitarians, in the reign of Edward I. by John earl of Kildare, in a ſmall antient town eight miles from Limerick, in the barony of Cooſhma, on the river Mage, now conſiſting of a few wretched cabins; ſome large and very perfect ruins remain [f]. John, earl of Kildare, ſon of earl Thomas, who died 1315, founded here a houſe of Auſtin friars; great part of which alſo remains in good preſervation [g]. Thomas, earl of Kildare, founded here alſo 1465, a houſe of Grey friars, of which the ſteeple remains [h]. This place gives title to ſir Richard Quin, bart. who was created baron Adaire of Adaire, July 30, 1800.

Ard Patrick. At *Ard Patrick*, nineteen miles ſouth from Limerick, is ſaid to have been a monaſtery founded by St. Patrick [i].

Any. *Any* or *Knockany*, a ſorry village, on a broad and pleaſant though ſhallow river in the barony of Small County, had a friary of Auguſtin Eremites, founded in the reign of Henry II. On the river is a noble caſtle and a ſmaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the antient family of Fitz-Gerald earl of Deſmond [k]. An hoſpital or commandery of Templars is a mile north from the town [l]; the walls of the church and monument of the founder remain.

Ballynebraher near Loughgur in the barony of Small County had a houſe of Conventual Franciſcans, founded in the thirteenth century by the family of Clangibbon [m]. Ballynebraher.

Ballynegal in the barony of Kilmallock, a town of ſome note, built by the Engliſh, though now only a poor village, had a Dominican friary, founded in the fourteenth century by the family of Roche. This order had another houſe at *Ballyniwillin* in this county [n]. Ballynegal.

The Templars had a houſe on the Shanon at *Carrigogonill* ſix miles weſt of Limerick. In 1530 it was the ſeat of Donogh O Brien lord of Poble O Brien, and 1691 it was a place of ſtrength [o]. Carrigogonill.

In the barony of Conillo at *Caſtle Mac Eneiry*, formerly the ſeat of Mac Eneiry, are ruins of a very large monaſtery, and ſome other buildings, which ſufficiently evince the piety, dignity, and ſplendour of that antient family [p]. Caſtle Mac Eneiry.

St. Ita or Mida of the blood royal of Munſter, is ſaid to have founded a famous abbey at *Cluain Chreduil* or *Kilita*, at the foot of the mountain *Luacra* [q].

At *Cluancagh* near Rathkeale was a religious houſe, founded in the ſeventh century by St. Mardoc of Fernes [r]. *Croagh* church in the ſame neighbourhood is ſaid to have been collegiate [s], as was that of *Greany* [t]. Cluancagh.

At *Galbally* are ruins of a monaſtery of Grey friars, founded by one of the O Briens [u]. Galbally.

At *Kildimma* near Adaire was a monaſtery before the arrival of St. Patrick. Another at *Kilſiachna* [x].

At *Kilrath* near the mountain of Claire was a religious houſe [y]; alſo at *Kilteidhill* [z], *Kynnethin* [a], *Mill-town* [b]; a nunnery at *Monaſternicallagh* near Lough Gur [c].

At *Kilſhane* a Franciſcan and a Ciſtertian friary [d].

At *Kilteel* a houſe of Knights Templars [e].

At *Monaſternenagh* in Poble O Brien barony was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1148 [f].

Mungret, three miles ſouth of Limerick, was of antient erection. The Pſalter of Caſhell ſays, it had within its walls ſix churches, and contained, excluſive of ſcholars, 1600 religious. The remains of its church beſpeak neither magnificence nor antiquity; the eaſt end is 47 feet by 16; the nave 33 feet by 28; on its north ſide a ſmall porch; the weſt end 12 feet by 22, having on the north ſide a ſmall ſquare tower [g]. Mungret.

Earls. Edmond Henry Pery, ſecond lord Glentworth, was created earl and viſcount Limerick Feb. 11, 1803.

[x] Farrar, 456. [y] Ib. 454. [z] Rot. Parl. c. 38. Walker's Mem. of the Iriſh Bards, 165. Farrar, 454.
[a] Archdall, 411. [b] Farrar, 429. [c] Archdall, 414. [d] Wilſon, 165. [e] Archd. 414, 415. Farrar, 431.
[f] Archd. 414. 416. Farrar, 432. [g] Archd. 416, 417. [h] Ib. 809. Farrar, 433.
[i] Archd. 417, 418. Farrar, 432. [k] Arch. 420. Farrar, ib. [l] Arch. 418.
[m] Ib. 419. Farrar, 437. [n] Ib. [o] Ib. ex O Halloran. [p] Ib.
[q] Ib. 420. Farrar, 455. [r] Arch. ib. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. Farrar, 440.
[u] Archd. 423. [x] Ib. 424. [y] Ib. 425. [z] Archd. 425. [a] Ib. 426. [b] Ib. 432.
[c] Ib. 433. Farrar, 449. [d] Ib. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. 432. Wilſon, 163.
[g] Ib. 434, 435. Wilſon, 162.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

THE county of *Tipperary* borders to the weſt on Limerick and the river *Shanon*, to the eaſt on *Kilkenny*, to the ſouth on *Cork* and *Waterford*, to the north on the eſtate of the *O Carolls*. The ſouth part is extremely fruitful, producing plenty of corn, and thickly ſet with buildings. The weſt part is watered by the long courſe of the *Glaſon*; at a little diſtance from whoſe bank is *Emely* or *Awn*, an epiſcopal ſee, reported to have been formerly a very populous city. Through the middle of the county flows the *Sewer* or *Swire*, a fine river running from the *Bladin* hills through *Lower Oſſery*, which, by favour of king Henry VIII. gives title of earl of *Oſſery* to the *Butlers*[a]; then by *Thirlis*[b], which gives them the honour of viſcount; from whence it paſſes to the antient and very famous monaſtery of *Holy Croſs*, whence the country about it has the name of *the county of the Holy Croſs* of Tipperary, and which enjoys peculiar privileges granted to it in honour of a piece of our Lord's croſs formerly kept there. "The "world (ſays St. Cyril) is filled with pieces of the "wood of the croſs;" which yet, adds St. Paulinus, "feels no decay by this continual miracle." Such was the belief of the early Chriſtians; and it is incredible what a reſort of people perpetually throng here through devotion as to an holy place. Such is the perſeverance of the nation in the ſuperſtition of their anceſtors, which the ſupine remiſſneſs and amazing ignorance of the biſhops ſerves to increaſe beyond all bounds, for want of perſons to inſtruct them better.

Emely.

Lower Oſſery.

County of the Holy Croſs of Tipperary.

Swire next paſſes by *Caſſil*, honoured by Pope Eugenius III. with the ſee of an archbiſhop, to whom are ſubject many biſhops. The river runs thence, forming many iſlands, and encompaſſes *Cahir* caſtle, which has a baron of the *Butlers* family, created by queen Elizabeth; but his ſon diſgraced himſelf by violating his allegiance, and ſuffered for it, the caſtle being taken by the earl of Eſſex in 1599, and he thrown into priſon. Hence flowing by *Clomell*, a populous market town well fortified, and *Carick Mac Griffin* ſtanding on a rock, whence its name, the ſeat of the earls of *Ormond* (granted with the honour of earl of *Caric* to Edmund *Boteler* or *Butler* by king Edward II.), it leaves Tipperary, and ſerves as a boundary between the counties of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

Caſſil.

Cahir c. and *baron.*

Clomell.

Carick Mac Griffin.

9 Edw. II.

Theſe places above mentioned are in the ſouth part of this county. The north parts are poor and barren, with high mountains, of which twelve riſing in heaps above the reſt are called *Phelem-ge-Modona*. This part is called in Latin *Ormondia*, in Iriſh *Ormond.*

Ormond, i. e. *Front of Munſter*, and in Engliſh *Ormond*, and by many very corruptly *Wormewood*, which owes all its fame to its earls, of whom it boaſts many from James *Butler*, to whom and his heirs Edward III. granted this title for life, with "the royalty and "other liberties with knights' fees in Tipperary," which his deſcendants ſtill enjoy by favour of the kings of England; whence this is reckoned a county palatine, and he has been by ſome ſtyled *earl of Tipperary*.

Butlers, earls of Ormond.

2 Edw. III. 1328.

Earl of Tipperary.

The anceſtors of this James were antiently honorary Butlers of Ireland, whence they had this name of *le Boteler* or *Butler*, and are well known to be very nearly allied to Thomas *Becket* archbiſhop of Canterbury, being deſcended from his ſiſter, and after his murder the family was tranſlated into Ireland by king Henry II. who thought to wipe off the odium of the deed by heaping wealth and honours on Becket's relations.

The firſt earl of *Ormond* of this family, James, ſon of Edmund earl of Carrick, married[c] a daughter of Humphrey *Bohun*[d] earl of Hereford, by a daughter of king Edward I. which was their firſt ſtep to this honour. James, his ſon by this marriage, had from thence among the people the ſurname of the *noble earl*. Not to recite all the earls ſingly, James, the fifth earl, recovered of Henry VI. the title and honour of earl of *Wiltſhire* for himſelf and the heirs of his body, and being deputy of Ireland as ſome others of this family have been, and treaſurer of England, he was attainted by Edward IV. and ſoon after taken[e] and beheaded. His brothers, who were alſo attainted, concealed themſelves; John died at Jeruſalem without iſſue; Thomas by favour of Henry VII. had his attainder taken off in blood, and died in 1515, leaving two daughters; Anne, who married James *St. Leger*, and Margaret, wife of William *Bollein*, by whom ſhe had Thomas *Bollein*, whom Henry VIII. created firſt viſcount *Rochfort*, then earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, having married his daughter Anne *Bollein*, mother of Elizabeth queen of England, whoſe memory will be ever dear to the Engliſh. On the death of Thomas *Bollein*, Peter or *Pierce Butler*, a perſon of great influence in Ireland, of the family of the earls, and whom Henry VIII. had before created earl of *Oſſery*, obtained the title of *Ormond*, and left it to his ſon James, who had by a daughter and heireſs of James earl of *Deſmond* Thomas earl of *Ormond*, now living, a nobleman of approved loyalty in dangerous times, who married his only daughter to Theobald *Butler*, his brother's ſon, whom king James lately created viſcount *Tullo*.

[a] extinct. [b] extinct. [c] Eleanor. [d] fourth.
[e] At the battle of Towton 1461.

As

As to what ſome of the Iriſh, who would be thought authors of credit, report of men in theſe parts turned every year into wolves, I count it fabulous, unleſs perhaps they are ſeized with that exceſſive melancholy which the phyſicians call *Lycanthropy*, which ſo diſorders the imagination that they fancy themſelves changed into wolves. Nor do I preſume to determine otherwiſe about thoſe Lycaons ſo much talked of in Livonia.

So much for the province of MUNSTER; for the government of which queen Elizabeth concerting the moſt prudent meaſures for the benefit and advancement of Ireland, appointed a lord preſident with an aſſiſtant, two lawyers, and a ſecretary, to awe the rebels, and ſupport the obedient. She ordained in 1565 Warham *St. Leger* of knightly rank and of great ſervice in the affairs of Ireland, the firſt lord preſident.

TIPPERARY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Tipperary, bounded as in Mr. Camden's time to the weſt, eaſt, and ſouth, and on the north and north-eaſt by the King's County, is of a very irregular form, in length 52 miles, in breadth 31 miles. It is divided in twelve baronies, *Lower Ormond*, *Upper Ormond*, *Ikerin*, *Eligurty*, *Iſleah*, *Owen* and *Arra*, *Kilnelegurty*, *Kilnemanna*, *Slewarda* and *Compſy*, *Middlethird*, *Clanwilliam* and *Offa*, and *Iffa*; and contains 554,950 acres, 147 pariſhes, and three boroughs, which, with two for the county and two for the city of Caſhel, before the Union had ten repreſentatives, and now ſends four to the imperial parliament. The north part is mountainous and cold; the ſouth and weſt parts enjoying a milder air abound with paſture and the beſt ſheep-walks and flocks in the kingdom. The antient families of this county are the Mac Egans, O'Kennedys, O'Briens, O'Dwyers, Purcels, Butlers, and Mathews.

Emly. *Emly* or *Imleca-Ibaia*, ſituate in a pleaſant and fruitful country, though now reduced to a village, was antiently a famous city on the edge of a lake formerly of great extent covering above 200 acres of excellent paſture, but in 1718 almoſt entirely drained. St. Ailbe, who was the St. Patrick of Munſter, founded an epiſcopal ſee here about the middle of the fifth century, which was handſomely endowed, and in 1578 united to that of Caſhel. The cathedral was a great building, now in ruins, except the choir which is neatly kept with ſtalls and pews. In it is a laboured monument of the O'Hurleys [a]. Here was formerly a ſchool of 1500 ſtudents. In the church-yard is a large rude ſtone croſs, about eight feet high, near a well dedicated to St. Ailbe, and much reſorted to on his feſtival [b]. Here was an abbey of canons regular, founded by St. Ailbe [c]. The town gave title of viſcount to Thomas Fairfax 1638, which ended in Charles tenth viſcount.

Upper Oſſory. *Upper Oſſory* gave title of earl to the family of Fitz-Patrick 1751, 25 George II. of which Walter is the preſent and third earl.

Caſhel. *Caſhel*, a good town, conſiſting of about 600 houſes, was the ſeat and metropolis of the kings of Munſter, and famous for a ſynod held here by St. Patrick in the reign of Aongus the firſt Chriſtian king A. D. . . . . and another by command of Henry II. 1158, which confirmed to him the kingdom of Ireland, and enacted ſeveral famous conſtitutions by Chriſtian biſhop of Liſmore and legate. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick, the largeſt and moſt antient in the kingdom, is commonly ſuppoſed to have been founded or reſtored by Cormac, who was at once king and biſhop there in the beginning of the tenth century, ſlain in battle with Flan king of Ireland A. D. 908, and buried here. He was a prince of great learning, and wrote in his native language a hiſtory called the *Pſalter of Caſhel*, ſtill extant and highly eſteemed. Donat O Largan, fourth biſhop, was the firſt inveſted with the pall by pope Eugenius III. 1152. The new town of Caſhel was granted by the pope 1224 to archbiſhop O Brien, who granted or confirmed it to a provoſt, knights, burgeſſes, and his ſeneſchal. Sir David le Latimer founded here a Lazar houſe, united to the Ciſtertian abbey 1272 [d]. Archbiſhop M^c Carwill founded the Benedictine abbey of *Hore* or the *Rock of Caſhel* 1269, but given to Ciſtertians; of which noble ruins remain [e]. Here was alſo a Dominican abbey, founded 1243 [f] by archbiſhop M'Kelly, rebuilt by archbiſhop Cantwell 1480, the nobleſt and moſt beautiful of the order of Ireland. The cathedral ſtands without the city on a ſteep rocky hill, much expoſed to winds, and is a very antient, extenſive, and handſome Gothic ſtructure, meaſures about 200 feet from eaſt to weſt, was ſuppoſed the firſt ſtone building in Ireland, and built by Donald O Brien king of Limerick about the arrival of the Engliſh, 1169, when Cormac's old church 50 feet by 18 was made a chapel or chapter-houſe on the ſouth ſide of the choir. The chapel is a very curious ſtructure in a ſtyle totally different from the church, being two centuries older, the ceiling vaulted, and the outſide of the roof corbeled ſo as to form a pediment pitch; and at the eaſt end are two ſmall towers. This building is not parallel with the church, which Dr. Campbell ſuppoſes was afterwards placed due eaſt and weſt, and the chapel erected by Cormac king and archbiſhop of Caſhel on the very foundation of St. Patrick's original church [g]. In the church are ſeveral monuments, and near it is a fine round tower on the north ſide of the choir, communicating with the church by a ſubterraneous paſſage, and ſuppoſed the oldeſt ſtructure on the rock, being built of free-ſtone, all the other buildings being of the ſame material with the rock, which is limeſtone or marble. In the aſcent to the church ſtands a large ſtone, on which they ſay every new king of Munſter was proclaimed [h]. Archbiſhop O'Hedian repaired this church 1421, and built a hall for the vicars choral.

[a] Wilſon, 210. [b] Ware, Harris, I. 489, 490. [c] Archdall, 654. [d] Ib. 647.
[e] Ib. 647. [f] Ware, Harris, I. 464—467. 471. 481. [g] Phil. Surv. 124—126.
[h] Ib. 464. Gibſon. See a view of the church and rock in Harris's edit. of Ware, and Virt. Muſ. Pl. VI. and a plan of the church and inſide view of Cormac's chapel in O'Halloran.

The

The church was burnt 1495 by the earl of Kildare, and being fortified in 1641, with the biſhop's palace at the weſt end, it was taken by ſtorm by lord Inchiquin. It was repaired and uſed for divine ſervice till 1751, when archbiſhop Price took the roof off the choir, and from that time this antient fabric has ſo gone to ruin, that a ſucceeding archbiſhop finding it too much decayed to be reinſtated, built a handſome church in the town below, 90 feet by 40, which was finiſhed and conſecrated by the late archbiſhop Dr. Agar, who preſented to it a handſome organ, built by Mr. S. Green of London. The archbiſhop 1777 reſided in a houſe on his own eſtate. Here was alſo a Franciſcan friary, founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Hacket: much dilapidated 1781 [i]. This town gave title of viſcount to the family of *Bulkley*. Sir Thomas Bulkley was ſo created 1643, and is ſucceeded by his lineal deſcendant Thomas-James preſent and ſeventh viſcount, who was created baron Bulkley of Great Britain May 11, 1784.

The rock of Caſhel overlooks the town and a great extent of country, the moſt fertile in the kingdom, but wanting the benefit of a navigable river, and very indifferently cultivated.

The title of viſcount *Mount Caſhel*, conferred from a place of this name on the family of *Davys*, became extinct in that family; but was revived in the perſon of Stephen Moore, eſq. of Moore park in the county of Cork 1766, who was the ſame year ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake ſecond viſcount, and advanced to the dignity of earl of Mount Caſhel 1780.

Athaſſell abbey. In the barony of Clan William are the elegant remains of an Auguſtine priory, called *Athaſſell abbey*, founded by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo about 1200, and was dedicated to St. Edmund the king and martyr. Fitz Adelm died about 1204, and was buried here. To this place Richard the red, earl of Ulſter, retreated from the world, after entertaining the nobility at Kilkenny in 1326, and died ſoon after. The choir is 44 feet long by 26; the nave was of the ſame breadth as the choir, ſupported by lateral ailes; the external walls meaſure 117 feet in length: the ſouth-weſt corner was a ſmall chapel; the ſteeple was ſquare and lofty, and the cloiſters large. Some curious monuments have been diſcovered among the ruins. A caſtle was erected here about 1180, and in 1329 the town was burnt to the ground.

Kilconnel c. Three miles and an half from Caſhel are the ruins of *Kilconnel* caſtle [k]; and four miles from Caſhel thoſe of the caſtle and church of *Lough kent*; and further on the road thoſe of *Knockgraffon* caſtle; the church of which pariſh has been built at Lough kent [l].

Cahier. *Cahier* is a ſmall neat town, the property of Butler lord Cahier, who rebuilt it. The caſtle, erected by Connor, king of Thomond before 1197, inhabited till within a few years; the antient ſeat ſtands in an iſland on the river Swire. It was taken by ſir George Carey in the reign of Elizabeth, and alſo by Cromwell. His lordſhip has built a new country-houſe. Near the town on the oppoſite bank of the river are ruins of the houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Geoffrey de Camville in the reign of John [m].

Clogheen is a ſmall neat market town with horſe barracks [n]. Clogheen.

At *Ballybeg* is an old caſtle, with a new church built in the Gothic ſtyle by Dr. Agar, archbiſhop of Caſhel [o]. Near *Ballymoreen* are ruins of *Moycarthy* caſtle [p]. Ballybeg.

Clonaul had a preceptory of Knights Templars [q]. Clonaul.

Clonmell, a very antient market and borough town, formerly fortified, till Oliver Cromwell, who found more reſiſtance here than at any other place in the kingdom, demoliſhed the fortifications. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, and has a ſpacious bridge of 20 arches over the Suire. It is an aſſize town and corporation, and the Quakers, who are numerous, carry on a conſiderable woollen manufactory. This place gave birth 1713 to the well-known Lawrence Sterne. It had a Dominican friary, and a Franciſcan one, both founded 1269; the latter church, now a diſſenting meeting-houſe [r], was eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent in Ireland. The river is navigable from hence to Carrick and Waterford. Here are a well-built market-houſe, and a charter ſchool for 40 children, which was opened 1748, to which John Dawſon, eſq. and the late ſir Charles Moore, bart. were great benefactors. On that ſide of the river in the county of Waterford is a ſpa, formerly much reſorted to for ſcorbutic complaints [s]. Within two miles of Clonmell are ruins of two caſtles a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other. The right honourable John Scot, chief juſtice of the king's bench, was created earl of Clonmell 1793. Clonmell.

Ballindinn caſtle is ruined. There are alſo ruins of two caſtles at *Ardfinn* on the Suire, and a mile beyond them the ruins of *Ladies* abbey [t].

Toomovara, a ſmall village, ſhews by veſtiges of old ruins that it was formerly a place of no ſmall conſequence [u]. Here are ruins of a preceptory of Knights Templars [x].

Near Killynaul are ruins of *Grayſtown* and *Liſmullin* caſtles.

At *Cluaniconbruin* was an abbey founded by St. *Abban*. At *Coning* one by St. Declan [y]. Another at *Donaghmore* [z].

At *Fetherd*, an antient market and borough town, formerly walled, its gates ſtill remaining, ſix miles eaſt of Caſhel, the Auguſtin Eremites had a houſe before 1306 [a]. It ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. About half a mile from it are ruins of *Crumps* caſtle. Others at *Mobarnan* three miles beyond Thurles [b]. Fetherd.

Holy Croſs was a celebrated abbey, founded on the river Swire, two miles ſouth-weſt of Thurles, by Donagh Carbragh O Brien king of Limerick. The remains are of beautiful Gothic, and among them is a tomb of the perſon who brought hither a piece of the true croſs 1559. The architecture of this building was uncommonly fine. In the centre is a high ſquare tower, and at the eaſt end a ſmall chapel 24 feet by 21, with an arched roof, and on the ſouth ſide Holy Croſs.

[i] Archdall, 651, 652.
[k] Wilſon, 372.
[l] Ib. 212.
[m] Archd. 644. Wilſon, 212, 213.
[n] Wilſon, 213.
[o] Ib. 206.
[p] Ib.
[q] Archd. 652.
[r] Ib.
[s] Wilſon, 215. 367.
[t] Ib. 224.
[u] Ib. 168.
[x] Ib. 159. not in Archdall.
[y] Archd. 653, 654.
[z] Ib. 654.
[a] Ib. 657. Wilſon, 371.
[b] Wilſon, 372.

the tomb of the founder with a croſs, but no inſcription. Between the nave and ſteeple is a ſpace of 21 feet and an half broad and 30 long, divided from the nave by an arch, and ſuppoſed to have made part of the church. On its ſouth ſide are two chapels about ten feet ſquare, between which is a double row of Gothic arches, ſupported by twiſted pillars about 2 feet 4 inches aſunder. Here the ceremony of *waking the monks* was performed, and not the holy relique kept as obſerved by Mr. O'Halloran[c]. On the north ſide of the choir are two other chapels, each 7 feet by 11, like the former. Between theſe and the oppoſite ſide aile the whole is arched, but oppoſite the ſouth chapel is an open ſpace with a ſtaircaſe leading to the ſteeple, in whoſe north angle are ſteps to the top. The nave is 58 feet by 49, with ailes reaching to the choir. Nothing could have been more highly finiſhed than the ſteeple and chapels, which are built of marble and limeſtone: but the nave with its ailes and the adjoining chapels are miſerably mean. The ruins on the ſouth ſide cover a conſiderable ſpace. The river Swire, which before it reaches the ſea is amazingly extenſive, flows near this monaſtery in a ſmall ſtream. A pariſh church with a few wretched cabins are the only remains of this once celebrated town[d].

Iniſlounagh. At *Iniſlounagh* on the Swire three miles and an half weſt of Clonmell, was an abbey, founded before 655, a ſingularly beautiful building, in which was a chapel ſaid to have been conſecrated by St. Patrick, and a well celebrated by miraculous cures[e].

Kilcumen. *Kilcumen* priory was founded for Benedictines from Glaſtonbury by Philip of Worceſter, chief governor of Ireland 1184[f].

Kilcooly. At *Kilcooly* eight miles eaſt of Thurles and bordering on the county of Kilkenny, Donagh Carbragh O Brien founded a Ciſtertian abbey 1200. It is now the ſeat of ſir William Barker, bart.[g] Here are alſo ruins of a caſtle.

Kilmore. The abbey of *Kilmore* was founded 540[h]; that of *Killenenallagh* in the reign of Henry VI. for Grey friars[i].

The foundation of *Lateragh* abbey is uncertain[k]; alſo of *Tamnachabuad*[l].

Lorrah. At *Lorrah*, a ſmall village three miles from the Shannon, where it falls into Lough Deirg, was an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Ruadan before 584[m]; and a Dominican one 1269 by William de Burgh earl of Ulſter. The walls of the church and other buildings are ſtill entire. In 1688 this friary was ſo complete that a provincial chapter of the order was held there, and 150 friars clothed in their proper habits attended on the occaſion[n].

Monaincha. The monaſtery of *Monaincha*, ſituate almoſt in the centre of the great bog of *Monela* in the barony of Ikerin, and about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Roſcrea, was originally an abbey of Culdees, dedicated to St. Columba. The iſland on which it is built conſiſts of two acres of dry ground ſurrounded by a ſoft moraſs: its remains, though not large, are beautiful; the church is 44 feet by 18; the arches of the choir and weſt door are ſemicircular and adorned with a variety of curious mouldings and windows, contraſted (or interlaced) arches. Giraldus mentions this abbey 1185, and the Culdees in it. At the end of the church is a ſmall oratory. Tradition ſaid, that no perſon could die in this iſland. The monks, however, removed to the main land at Corbally, where remains in good preſervation a ſmall neat chapel in form of a croſs with lancet windows[o].

At *Moylagh* was a houſe of Auguſtine nuns[p]. Moylagh.

Birr, otherwiſe called *Parſonſtown*, is a good market and poſt town, and has four fairs in the year. Here is a caſtle built by the Parſons family, which was beſieged by general Sarsfield and relieved by Kirke. In the midſt of the town is a ſtone column of the Doric order, with a ſhaft about 25 feet high, on the top of which is a pedeſtrian ſtatue of William duke of Cumberland in a Roman habit, caſt in lead, painted ſtone colour, erected in 1747. Birr.

At *Nenagh*, a large poſt town, regular and well built, in a fine country, is a ſtrong old caſtle of the Butlers called *Nenagh Round*, which held out againſt general Ginkel and 1500 men 24 hours[q]. Two miles from it ruins of *Knockalta* caſtle[r]. An hoſpital of Auſtin canons, founded about 1200[s]; and a Franciſcan friary in the reign of Henry III. one of the richeſt of the order in this kingdom[t]. Between Nenagh and Birr are the ruins of the caſtle of Modereeny. Captain Toler, brother of lord Norbury, has built a beautiful ſeat on part of its ſite, and very much improved the grounds. Near Modereeny is Lettevill, the ſeat of lord Clonbroc, formerly of —— Green, eſq. Between Birr and Roſcrea is Golden Grove, the ſeat of —— Vaughan, eſq. Nenagh.

At *Roſcrea* on the borders of King's county king John erected a caſtle. This city, once the ſee of a biſhop till united to Killaloe in the 12th century, now a ſmall neat thriving town, owed its origin to a ſumptuous monaſtery for canons regular, erected by St. Cronan in the beginning of the 7th century; the front of the preſent church is of Saxon architecture. At a little diſtance is a croſs in a circle with a crucifix carved on one ſide, adjoining to which is a ſtone carved in various figures, and at each end a relief of a ſaint; this is called St. Cronan's ſhrine. To the north-weſt is a fine round tower, one of the largeſt in the kingdom, all built of ſquare ſtone, 15 feet diameter with two ſteps round it at bottom: about 15 feet from the ground a window with a regular arch, and at an equal height another window with a pointed arch[u]. Here was alſo a Franciſcan friary, founded 1490, whoſe remains are in good preſervation[x]. Here is a large old caſtle, built by the Ormond family, within whoſe walls ſtands a good houſe belonging to Lionel Damer, eſq.[y] Near Roſcrea is the elegant ſeat of William Armſtrong, eſq. Roſcrea.

At *Killynaul*, *Gammonſtown*, and *Killnochen*, are ruins of caſtles.

Ballygaſhlin caſtle is ruined[z].

[c] and after him by Dr. Campbell, p. 151. Mr. O'Halloran has engraved it in a plate, which, by miſtake, is reverſed.
[d] Archd. 661. [e] Ib. 661. 663. [f] Ib. 664.
[g] Ib. [h] Ib. 665. [i] Ib. [k] Ib.
[l] Ib. 674. [m] Ib. 666. [n] Ib. 667. [o] Ib. 667, 668. [p] Ib. 667.
[q] Campbell, 265. [r] Wilſon, 168. [s] Archd. 670. Wilſon, 172. [t] Archd. 671, 672.
[u] Archd. 672, 673. ex Pocock's Journal. [x] Archd. 674. Wilſon, 331. [y] Wilſon, 158. [z] Ib. 224.

At

Newport. At *Newport* a good charter-ſchool for 40 boys; and near it ruins of *Derryhagh* caſtle[a]. Newport gives title of baron to the Jocelyns earls of Roden.

At *Silver-mines* are the only lead mines in the kingdom wrought to any extent, and near them ruins of caſtle *Dunalty*[b].

Carrick on Suir. *Carrick on Suir*, formerly a walled town, irregularly built, but carrying on a good woollen trade, is ſituated in a beautiful country, and has the advantage of a communication with Waterford by water for large ſloops. The ruined caſtle and neglected park belong to the Butler family, to a branch of whom it gives title of earl, as it did formerly to the duke of Ormond[c]. Henry-Thomas is the 2d earl and 9th viſcount of Carrick. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons before 1179, and a nunnery[d]. On the other ſide of the river at *Carrick beg* are ruins of a Franciſcan priory, founded by James firſt earl of Ormond 1336. A ſteeple erected on one of the ſide walls of the church is reckoned a great curioſity, projecting above 2 feet over the wall, from which it takes its riſe at a point at 20 feet from the ground[e].

Thurles. *Thurles*, on the river Suir, had a houſe of Carmelites, founded 1300; the tower and part of the north tranſept remain. The Knights Hoſpitallers are ſaid to have erected a caſtle here[f].

Tipperary. In the market town of *Tipperary*, which gives name to the county, a monaſtery was founded for Eremites of St. Auſtin in the reign of Henry III.[g]

Three miles beyond Tipperary is *Deerham court*, the noble and beautiful ſeat of lord Milton. *Shronehill*, a magnificent building of the late Mr. Damer, now belonging to lord Milton, is unfiniſhed and in ruins[h].

Terriglaſs. At *Terriglaſs* was an abbey, founded before 552[i].

At *Toome* a priory of canons regular[k].

Earls, Marquis, and Dukes of Ormond. Edmund, 6th hereditary Butler of Ireland, 1ſt earl of Carrick, ſo created 1315, 9 Edward II. for his ſervices againſt Bruce and the Iriſh rebels, left three ſons, of whom James the eldeſt was created earl of Ormond, and ſir Piers Butler, 9th in deſcent from the 2d ſon John of Clonamilchon in this county, was created baron Butler of Liſmullen 1607, viſcount Ikerin in this county 1628, whoſe deſcendant the 8th viſcount was created earl of Carrick 1748; which title his ſon now enjoys.

The regalities, &c. of Tipperary, being reſumed by Edward III. nine years after the firſt grant, were granted in fee to the earl's ſon James and his heirs, and enjoyed by the family till 1716. James, the laſt of theſe earls, was created marquis of Oſſory by Charles I. 1642, and duke of Oſſory by Charles II. at his coronation 1660. Theſe titles expiring with his eldeſt ſon, an infant, revived in the eldeſt ſon of his ſecond ſon earl of Oſſory, on whoſe attainder 1715 the regalities and liberties of this county were extinct, but his brother earl of Arran was permitted to purchaſe his eſtate[l].

James, 1ſt earl of Ormond, was the 7th hereditary Butler of Ireland, and died 1327 in the flower of his age. His ſon

James, 2d earl, merited the epithet of *chaſte* for his modeſty. He founded 1356 a Carmelite friary near his caſtle of Knocktopher, where he died 1386, and was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His ſon

James, 3d earl, built Dumfert caſtle, and founded Ailesſbury abbey c. Bucks 1380, and died 1405. His ſon

James, 4th earl, commonly called *the White Earl*, had a greater ſhare of learning than his contemporaries, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland by Henry V. and braved the ſtorm with which his rivals threatened his power in the ſucceeding reign, the king himſelf declaring him "faithful in his allegiance, meritorious in his ſervices, and untainted "in his reputation." He built ſeveral caſtles in Ireland, gave an eſtate to the Heralds' college there, and died 1452. His ſon

James, 5th earl, was a faithful and active adherent to the Lancaſtrian intereſt, for which he obtained an Engliſh peerage, but loſt his head at Newcaſtle.

His brother John, 6th earl, was reſtored in blood by Edward IV. and to all his eſtates except thoſe in Eſſex. That king uſed to ſay of him that "he was "the goodlieſt knight he ever beheld, and the "fineſt gentleman in Chriſtendom; and that if good "breeding, nurture, and liberal qualities, were loſt "in the world, they might all be found in John earl "of Ormond." He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his brother

Thomas, 7th earl, who died 1515, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas d'Acres, now Mercers chapel, London. His grandſon Thomas Bullein, father of queen Anne Bullein, was by Henry VIII. created earl of Ormond 1527, who dying 1538, two years after his daughter's execution, the title reverted to Pierce, 8th earl, deſcended from Richard younger ſon of James the 3d earl. He had been created earl of Oſſory for reſigning the title in favour of ſir Thomas Bullein, which was on his deceaſe reſtored to him. He was lord deputy 1528: a man of unblemiſhed character, and, with his lady, a great encourager of induſtry and manufactories in Ireland. He died 1539, and was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His ſon

James, 9th earl, lord high treaſurer and admiral of Ireland, ſurnamed the *Lame*, had a conſiderable ſhare in reducing the rebels there in Henry VIII.'s reign. He was poiſoned with 35 of his ſervants at a ſupper at Ely houſe 1546, and buried in St. Thomas d'Acres chapel. His ſon

Thomas, 10th earl, was in high favour with queen Elizabeth, who made him lord high treaſurer of Ireland, and lord high marſhal of England. Being general of Leinſter, he reduced Tir Oen, of which Mr. Camden gives a particular account at the end of his work. James I. continued him lieutenant-general: he was blind 15 years before his death, which happened 1614. He was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His only daughter Elizabeth married his brother Edmond's ſon Theobald, created 1604 viſcount Tulleophilim.

Walter, 11th earl, was grandſon of James, 9th earl, did good ſervice in Ireland in the cloſe of Elizabeth's reign, and dying 1633 was buried at Kilkenny, and ſucceeded by his grandſon

[a] Wilſon, 224. [b] Ib. 159. [c] Ib. 257. [d] Archd. 645.
[e] Wilſon. Archd. 685. See before in Waterford. [f] Archd. 675. [g] Ib. [h] Wilſon, 208, 209.
[i] Ib. 676. [k] Ib. 677. [l] Lodge, II. c. 43.

James,

James, 12th earl, lieutenant-general againſt the Iriſh rebels, created marquis of Ormond 1642, and 1643 lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he concluded a peace with them, and an agreement with the Iriſh to furniſh the king with troops, till by the king's order he delivered all the garriſons to the parliament. After the king's death he retired to France, and after the Reſtoration was advanced to the rank of duke, was twice more appointed lord-lieutenant; but falling into diſgrace with James II. retired to his ſeat at Kingſton hall, Dorſet, where he died July 21, 1688, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His grandſon by his ſecond ſon was

James, 2d duke of Ormond, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in William and Anne's foreign wars, but was diſmiſſed from the ſervice of George I. impeached and attainted 1715, and dying in France 1745 was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. The title became extinct; but the earl of Arran, his brother, was permitted to purchaſe his eſtate [m].

The office of lord preſident of Munſter was ſuppreſſed by Charles II. the laſt being the ingenious and noble Roger Boyle firſt earl of Orrery, who ſurrendered his patent to the crown 1672 [n].

The title of ducheſs of Munſter was conferred on Erengart Meluſina Sculenberg, afterwards ducheſs of Kendal in England [r].

The county of Tipperary before it was reduced to ſhire ground contained ſeveral antient principalities. On the north was *Ormond* or *Oir Mumhan*, that is, Eaſt Munſter, containing the preſent baronies of *Upper* and *Lower Ormond*, denominated during the middle age *Hy Dun Eogan* and *Hy Magh Eogan*. The chief of Hy Magh Eogan or Lower Ormond was M^c^ Eogan, and that of Hy Dun Eogan or Upper Ormond was O'Donnegan.

On the weſt was *Ara* or *Eogan Ara*; from whence is derived the preſent name of the county, containing the preſent baronies of *Ara* and *Owny*; the hereditary chief of which was O'Donnegan, chief alſo of Upper Ormond. He was diſpoſſeſſed of his territory in 1318 by the deſcendants of Brien Rud king of Thomond, who from thence were called O'Brians of Ara, and who remained in poſſeſſion of the greater part of it in the beginning of the 17th century [o].

The eaſtern and ſouthern parts contain the weſtern diviſion of the antient principality of the *Oſraigii* or Oſſory, formerly extending from the *Sliabh Bladhma* or Slew Bloom mountains, through all the country between the rivers Nore and Swire; the hereditary chiefs or kings of which were the Giolla-Padruics. Theſe princes make a conſiderable figure in the antient Iriſh hiſtory; and one in particular diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country againſt the Engliſh on their firſt invaſion. In an early period they were diſpoſſeſſed of part of their patrimony by the kings of Caſhel; and the ſouthern parts were occupied by the Butlers and other Engliſh adventurers; but the northern remained to the original proprietors; who, on their connection with the Engliſh, took or changed their name to Fitz-Patrick, whoſe deſcendants to this day enjoy a large landed property in the dominions of their anceſtors with the title of earls of Upper Oſſory. Oſſory is at preſent part in Leinſter and part in Munſter, being ſituated in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's county [p].

The part of Oſſory which appertains to the county of Tipperary, has on the north the antient cantred of *Eile na Bhogarteagh*, containing the preſent baronies of *Eliogurty* and *Killnelongurty*; the chiefs of which were the O'Fogartys; ſome of which ſtill remain with conſiderable landed properties in their paternal country [q].

The ſouthern parts of Oſſory in this county comprehend the baronies of *Slewarda* and *Compſy*, *Middlethird* and *Offa*.

[m] Lodge, II. 5—43. [n] Ib. I. 289. [r] G.
[o] Collect. de Reb. Hib. No. II. & III. p. 375. O Connor's Ortelius. Petty's maps.
[p] Collect. de Reb. Hib. No. 11. Leland's Hiſt. vol. I. O Connor's Ortelius.
[q] O Connor's Ortelius. O Connor's Diſſert.

LAGENIA, OR LEINSTER.

ANOTHER part of Ireland is called by the inhabitants *Leighnigh*, by the Britans *Lein*, by the Engliſh *Leinſter*, by Latin writers *Lagenia*, and in the old lives of the ſaints *Lagen*, lying entirely on the ſea coaſt to the eaſt. It is divided from Munſter by the river *Neor*, which it paſſes however in many places; from Connacht for ſome diſtance by the Shanon; and from Meath by their reſpective boundaries. The ſoil is rich and fertile, the air extremely mild, and the inhabitants in humanity and cultivation nearly approach the Engliſh, from whom they are for the moſt part deſcended. In Ptolemy's time it was the ſeat of the BRIGANTES, MENAPII, CAVCI, and BLANI; and from theſe laſt probably are derived and contracted the modern names of Lein, Leinigh, and Leinſter. At preſent it is divided into the counties of *Kilkenny*, *Catherlogh*, *Queen's county*, *King's county*, *Kildar*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin*; not to mention *Wicklow* and *Fernes*, which are already or will ſhortly be added to it.

ADDITIONS.

THIS diviſion of the kingdom, during the middle age, before the arrival of the Engliſh, had no permanent denomination, rather conſiſting of a number of independent principalities, each only ſubject to its hereditary chief or king. This province, under its preſent boundaries, contained on the north the principalities or kingdoms of *Miadhana*, *Teffi*, and part of *Oir-Cael*. In the middle *Hy Fallia*, *Coige Gailiain*, *Croigh Cuolan*, and *Hy Laoighis*. On the ſouth *Hy Cincelagh*, and *Laighion* or Leinſter proper.

Miadhana or the kingdom of Meath, written alſo in the Iriſh MSS. *Miadhanagh*, *Medino*, and *Meteno*, comprehended the preſent counties of Eaſt and Weſt Meath, being divided into two grand principalities, that is, *Eireamhion* or the weſtern country, containing the preſent county of *Weſt Meath*, and *Oireamhion* or the eaſtern country, being the preſent county of *Eaſt Meath*. Theſe two principalities went generally under the name of *Eireamhion* or *Heremon*, whence the Heremon of the Iriſh poets and romances; and as the hereditary princes or kings extended their authority occaſionally over the other princes, the name of Heremon was frequently given to all the preſent Leinſter. The antient kings of this principality were denominated Heremon, but in the middle ages the government appears to have been ſettled in the O'Malachlins, hereditary chiefs of Weſt Meath [a].

Teffi, otherwiſe *Angalia*, comprehended the preſent county of *Longford*; the chiefs of which were the O'Ferals [b].

Hy Fallia contained the preſent *King's* county, part of the county of *Kildare* and *Dublin*; it was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Hy Falgia*; the princes of which were denominated Hy n Feillia or O Niel, being the ſouthern Niels mentioned by the Iriſh writers. This principality with thoſe of Teffi and Eireamhion were by the Iriſh diſtinguiſhed under the general denomination *Coitidugaria* and *Scota*, being the SCOTII of Richard of Cirenceſter [c].

Coige Gailiain comprehended the preſent counties of *Dublin* and *Kildare*; the chiefs of which were O'Kelly and Crimthan [d].

Hy Laoighis comprehended the northern and eaſtern parts of the *Queen's* county; the hereditary chiefs of which were the Mc Mouraghs, kings of Leinſter on the arrival of the Engliſh.

Croigh Cuolan contained the preſent county of *Wicklow*; the chiefs of which were the O Kellys and O Tools.

Leinſter, bounded by Ulſter on the north, by Connaught and Munſter on the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt, comprehends at preſent, beſides the counties enumerated by Mr. Camden, thoſe of LOUTH, MEATH, WEST MEATH, WICKLOW, and LONGFORD, excluſive of FERNES, which ſeems never to have been added to it. Its length from Carlnesford to Hook-tower, the ſouth point of Wexford, is 124 [e] miles: the breadth from the Hill of Houth or Wicklow to Athlone is about 74 miles, and the circuit 360 miles: and it includes one archbiſhopric, three biſhoprics, 97 baronies, 53 boroughs, 63 market towns, 292 pariſhes, and 2,792,450 acres. It is in general well cultivated and enjoys good air and ſoil, and is the moſt populous, containing the capital and the ſeat of government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May. The bog of Allen, the largeſt in the kingdom, extends almoſt acroſs the province from eaſt to weſt.

[a] Vallancey's Iriſh Grammar, firſt edit. Iriſh poems by O Flion, MS. Keating, MS.
[b] O Connor's Ortelius. Harris's Ware, vol. I.
[c] Ib. Diſſert. Ib.
[d] Keating, MS. Iriſh poems of O Flion, MS. Ware.
[e] Seward's Hib. Top.

BRIGANTES, OR BIRGANTES.

THE BRIGANTES ſeem to have been ſeated between the mouth of the Suire and the confluence of the Neor and Barrow, which Ptolemy calls BRIGVS. As there was an antient city of the Brigantes in Spain called BRIGANTIA, Florianus de Campo takes much pains to bring theſe BRIGANTES out of his native Spain. If there be room for ſuch a conjecture, others with equal probability may derive them from our own BRIGANTES, who are a neighbouring and more numerous people. If it be true, as ſome copies have it, that theſe were called BIRGANTES, both he and others are wide of the mark. For the name will prove them denominated from the river BIRGVS, round which they live. Theſe people, however, whether BRIGANTES or BIRGANTES, inhabited the counties of *Kilkenny*, *Oſſery*, and *Caterlogh*, which are all watered by the river BIRGVS.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE county of *Kilkenny* has on the weſt *Tipperary*, on the eaſt *Weisford* and *Caterlogh*, on the ſouth *Waterford*, on the north *Queen's county*, and on the north-weſt Upper *Oſſery*. It is every where diverſified with towns and caſtles, and abounds with plenty of all things. Near *Oſſery* the high mountains *Sleiw Bloenny*, which Giraldus calls *montes Bladinæ*, raiſe their lofty ſummits, out of whoſe bowels iſſue the *Swire* before-mentioned, the *Neor* and the *Barrow*, and running down in ſeparate channels unite before they reach the ocean, whence the antients called them the *Three Siſters*.

Sleiw Bloenny.

Neor r.

Upper Oſſery.

Kilkenny.

The *Neor*, commonly called the *Neure*, runs almoſt through the middle of the county of *Kilkenny*, and falling rapidly down *Upper Oſſery*, which had for its firſt baron Barnabas *Fitz-Patric*, advanced to that honour by Edward VI. and waſhing the foot of many caſtles, runs by *Kilkenny*, i. e. the *Cell* or *Church of Canic*, who was antiently very famous in theſe parts for his ſanctity and ſolitary life. It is a neat, well-built, plentiful corporate town, and may well rank foremoſt among the midland towns of this iſland. It is divided into the Engliſh and Iriſh town: the Iriſh is a kind of ſuburb having the church of St. Canic, which gives name to it, and has the ſee of the biſhop of Oſſery. But the Engliſh town is much more modern, built as I have read by Ranulph III. earl of Cheſter, walled round on the weſt by Robert Talbott, a nobleman, and fortified with a caſtle by the *Butlers*. Certain it is, that in the diviſion of lands between the daughters of William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke, it fell to the third daughter, who was married to Gilbert de *Clare* earl of Glouceſter. Lower down on the ſame river *Neure* is a ſmall fortified town, called in Engliſh *Thomas towne*, in Iriſh *Bala-mac-Andan*, i. e. *the city of the ſon of Anthony*, and both names were given it by the builder Thomas *Fitz-Anthony*, an Engliſhman, who flouriſhed under Henry III. whoſe heirs are ſtill lords of it. Below this the river *Callan* rolls its waters into the *Neure*, on which is a town of the ſame name, the third corporate town in this county, as *Inis-Teog* is the fourth.

Thomas-town.

Callan r.

Callan.

Inis-Teog.

The family of *Butler* hath ſpread itſelf far and wide over this county, flouriſhing in high repute, and being honoured for their virtues with the titles of earls of *Ormond*, *Wiltſhire* in England and *Oſſery* as already obſerved; and there remain of this family at preſent beſides the earls of Ormond, viſcount *Thurles*[a] and knight of the garter, viſcount *Mont-Garret*[b], viſcount *Tullo*[c], baron *Dunboyn*[d], and *Cahyr*[e], and a numerous progeny of noble perſonages. The other more conſiderable families in theſe parts are of Engliſh extraction; as the *Graces*, *Walſhes*, *Lovels*, *Foreſters*, *Shortels*, *Blanch-felds*, or *Blanchevelſtons*, *Drilands*, *Comerfords*, &c.[f]

[a] The title of the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Ormond ended with them.

[b] Theſe deſcend from Richard younger ſon of Pierce earl of Oſſery and Ormond. Edmond is the preſent and fifth viſcount, but the place is in Wexford. Lodge, II. 255-7.

[c] Tulleophelim extinct in Theobald Butler the firſt viſcount. Lodge, II. 19. Tullogh was revived in Charles 1ſt earl of Arran 1693. Ib. 44.

[d] Q. if not extinct.

[e] deſcended from James, natural ſon to James third earl of Ormond; James is the preſent and ninth lord; but Cahier is in Tipperary. Lodge, IV. 64—71. See before, p. 292.

[f] The greater part of theſe are much reduced and ſome wholly extinct. G.

KILKENNY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kilkenny is in length from north to ſouth 36 Iriſh miles, and from eaſt to weſt 19, and comprehends nine baronies, viz. *Galmoy*, *Crannagh*, *Faſſadinan*, *Gowran*, *Shillelogher*, *Kells*, *Knocktopher*, *Idagh*, *Ida igrin* and *Ibercon*, and *Iverk*; which, together with the county of the city of Kilkenny and the liberties of Callan, contains 318,249 acres, 17,304 houſes, and 103,824 inhabitants *. The eccleſiaſtical diviſion of this county contained formerly 147 pariſhes, almoſt every one of which has ſtill remaining the ruins of its pariſh church; beſides which are ruins of country churches, which were not parochial. Before the Union there were ſeven boroughs, which with the county ſent ſixteen members to the Iriſh parliament: they have now but three repreſentatives, two for the county, and one for the city of Kilkenny. There is very little ground in this county unfit for tillage. This county produces a beautiful black marble, which takes a fine poliſh; they have alſo quarries of granite and a ſpecies of black ſlate which generally covers coal, mines of which are found and worked to great advantage in the barony of Caſtlecomer. The quantity of bog land in this county is inconſiderable. It is reputed one of the moſt healthy and populous counties in the kingdom. The chief river is the *Noer*, which riſes in the mountain of *Sliewbloom* or *Blandine*, and nearly divides the county in half, and is navigable to *Thomas-town*.

In the ſtreams near Caſtlecomer are found various impreſſions of vegetables, principally on iron ſtone, or ferruginous ſlate; in ſome the joints and ſtriated ſtems of a plant, ſimilar to a very large *eſquietum*, are ſtrongly marked, in others waved and parallel lines are impreſſed. In theſe ſtreams are numerous nodules of iron ore. The ſtones found in the ſmall river *Dubh-glas* are the moſt remarkable; they are hard compact pieces of ſiliceous rock, but always found detached; they exhibit the figure of the ſtems of plants; the joints, and often the interior pith: they bear no reſemblance whatever to the productions of theſe climates, but many of them are ſimilar to ſome of the ſucculent tropical plants, particularly the *euphorbios*. In one ſpecimen are ſeen two ſuch pieces croſſing each other, imbedded in a ſtone of the ſame nature.

There are ſeveral cromlechs in this county; the moſt remarkable is at Kilmogue in the barony of Knocktopher: the upper ſtone is forty-five feet in circumference, and is ſupported before upon three upright ones, two of which are twelve feet high and one but nine, being farther in; the other end reſts on an horizontal ſtone, propped by others, forming with ſide ſtones, in all nine, a ſmall incloſure under the loweſt part of the great ſtone, which is ſix feet from the ground at the lower end, and fifteen at the upper. The ſtones are all ſiliceous breccia. By the country people it is called *Lachan Schal*, q.d. *The great altar ſtone*.

In the weſtern part of the barony of Iverk are ſeveral cromlechs, but they have all been partially proſtrated; the upper ſtone of one at Ballyheniberry is ſixteen feet four inches long, ten feet four inches broad, and three feet thick; it was raiſed on four ſupporters.

On the ſide of the hill of Owny is an entire one, low, and filled up by looſe ſtones; at the bottom of the hill is another, the upper ſtone of which meaſures nine feet by ſeven and a half, and two feet thick; it reſted on three in front and two behind, and ſloped to ſouth-ſouth-weſt; it had two ſide ſtones, making a cell like that at Kilmogue. Others, partly fallen, exiſt at Kilnerry near Caſtletown, at Tubbrid near Iverk, at Raheen above Beſborough, at Bollyglaſs in the pariſh of Aghaviller, and another between Caſtlemorris and Kilmacoliver. There is a cromlech in the demeſne of Mr. Neville at Marymount; it is one of the ſmalleſt; the upper ſtone meaſures twenty-ſeven feet by twenty-one in circumference; it was ſupported by three others, the two front ones eight feet high, on which it ſtill reſts; the hinder one has ſlipped away, and has been broken; beneath was a flat ſtone broken up by the country people to look for money, and under which bones are ſaid to have been found.

On the lands of Ballyſpellin, not far from the Spa, is a very large ſtone, formerly ſupported on ſmaller ones. It is called by the country people *Cloghbannagh*, *Stone of bleſſing*. Not far from it is a conical ſtone lying on its ſide.

At Ballynaſleigh near Durrow was a great ſtone, probably an altar, called in Iriſh *Cloghan-carneen*; it was about fifteen feet by near eight feet broad, and twenty inches thick: it was ſupported on ſix or eight large ſtones which ſtood on the ſide of a cavity, and raiſed it about three feet above the ground: beneath was a place hollowed out and floored with ſtones. This altar was entirely deſtroyed by a neighbouring clergyman, who it is ſaid dreamt there was money underneath. In one angle of the hollow where the ſtone was broken was found a heap of bones, with teeth like thoſe of pigs. Not far from this is a ſquare incloſure with four large upright ſtones, and two others forming a roof; three or four ſide ſtones have

* Tighe's Stat. Survey, 1801, p. 4.

been

been taken away to make gate-poſts. On digging within, human bones are ſaid to have been found; the earth round it is raiſed; the entrance at an angle. In Iriſh it is called *Mainſais aſal*, or *the Aſſes manger*, either a modern or corrupted name.

On the hill above is an elliptical incloſure forty yards by thirty-four, ſurrounded by a bank of ſmall ſtones; a pit and heap have been made in it to the north and eaſt of this; on the ſide of the hill are marks of ſmall incloſures and foundation walls, ſhewing the ſite of an inconſiderable town.

On the upper part of the hill of Garriduff, in the pariſh of Fuldown, is a place called *Leibe-na-cuhn*, or *the Dog's grave*, as it is now interpreted, which originally ſeems to have ſignified *the Prieſt's grave*. The place is hollow in the centre. There were ſixteen ſtones placed in four rows, but two or three have been taken away, having been undermined: the largeſt are about ſix feet high; the two centre rows were four feet diſtant, and had five ſtones each cloſe to each other; the outer rows were cloſer to the others, and have three ſtones each; there might have been more ſtones, a large one lies againſt the ditch near it, and there were formerly ſaid to have been ſtones covering theſe and forming cells: ſome burnt bones were ſaid to have been found near the ſurface. Lower down, on the lands of Garryduff, are the remains of incloſures, or ſtones diſpoſed by art, though time and derangement have rendered their diſpoſition obſcure: about five hundred yards lower down ſtands a ſingle tapering ſtone, ten feet eight inches high, and more if the ſoil was level; at the baſe, ſix feet round; in thickneſs, it varies from one ſide to the other from two feet to ten inches. In other places upright ſtones placed, perhaps, as *ſtones of memorial*, as well as ſome antient heaps, are ſeen.

In front of a great ſtone at Ballynony, in the pariſh of Kilbeacon, were taken up ſix or ſeven ſmall urns, containing aſhes, diſpoſed in cells formed of flags, and covered by a heap of ſtones; ſuch urns have been found at Balline by Mr. Walſh, and at other places; they ſeem of clay baked in the ſun, with an ornamental deſign rudely traced.

Raths are very numerous in ſome diſtricts, moſt of which are circular, though ſome are elliptical; others have flagged chambers beneath, in ſome two chambers. Chambers under ground, roofed with flags, are found, not accompanied with raths, at Graigue, near Caſtletown, with three chambers connected by ſteps.

At Earlſrath near Kilbeacon is a very large fort, oblong, and ſurrounded by a deep foſſe, formerly filled with water, with a bank about twenty feet high, originally fenced with ſquared ſtones, which have been taken away to build a houſe; in the area, which is about ſeventy yards by fifty-five, were buildings. Remains of a ſmaller fort, ſomewhat ſimilar, are ſeen at Ballytarſney. Some large moats are diſperſed through this county; one of the largeſt is at Callan; its perpendicular height is above forty feet; its flat ſummit is forty-ſix yards by twenty-four; at the weſtern ſide a ſmall moat was ſeparated from it by a deep foſſe: near Kilkenny is a large moat, and another at Caſtlecomer, whoſe top is ſixty yards diameter by thirty; and others at Dungarvon, Knocktopher, Tybrachny, Iniſtioge, and Powerſtown. In a valley near Graigue are ſmaller moats or burrows. At Rathbeath, on the banks of the Nore, is a moat; in itſelf not remarkable, but mentioned as the place where Heremon erected a palace, and where he was afterwards buried; it has a double ditch, and its top is forty-ſix yards by twenty-ſix. Here Heremon is ſaid to have erected a town, of which there is now no appearance *.

Kilkenny, the capital, is a beautiful little city, on the river Noer, and the ſeat of a biſhop, placed on two hills, on one of which called the Iriſh town ſtands the cathedral, and on the other called the Engliſh town, the old caſtle of the Ormond family. With the Iriſh town it includes two boroughs, each, before the Union, returning two members to parliament. It is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, only two churches, but ſeveral maſs-houſes. The name of Kilkenny has been derived from St. *Canice*, whoſe ſhrine was removed thither from Aghaboe 1200. But the caſtle of Kilkenny is mentioned as having been built or poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, and deſtroyed by Donald O Brien when he revolted from Henry II. 1173. It was rebuilt 1195. From the mention of Iriſh town in the charter of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke to the Auſtin friars of Kilkenny 1220, it appears to have been a long ſettled community with four churches, whereas there was but one and a caſtle in the new town. Iriſhtown had a ſeparate market before 1376, 51 Edward III. Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, had this county in dower with Iſabella, daughter of William earl Marſhal, and extended the privileges of the corporation. It paſſed by marriage into the family of Le Deſpenſer, of whom Hugh conveyed the caſtle and its dependencies to James earl of Ormond 1391, 15 Richard II. Several parliaments were held in this town from 1294 to 1536. In that of 1367 was enacted the celebrated ſtatute of Kilkenny; the principal object of which was to prevent the Engliſh from degenerating into Iriſh by reſtraining every intercourſe, forbidding the Brehon law, and allowing only the Engliſh. Richard Talbot ſurrounded the town with a wall 1400. Queen Elizabeth granted it a charter 1573, and James I. another 1609. In 1642 the Iriſh rebels, or as they ſtyled themſelves "Confederate Catholics," met here in form of a parliament, though they proteſted they did not mean that aſſembly to be one. Here they received the pope's nuncio October 22, 1645, and held all their counſels; and January 10, 1647, a new aſſociation of 251 repreſentatives of lords and commons. Cromwell made himſelf maſter of the city after a ſiege of five days, the plague having reduced the garriſon from 1200 to 300, who made a gallant defence, but were betrayed by the townſmen. James II. levied money on it by a new charter 1688. William III. was magnificently entertained at the caſtle by the duke of Ormond, who much improved it, if not rebuilt it. It is furniſhed with a ſeries of family portraits in a gallery 190 feet long, a chapel for Catholic worſhip, and an evidence-room full of papers, uſed by Mr. Carte in writing the life of the great duke of Ormond. This caſtle, in a ſituation both bold and beautiful, has been gradually falling into decay ſince the attainder of the late duke, who kept here a

Kilkenny

* Tighe's Stat. Survey, 621—633.

court,

Fig. 1. p.322.

Fig. 2. p.303.

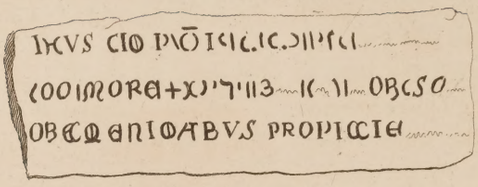


Fig. 3. p.322.

Fig. 4. p.333.

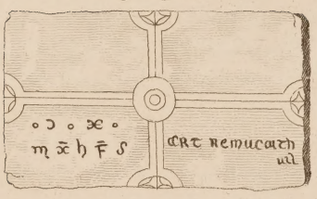


Fig. 5

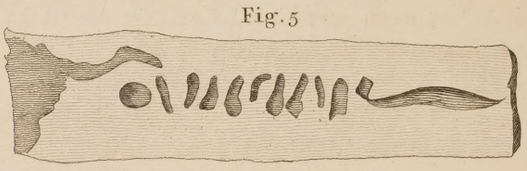


Fig. 6. p.309.

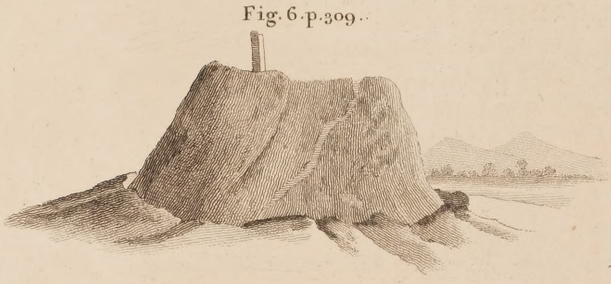


Fig. 7

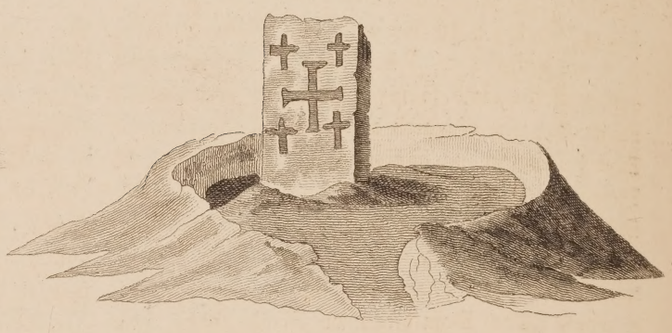


Fig. 8. p.366.

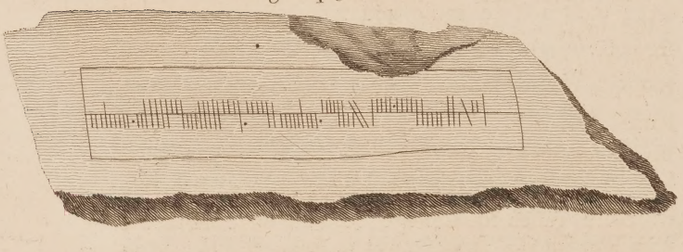


Fig. 10. p.391.

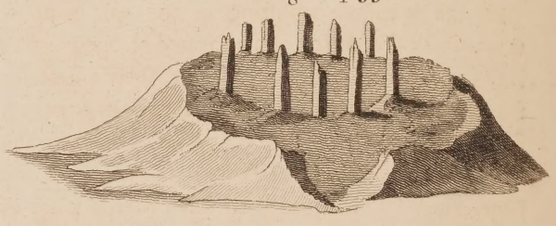


Fig. 9. p.366.

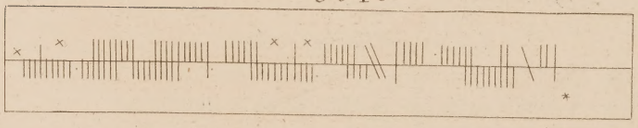


Fig. 11. p.381

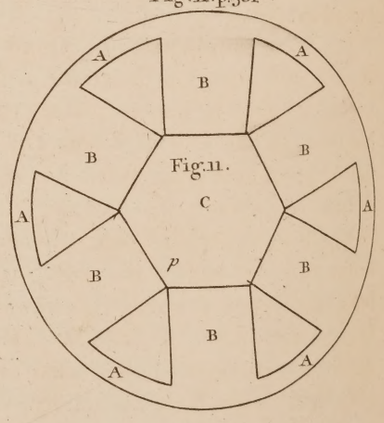


Fig. 13. p.383.

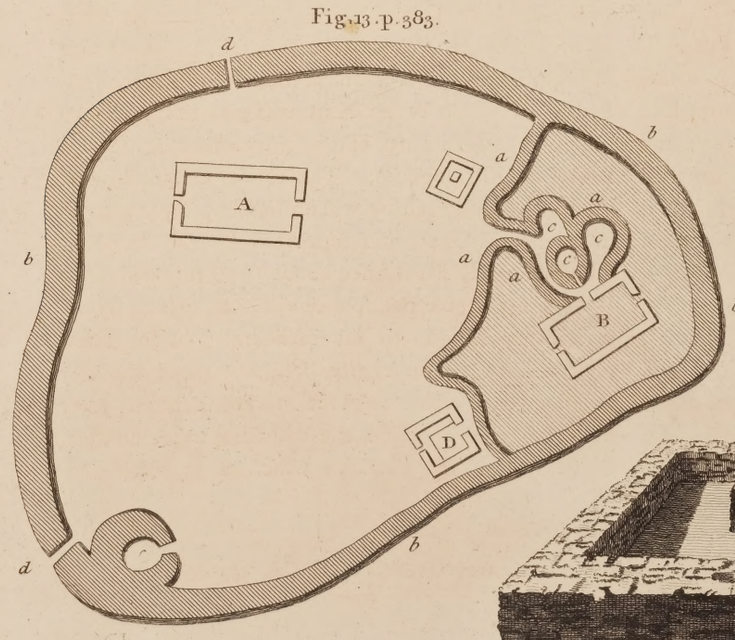
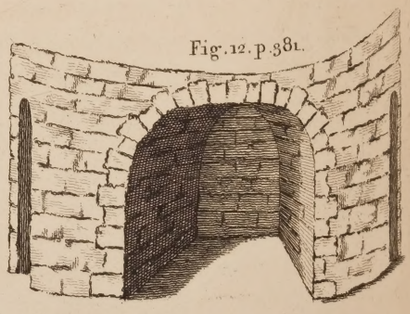


Fig. 12. p.381.



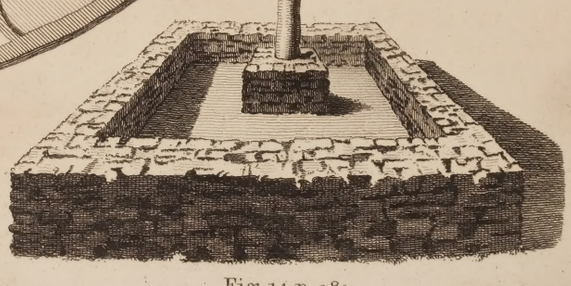


Fig. 14. p.383.

court, as ſeveral of his predeceſſors had done, in a ſtyle much more magnificent than any of the modern viceroys. The inheritor of the caſtle and ſome appendant manors 35 years ago affected the ſtate of his anceſtors. Only two ſides of the ſquare are now ſtanding, one is rebuilding, and the other repairing, but in no modern taſte. The market croſs of marble, with an ornamented ſhaft having the date 1300 on one of its ſteps, was taken down 1771. The great bridge over the Nore was rebuilt after a flood 1447, and St. John's bridge was waſhed down 1564, and again 1763 [a]; they are both built of marble, St. John's particularly light and elegant. The firſt religious houſe here was St. John's abbey, founded by William Marſhal earl of Pembroke 1211, whoſe ruins in a light elegant ſtyle and ſeveral monuments buried in them ſtill remain in St. John's-ſtreet, now converted into barracks for foot ſoldiers [b]. The eaſt window is 16 feet wide and about 40 high. In it are a figure of abbot Purcel, mitred, and another of the ſame family in armour, and ſeveral inſcriptions; one of which cut in round the tomb of Edward Langton is engraved pl. XXII. fig. 3. There formerly belonged to this monaſtery a houſe for their probationers on a high bank over the river Noire two miles north from Kilkenny. It is now called *Drumdelig* or *Thornhack*, and is a burial-place of note [c]. The Dominican or Black abbey was founded by William earl Marſhal the younger about 1225; and its ruins, conſiſting of the eaſt window and the ſouth ſide of the choir formed of open arches like a ſingle window for about 54 feet, ſhew a ſuperior ſtyle of architecture with two elegant light towers [d]. Richard Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, is made the founder of the Franciſcan friary on the banks of the Noire, which its ruins ſhew to have been a place of elegance and grandeur [e]; it is now converted into a horſe barrack [f].

The ſee of Oſſory was firſt placed at *Seir Keran* about 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick. Thence it was tranſlated 1223 by Hugh Mapilton to *Aghavoe* in Upper Oſſory, where St. Canic, ſon of Laidec, an eminent poet, had founded a monaſtery, where he died A. D. 599 or 600. Biſhop Felix O Dullany finally removed it to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. and began the cathedral, which was finiſhed by biſhop St. Leger before 1286. Others ſay Felix O Dullany laid the foundation of the cathedral 1180; but it is probable he only built an oratory near the round tower. Hugh Rufus, an Engliſh monk, patronized by the earl of Pembroke, purſued the idea; and Mapilton and St. Leger, which laſt died in the end of Edward I.'s reign, completed it. The church is in length within from eaſt to weſt 226 feet; the tranſept in breadth from north to ſouth 123 feet, being perhaps the largeſt church in the kingdom except St. Patrick and Chriſt church, Dublin; both which it excels in beauty of nave, whoſe pillars are of black marble. The tower is broad and low. Seven of the fifty-three biſhops were buried in the church. Of their fifteen monuments thoſe of Hugh Mapilton and St. Leger of the thirteenth century are ſaid to be the moſt finiſhed. The monument of the earl of Ormond made by Stone was demoliſhed by the uſurper. At the end of the ſouth tranſept is a high round tower. The church is moſt delightfully ſituated on a gentle hill, commanding an extenſive view over the city and adjacent fertile country. The eaſt and weſt windows were in the ſtyle of that time, taking up the breadth and height of the ends, though now aukwardly ſhortened. Biſhop Ledred between 1318 and 1360 laid out immenſe ſums in beautifying and repairing it, making new all the windows, of which the eaſtern one was the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, adorned with the hiſtory of the New Teſtament in ſuch fine painting that the pope's nuncio 1645 offered the rebels 700*l.* to carry it to Rome, and it was 1650 entirely deſtroyed. Biſhop Pococke collected the fragments, and placed them in two ovals over the weſt door, and replaced the ſcattered and ruined monuments, erected the conſiſtory court, and reſtored the whole church from ruin. Biſhop Williams in the 17th century laid out 1400*l.* in repairs. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebendaries. Biſhop Ledred built the epiſcopal palace, which is joined to the church by a long double colonnade in the modern ſtyle. In the deanry, rebuilt by Mr. Lewis the late dean, is a half length of the queen of Scots, æt. 18, by ſir John de Medina. The vicars choral had a common hall. Biſhop Barry 1428 built a large caſtle and hall at his manor of *Biſhops lough*. Biſhop Baron 1527 rebuilt the biſhop's manor houſe at *New court*. Biſhop Williams, who died 1672, founded and built an almſhouſe for eight poor widows. A grammar-ſchool was founded and liberally endowed, and a noble ſtructure, called the College, built for that uſe at the weſt end of the church-yard by Piers Butler earl of Ormond and his counteſs. James II. converted it into a popiſh royal college. But the glorious victory at the Boyne diſperſed theſe vain conceits, and reinſtated every thing. In the choir of the friars preachers was buried William Marſhal earl of Pembroke, who died April 12, 1234: he was intombed with his brother, over whom was placed this epitaph: "*Hic comes eſt poſitus Richardus vulnere foſſus, cujus ſub foſſa Kilkennia continet oſſa.*" By the attainder of the duke of Ormond 1715, the right of preſentation lapſed to the provoſt and fellows of Trinity college, Dublin, and is ſtill in them. The ſchool has had a ſucceſſion of eminent maſters, has produced men of great learning, and is juſtly eſteemed the firſt ſchool in this kingdom. The earl of Ormond, who died 1614, endowed by will an hoſpital, ſince erected in the coal-market, and ſupported by the founder's family. Sir Richard Shee about 1620 founded Jeſus hoſpital for twelve poor perſons of both ſexes. There is another hoſpital in the cathedral-yard for a few poor perſons. The charter-ſchool without the city is endowed by the corporation, and contains forty boys. Here are beſides the cathedral two churches, St. Mary's and St. Patrick's which is in ruins. A

[a] Ledwich, Hiſt. of Kilkenny, in Collectan. Hib. vol. II. 349—562. Campbell, p. 100.
[b] Archd. 369, 370. See a view of the ſouth ſide of the choir in Campbell, p. 100.
[c] Ledwich, p. 531—533. Archd. 369—371.
[d] Arch. 371—373. Ledwich, 533—535.
[e] Archd. 373—375. Ledwich, 535—537. Campbell, 100.
[f] Campbell, p. 94.

noble caſtle on the banks of the Nore, built by William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, who incorporated this city and granted it large privileges, made a deſperate defence 1649 under ſir William Butler againſt Cromwell, but was at laſt forced to capitulate. William de Kilkenny, biſhop of Ely 1254, was a native of this city, as was William biſhop of Cork [g]. The chief manufactures here are coarſe woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fineneſs, and conſiderable quantities of ſtarch; in the neighbourhood alſo are made the beautiful chimney-pieces of Kilkenny marble, they are cut and poliſhed by a water-mill invented by a Mr. Collis. A charitable loan was eſtabliſhed here in 1794 to lend to poor tradeſmen ſmall ſums without intereſt: from that time to Jan. 1800 five thouſand four hundred and fifteen pounds ten ſhillings had been lent to 2208 claimants, and not ſixpence loſt by bad debts.

The dioceſe of Oſſory comprehends the city and county of Kilkenny (except five pariſhes which are in the dioceſe of Leighlin), and the entire barony of Upper Oſſory, which is a full third part of Queen's county. The famous John Bale was biſhop here one year (1552), and narrowly eſcaped with his life [h].

Dunmore. Not far from Kilkenny on the eſtate of Mr. Butler is the famous cave of *Dunmore*, about two miles from the ruins of *Dunmore* houſe, formerly the magnificent habitation of the duke of Ormond, with a fine old park. This cave is entered by a ſquare hole or precipice 60 feet deep by 12 wide, at bottom of which is the mouth of the cave low and arched with rocks adorned with petrifactions and cryſtallizations. The cavern is in length about a quarter of a mile, and ends at a ſubterraneous river [i].

Knocktopher. *Knocktopher*, nine miles from Kilkenny, head of a barony and a borough, has 91 houſes and families: it ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. James the ſecond earl of Ormond founded a friary of Carmelites 1396 [k]. Here is the neglected ſeat of ſir Hercules Langriſh, bart. It ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union.

According to Lodge [l] Bernard Fitz-Patrick was firſt created baron of Upper Oſſory by Henry VIII. 1547. His ſon Barnabas was a very great favourite with Edward VI. was knighted at the ſiege of Leith in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and reduced and ſlew the great rebel Rory Oge O More 1578. His brother Florence was 3d lord; and from his 2d ſon John is lineally deſcended John the preſent and 2d earl of Upper Oſſory, whoſe grandfather was created lord Gowran of this county 1715. The family ſeat is at Tintore in Queen's county.

In the pariſh of Macullee ſouth-eaſt of Purcell's hill is a place called in Iriſh *Reighlig na luigh duigh*, or *the burial-place of the black lough*; here there were about 20 ſmall upright ſtones, placed like grave-ſtones at the head and feet of bodies; by digging between them Mr. Ellis found ſome decayed bones near the ſurface. There is a faint tradition in the country that a battle was fought here, and by the ſituation, which is, as Keating deſcribes, weſt of Leighlin, it ſeems to have been the ſcene of the famous battle of Magh-ailbee, in which Cormac king of Munſter, the king of Oſſory, and a great number of chieftains fell in the year 913. Some authors have placed this battle in Idrone; but no place anſwers ſo well to Keating's account as this. The name of *Mac-ullee* or *Magh-ullee* may have been a corruption of Magh-ailbee, which ſignifies the *fields or plains of the hills*, and well deſcribes theſe dry, open, and heathy hills. In a valley beneath theſe hills towards Wildfield were found many old ſpear-heads. Several ſmall heads of ſpears or javelins have been dug up in other places; one found by Mr. Walſh at Belline meaſures in length 4 inches 7-8ths, and has two ears to paſs thongs through, for faſtening it to a light handle; the metal is very hard, and appears to be a ſort of bronze, containing a good proportion of tin. This inſtrument has been depoſited with the Dublin Society, together with a kind of bronze gouge, and an oval ſtone ſharpened towards either end, with a ſmall triangular one hollowed on each ſide, all found on the ſame land; alſo an old branch of braſs, with an ingenious twiſted ſpring, found near Gowran; a pin (probably for the hair) with a ſmall ring neatly ornamented, found near Kilfera, both given by Mr. William Barton of Mount Rother [m].

Callan. *Callan*, a market town of mean appearance on the King's river, in the barony of Kells, before the Union was a corporation and borough, formerly walled round, and of great note, having withſtood Cromwell's united forces for ſome days 1649. It contains 530 houſes and 2229 inhabitants [n]. It had an houſe of Auſtin friars, founded by James, father to Peter earl of Ormond, who died 1487, and was buried here in the wall under two Gothic arches, ſtill remaining near the eaſt window; the tower and walls of the church remain [o]. Of the pariſh church, whoſe nave with its ailes are ſtill in good preſervation, the choir ſerves as the church, and the cemetery of the founder of two chantries, now called chapelries, and ſerved by one chaplain, is overgrown with moſs and ivy adjoining to the choir [p]. It received a charter from William earl Marſhal in 1217, with extenſive privileges, as may be judged by its commencement, "*Conceſſi burgenſibus meis de Callan omnimodas libertates quas decet burgenſes habere, et mihi licet conferre.*" There is a diſtillery here, but no trade or manufactories [q]. George Agar was created baron Callan of Callan June 6, 1790. Ruins of caſtles are interſperſed in the town. Two miles and an half from the town are ruins of *Eve* caſtle [r].

Durrow. *Durrow*, a market town, without any trade, has 218 houſes, formerly part of Queen's county, till, coming into the poſſeſſion of the Butler family, who were perpetually haraſſed by the powerful ſept of the Fitz-Patricks, the earl of Ormond procured an act of parliament to make this eſtate part and parcel of the county of Kilkenny, though ſurrounded by Queen's county; and the offending Fitz-Patricks whenever taken were transferred to Kilkenny, and there removed from their connections they ſuffered the penalties of the law. A monaſtery is mentioned

[g] Ledwich's Antiquities of Iriſhtown and Kilkenny in Collectanea Hibernica, II. 349—562. [h] Harris's Ware, 397—434.
[i] Mr. Walker in Phil. Tranſ. LXIII. I. 16. Wilſon, 222. 232. Dr. Campbell ſpeaks ſlightingly of it. Survey, p. 106.
[k] Archd. 375. [l] II. 241. [m] Tighe's Stat. Survey, 633. [n] Ib. p. 464.
[o] Archd. 348, 349. [p] Archd. 349. Campbell, 116. [q] Tighe's Stat. Survey, 464.
[r] Wilſon, 223.

here,

here, but little is known of it [p]. Here is a magnificent ſeat of lord viſcount Aſhbrooke at *Caſtle Durrow* with extenſive woods and plantations [q]. Two miles from the town are ruins of *Mackin* and *Cully hill* caſtles.

Gowran. *Gowran* is an antient corporation town near the borders of Catherlogh, formerly walled and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, taken by Cromwell 1649, the duke of Ormond's own regiment being in garriſon there. It now has about 180 houſes, moſt of them wretched habitations [r]. It gave title of baron to the brave lord Cutts, ſo created 1690; ſince to the family of Fitz-Patrick 1715, now earls of Upper Oſſory. Here is a fine ſeat of lord Cliſden. Three miles beyond it are the ruins of *Ballinabola* caſtle, and a mile further thoſe of *Aanmault* caſtle: further on thoſe of *Enniſnag* caſtle, and a mile further on the banks of the Nore is *Mount Juliet*, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Carrick.

Iniſtioge. *Iniſtioge* had two repreſentatives before the Union, now none. It has 110 houſes, many of them ſlated: its ſituation at the end of the tide adapts it to trade, but little advantage has been taken of it. Its bridge over the Nore is of ſtone, of ten arches, all equal, the ſouthern ſide ornamented with Ionic pilaſters.

Thomaſtown. *Thomaſtown*, alſo a disfranchiſed borough, has about 350 houſes: it is mentioned by Stanihurſt as a town of conſideration in his time. It is well ſituated for trade, forming a kind of depôt for Kilkenny, as the navigation ends here, and cars can go to Kilkenny and return in a day. Trade is increaſing faſt here. It has a diſtillery, brewery, and ſome large ſtores. It has a bridge of ſtone over the Nore.

Five miles from Thomaſtown are large ruins of *Caſtle Bangan*, and two miles further of another caſtle [s].

On the oppoſite ſide of the river Barrow near Goreſbridge are ruins of *Ballyellan* caſtle: further on *Mount Loftus*, the ſeat of ſir Edward Loftus, bart. [t]

Graigue. *Graigue* is the largeſt town, not a corporation, in this county; it had in 1793 but 300 houſes, which were increaſed in 1802 to 370. All the boats on the Barrow once belonged to it, but it ſhares the carrying trade now with other places. From its ſituation it might become a place of conſequence [u].

At *Clontulbrid* is a ſingular cell, built over a ſpring; it is called in Iriſh *Tubbrid na droaith*, the *Druids well*. It is ſeven feet by two feet ſix inches, and two feet ſix inches raiſed from the ground; the door-caſe, with a ſharp arch, is four feet ſix inches high.

Three miles from Kilkenny are the ruins of *Caſtle Inch* [x].

Tibrach. At *Tibrach*, a town on the north ſide of Swire, antiently well inhabited and in high repute, on the arrival of the Engliſh was a monaſtery. A great ſtone, the boundary between the county of Kilkenny and Tipperary, ſtands here [y].

Kells. *Kells* is now but a ſmall place of about ten houſes, though formerly a walled town of great note, giving name to the barony, remarkable for a priory of canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded by Geoffery Fitz-Robert, ſeneſchal of Leinſter in the reign of Richard I. The prior was a lord of parliament [z].

Caſtle Morres near *Newmarket* is the ſuperb ſeat of lord viſcount *Mountmorres* [a].

Fertagh. At *Fertagh* was a priory of canons regular, founded in the 13th century by the family of Blanchfield. Here ſtill remains a ſmall antient chapel, in which is a large raiſed tomb, with the figure of a man in armour rudely engraved on it with a dog at his feet; the figure of his wife lies by his ſide: an inſcription defaced on the cuſhion under her head. This tomb is ſaid to belong to the Fitz-Patricks. Another tomb with the figure of a lady with the mitred head-dreſs. In the eaſt wall a rude figure of our Saviour; and a few yards weſt from the chapel ſtands a round tower, much decayed, cracked up from the door, and wanting the top; it is 48 feet in circumference, and the wall 3 feet 8 inches thick; the door 6 feet by 2, and 10 feet from the ground faces the eaſt; the inſide is divided into five ſtories, at each of which is a reſting-place formed by the wall, ſufficient to ſupport a floor, and diminiſhing upwards: the neighbouring inhabitants ſay the tower is 112 feet high, but it ſeems not to exceed 90. Not far from Fertagh is a ruin called *Baunrichen*, which is ſaid to have been part of the antient monaſtery, and probably was the farm-houſe belonging to it [b].

Fiddown on the river Swire had a monaſtery, ſo had *Freſhford* [c]; the latter church, now parochial in the dioceſe of Oſſory, and called the prebend of Aghour, has a curious inſcription over the door [d].

Freſhford. *Freſhford* has 207 houſes, including ſome miſerable hovels in the outſkirts without chimnies or windows. It is a cuſtom to daſh the roofs as well as the walls with white mortar, which preſerves them, but is offenſive to the eye.

Near Freſhford is *Ballylurkan*, the ſeat of the late lord de Montalt [f].

Ballyragget. *Ballyragget* has 214 houſes, many of them wretched cabins, a brewery, and two diſtilleries.

Hurlingford. *Hurlingford* is an improving place, it has 176 houſes, 120 of which paid taxes in 1800. It has a diſtillery and a malt-houſe [e].

New Bridge. *New Bridge* is a thriving town, has 60 houſes, and has a ſmall trade which is likely to increaſe.

Graignemanagh. At *Graignemanagh*, on the river Barrow, ſome Ciſtertian monks from Stanley abbey in Wiltſhire ſettled finally after removing from Longhmeran near Kilkenny to Athermolt, and laſtly to the vale of St. Saviour otherwiſe Duiſk, now called Graignemanagh [m]. Its ruins remain; but the octagon tower fell down in 1774. Here are alſo ruins of a caſtle. The tide flows up the river Barrow hither, though twenty miles from the ſea.

Jerpoint. At *Jerpoint* on the river Noire, Donnagh O Donaghee, king of Oſſory, founded a Ciſtertian abbey 1180, whoſe beautiful ruins ſtill remain [n].

Other religious houſes were at *Killaghe* [g], *Killamery* [h], *Killfane* [i], *Kilfhiacra* [k], and *Kilmanagh* [l].

Kilclechan. At *Kilclechan* on the Suir oppoſite to Waterford, Dermot, ſon of Murchard king of Munſter, founded

[p] Archd. 349, 350. [q] Wilſon, 205. [r] Tighe's Stat. Surv. 465. [s] Wilſon, 258. [t] Ib. 260.
[u] Tighe's Stat. Survey, 465-6. [x] Wilſon, 223. [y] Archd. 377. [z] Archd. 361. Wilſon, 333.
[a] Wilſon, 334. [b] Archd. 350, 351. [c] Ib. 351. [d] Wilſon, 333.
[e] Tighe's Stat. Survey, 466. [f] Wilſon, 333. [g] Archd. 365. [h] Ib. 366.
[i] Ib. 368. [k] Ib. 368. [l] Ib. 375. [m] Ib. 351. [n] Ib. 355.

a nunnery

a nunnery 1151 [o]. Here is a wooden bridge acroſs the Suir to Waterford, built by Coxe in 1793. It is 832 feet long and 42 broad, has 40 ſets of piers. It coſt £30,000, and has ſuſtained no damage ſince its erection.

Roſſibercan. At *Roſſibercan* on the river Barrow oppoſite to Roſs, the family of Grane and Welſh are ſaid to have founded an houſe of friars preachers 1267, which from its ruins appears to have been no ignoble ſtructure [p]. There is a wooden bridge over the Nore to Roſs, built by Emanuel Coxe, an American: it is 508 feet long, beſides a cauſeway leading to it on the Kilkenny ſide of about 50 yards; it is 40 feet broad. It coſt £8000.

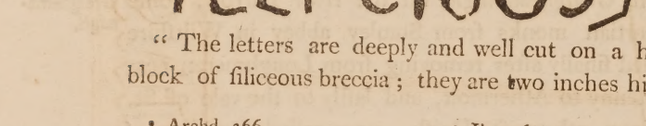
Caſtlecomer. *Caſtlecomer* has 211 houſes, many of them good and ſlated; part of the town was burnt during the late rebellion, which has been rebuilt in a handſome manner. It conſiſts of one broad ſtreet, well built. A barrack has been erected here for infantry, and a new market-houſe was erected by lady Ormond in 1802.

Caſtlecomer gave title of viſcount 1707 to ſir John Wandesford, fifth and laſt viſcount. This place is much celebrated for its coal-pits, which produce what is commonly called Kilkenny coal, which burn without ſmoking. They are the property of John Butler, eſq. who has a fine ſeat in the town [q].

Killaghy. *Killaghy* gave title of baron to George Carpenter, whoſe grandfather general Carpenter was ſo created for his eminent ſervices in the Spaniſh wars.

Ballyſpellan ſpa is famous for its chalybeate water [r], and has been poetically celebrated by Swift and Sheridan. There is alſo a chalybeate at Kilkenny.

"On the ſummit of Tory Hill, called in Iriſh *Sleigh Grian*, or *the Hill of the Sun*, is a circular ſpace, covered with ſtones; the larger ones have been taken out and rolled down the hill for the uſe of the country people; there is ſtill a large one near the centre; and the appearance of ſmaller ones, having ſtood in a circle at a little diſtance from the heap, which is above 65 yards in circumference; within which on the eaſt ſide is a ſtone raiſed on two or three unequal ones, with this inſcription, facing the weſt and the centre of the heap:



"The letters are deeply and well cut on a hard block of ſiliceous breccia; they are two inches high, between each is a ſpace of about one inch, and the diſtance between the words three inches: in Roman letters they would be BELI DIUOSE. The firſt letter is one of the moſt ſimple forms of the Pelaſgic B, which was alſo written ß[s], and in cutting on hard ſtone the fine ſtrokes may have been omitted, the others are well known. That the Divinity was worſhipped in this country under the name of Bel needs no proof; that the Divinity was worſhipped in the Britiſh iſles under the name of Dionuſos, is alſo recorded; that worſhip is beautifully deſcribed by Dionyſius the geographer, v. 570, who ſays that the wives of the illuſtrious Ammoni from the oppoſite coaſt celebrated the worſhip of DYONUSOS with as much fervour as the Thracians.

"The ſtone, on which this inſcription is cut, is five feet one inch long in front, at the back ſix feet five inches, five feet broad, and one foot four inches thick. In front appears to have been a ſunk place, flagged, the ſide diverging, but it is imperfect. The common people pay ſome reſpect to this relic.

"On the top of the hill Cloghmanta, commanding an extenſive and magnificent view, is another antient *Pyratheia*, a circular heap of ſtones 87 paces round; it is placed within a circular fence of ſtones, which incloſe two or three acres, and is diſtant from the heap, in the neareſt part, about 95 yards: the heap is neareſt to the eaſtern ſide: part of the circle has lately been deſtroyed to make a wall: in Iriſh this is called, like other heaps, *See Fin* or *Sith Fin*.

"The name of *Clogh-manta*, *the ſtone of God*, or *of the Great God* (of ſimilar origin with that of *Sleigh-na-man*, the *mountain of God*, on which was the antient altar of the ſun), is ſufficient indication of the uſe of this incloſure. The name of *Man*, one of the moſt antient names of the Divinity, and always connected with that primitive idolatry which was ſpread to the eaſt and weſt by the Cuthil or Scythic branch of the Noachidæ, is too intereſting to be overlooked [t]."

Pl. XXIII. exhibits a curious horn of ivory, mounted in braſs gilt, the property of Thomas Cavanagh, eſq. of Balliborres, co. Carlow, who gave it to the college at Dublin. The inſcription is, *Tiguranius O Lavan me fecit Deo gracias* I. H. C. probably O Laffan, anceſtor of the Laffan family, now reſident in the county of Kilkenny [u]. Edmund Butler, viſcount Mountgarret, was created earl of Kilkenny 20 Dec. 1793.

[o] Archd. 366. [p] Ib. 376. [q] Wilſon. Campbell, 107. [r] Wilſon, 205.
[s] See Alphabets in Remains of Japhet. [t] Tighe's Stat. Surv. 621. [u] Collect. Hib. IV. 25.

Tigrmannsiommunne.

Ursula de Burgo

County of CATERLOGH.

THE county of *Caterlogh*, called by contraction *Carlogh*, joins on the eaſt to the county of *Kilkenny*, lying almoſt entirely between the rivers *Barrow* and *Slane*. Its ſoil is rich and tolerably wooded. It has two towns of note, both on the weſt ſide of the *Barrow*: *Caterlogh*, which Lionel duke of Clarence began to incloſe with walls, and Bellingham that worthy deputy fortified with a caſtle; and *Leighlin*, in Latin *Lechlinia*, where was an epiſcopal ſee, now united to the biſhopric of *Fernes*. Both have their wards, and are governed by conſtables. The greateſt part of this county belonged by inheritance to the *Howards* dukes of Norfolk (who derive their deſcent by the *Warrens* from an elder daughter of William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke). Henry VIII. by conſent of parliament took from them and others of the nobility of England, and from the religious houſes of England, all their lands and eſtates in Ireland for his own uſe, becauſe their lords by their abſence and neglect of their private concerns expoſed thoſe of the public alſo to danger.

Caterlogh.

Leighlin.

The ſtatute of Abſentees.

From hence the Barrow runs through the barony of *Ydron*, which belonged of right to the *Carews* of Devonſhire ever ſince ſir N. Carew, an Engliſhman, married the daughter of Digon an Iriſh baron, and which having been long wrongfully withheld, was in our time recovered by Peter Carew.

Ydron barony.

On the river *Slane* one ſees *Tullo*, remarkable for king James having lately advanced Theobald *Butler*, the earl of Ormond's brother's ſon, to the title of viſcount *Tullo*[a]. In theſe parts live great numbers of *Cavanaghs*, deſcended from Duvenald younger (or as ſome ſay baſe) ſon of Dermot, laſt king of Leinſter, good ſoldiers, famous horſemen, and ſtill breathing the ſpirit of their antient nobility in the moſt abject poverty. But as they cheriſh the utmoſt inveteracy againſt each other for I know not what murders committed on both ſides many years ago, they are continually deſtroying one another with mutual violence and aſſaſſination. Some of this family being appointed by the Engliſh to take care of their poſſeſſions in Ireland about the time of Edward II. uſurped a diſtrict, and aſſumed the name of *O More*; and aſſociating with the *Toles* and *Brens* *, gradually diſlodged the Engliſh from the country between *Caterlogh* and the Iriſh ſea. Among theſe the Neure and Barrow unite their waters; and after a common courſe of a few miles offer their name and ſtreams to their elder ſiſter Swire, which ſoon after falls over a mouth of rocks into the ocean, where on the left runs out a little narrow neck of land, holding forth to mariners a ſmall tower, built by the merchants of *Roſs* in their proſperity for a guide into the mouth of the river.

Tullo.

* From a book of Patrick Finglas.

[a] called alſo *Tulleophelim*, which title expired with him, Lodge, II. 19.

CATERLOGH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Caterlogh or Carlow, bounded on the ſouth by Wexford and Kilkenny, on the weſt by part of Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the north by part of Kildare and Wicklow, and on the eaſt by part of Wicklow and Wexford, is from north to ſouth 26 miles, from eaſt to weſt 23 miles, narrowing in between Kilkenny and Wexford. It is divided into five baronies of *Ravilly*, *Carlow*, *Forth*, *Idrone*, and *St. Mullins*; 50 pariſhes and two boroughs. It returns two knights for the county and one member for the town of Carlow to the imperial parliament, and contains 8763 houſes, and about 44,000 inhabitants. The river Barrow, which is navigable, runs through it from north to ſouth. The Slaney croſſes it alſo in its courſe from Wicklow to Wexford. That part which lies on the weſt of the Barrow is covered with rough and high hills; another mountainous tract continues along the bounds of Wexford, beginning, at the north, with the high and rocky *Mount Leinſter*, and terminating in that which is called *Black Stairs* on the ſouth. The ſcenery in this county is for the moſt part agreeable, and the champaign country extremely rich and fertile, great part of which is occupied by graziers. It comprehended the antient diſtricts of *Hy Cabanagh* and *Hy Drone*, being the northern part of the principality of *Hy Kinſelagh*, and was made a county by king John about 1210. Its moſt antient families are, *M'Morroughs*, *Cavanaghs*, *O'Rians*, *Bagnals*, *Carews*, and *Cooks*.

Leighlin. The ſee of *Leighlin*, *Old Leighlin* or *Laughlin*, was founded by St. Laſerian about A. D. 632. Biſhop Donat t. Henry II. rebuilt the cathedral which had been burnt 1232, and dedicated to St. Laſerian: biſhop Saunders 1527—1549 rebuilt the choir. It was united to Fernes in 1600: the laſt biſhop before its union was the Rev. Robert Grave, who was ſhipwrecked in the harbour of Dublin, where he was drowned. Biſhop Vigors, who died 1720, left money to augment the revenues. The cathedral has been kept in good repair, and ſince the union of the ſees has been uſed as a parochial church. The part now in ruins is the remains of St. Donat's fabric. It is reported that Gurmundus, a Daniſh prince, was buried in this church: fronting the entrance is a tomb, wherein it is ſaid biſhop Cavanagh was interred 1587. This place was formerly a city, and before the Union ſent two members to parliament; but that privilege then ceaſed: it was incorporated in 1216, and the extent of its liberties was marked with great ſtones, inſcribed "*Terminus Burgens. Lechlinen. hic lapis eſt.*" One of theſe now ſtands near Leighlin bridge, another near Wells, and a third in the mountains. At the eaſt end of the church is a famous well covered with large aſh trees, dedicated to St. Laſerian. Within two miles of Leighlin are the ruins of a church. This town was plundered by the people of Offory in 916 and 978, and by the Danes in 982. Burchard, a Norwegian, built the priory of St. Stephen here, and was buried in the cathedral under a marble monument, whereon was his effigy with the inſcription,

Hic jacet humatus dux fundator Leniæ en
Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus Eccleſiæ,"

St. Gobban alſo founded a celebrated abbey here for regular canons, in which a famous aſſembly of the clergy was held A. D. 630, to debate on the proper time of celebrating Eaſter. During the Engliſh and Iriſh wars the town was laid waſte in 1389, but revived ſo much in 1400 as to have 86 burgage tenements, a biſhop's palace, deanery houſe, and monaſtery: none of which now remain.

Leighlin bridge. Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare, in 1320, built the bridge over the Barrow, two miles from Old Leighlin, which gave a new direction to the great ſouthern road; after which that place went to decay. Leighlin-bridge is now a poſt and fair town. About the end of the reign of Henry III. a monaſtery was founded here for Carmelites or White Friars by one of the Carews, near the Black caſtle on the eaſt bank of the Barrow; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here are ſtill the remains of a caſtle built by the Lacies, and an abbey. This place was deſtroyed by the Iriſh in 1577 [a]. Leighlin bridge.

Carlow is pleaſantly ſituated on the Barrow, making a cheerful appearance at a diſtance from the number of white houſes ſcattered up and down in its neighbourhood, and from the cleanlineſs and neatneſs of the ſtreets is ſuperior to moſt towns in the kingdom. It conſiſts of one main ſtreet, croſſed in the middle by a leſſer; the church ſmall and indifferent, but the market-houſe remarkably neat. The court-houſe is built over the gaol, to which you aſcend by a flight of ſteps. There is a horſe-barrack, and lately has been erected a handſome Roman catholic chapel, and a college for the youth of that perſuaſion. The Barrow is navigable from this town to Roſs, and alſo to Athy, where it joins the grand canal. It has a manufactory of coarſe cloth, and ſupplies the adjacent parts with coals from Kilkenny. On an eminence overhanging the river ſtands an old caſtle with round towers at each angle, ſaid to have been built by king John; others ſay it was erected by lord juſtice Lacey Carlow.

[a] Seward's Top. Hibernica.

in

in 1180. Cox mentions a caſtle erected here by Iſabel, daughter of Strongbow. It was always conſidered a ſtrong protection to the Engliſh pale in Leinſter. In the twentieth year of Richard II. it was taken by one of the Cavanaghs, named *Donald Mac Art*, who ſtyled himſelf king of Leinſter. In 1577 Carlow ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt Roger O'More, then in rebellion againſt queen Elizabeth, and was at laſt obliged to ſurrender, when it was miſerably plundered, and the inhabitants put to the ſword. It was once walled, but it ſubmitted to Cromwell on his firſt approach. In 1642 ſir Patrick Wemys was ſent with four troops from the earl of Ormond's army to relieve Carlow: it was defended by 700 men, who fled on the approach of Wemys, and burned the town. 500 Engliſhmen were releaſed from the caſtle almoſt ſtarved. In 1650 the caſtle was in the hands of the confederate catholics; but after a cloſe ſiege was ſurrendered to the parliamentary forces. This town was incorporated by king James I. It now contains about 850 houſes and 5000 inhabitants, and ſends one member to the imperial parliament. Here are alſo ruins of a fine abbey, founded about A. D. 634, and near it a ſmall proteſtant church. Up the river from Carlow the landſcape is highly pictureſque, and down to Leighlin bridge the ride is delightful, the diſtant mountains covered with woods and the interjacent tract ſprinkled with white villas [b]. This town gave title of marquis to the duke of Wharton [i]; alſo of viſcount to John Dawſon, earl of Portarlington, whoſe grandfather William-Henry was created baron Dawſon April 30, 1770, and viſcount Carlow June 21, 1776.

Tullo is a pretty market town on the river Slaney, which ſurrendered to the rebels 1641, on promiſe of quarter, but the garriſon and people were cruelly maſſacred. At the foot of the bridge of ſix arches are ruins of a houſe of Auſtin Eremites, founded 6 Edward II. [c] Tullo.

Fig. 6. pl. XXII. repreſents the tumulus called *Caſtle More* near Tullagh, about thirty feet perpendicular, having on the top a ſquare cut ſtone five feet high, and on one ſide the appearance of an entrance to a cave underneath.

Newtown caſtle is ruined, and ſo is *Clonmore* [d], and the antient church of *Gletty* [e].

Ralph Howard of *Clonmore* caſtle was created lord Clonmore 1776.

Near Rathwilly is *Mount Niel*, the handſome ſeat of John earl of Aldborough.

St. Mullin's, a ſmall village on the river Barrow, had a houſe of canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded in the ſeventh century; the ruins of which yet remain. It was the burial-place of the Cavenaghs kings of Leinſter, and ſtill continues the place of interment of the deſcendants of that family [f]. St. Mullin's.

Religious houſes were early founded at *Achad Finglaſs*, *Athaddy* [g], *Killfortchearn* [h].

The Knights Templars had a preceptory at *Bally M'William Roe* near Clonegall, built about 1300, in a fine ſituation and of great extent [i]. Another at *Killarge*, founded in the reign of John, afterwards granted to the Hoſpitallers [k].

[b] Wilſon, 220. 326. [i] G. [c] Archd. 39. Wilſon, 280. [d] Wilſon, 318, 319.
[e] Ib. 325. [f] Archd. 39. [g] Ib. 35. [h] Ib. 36. [i] Ib. 35.
[k] Ib. 36. [l] Ib. 35.

QUEEN's COUNTY.

ABOVE *Caterlogh* to the north-weſt extends a ſmall wild and boggy tract, called in Iriſh *The Leaſe*, in Engliſh *Queen's County*, made a county by queen Mary under the direction of Thomas *Ratcliff* earl of Suſſex, then lord deputy, who ſettled it. From this the chief town is called *Mary-Burgh*, where is a ſeneſchal with a garriſon, who have ſome difficulty to keep their ground againſt the *O Moores* (who conſider themſelves as the antient lords of this place), *Mac Gilpatrics*, *O Dempſies*, and others, a miſchievous and troubleſome ſet of people, who are perpetually diſturbing the Engliſh, and endeavouring to ſhake off the reſtraint of the laws. To ſubdue this rough and hoſtile country, the Engliſh on their firſt arrival commiſſioned *Meiler*; for whom Hugh *Lacy*, lord deputy of Ireland, erected a caſtle at *Tahmelio*, another at *Obowy*, a third on the river *Barrow*, and a fourth at *Norrah*. But the moſt conſiderable is *Donemaws*, an antient caſtle, ſituate in a very rich tract, which came by inheritance to the *Breoſes* lords of *Brecknoche*, by Eva, youngeſt daughter of William Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke; and where the Barrow, which riſes out of the *Slew Blomey* hills to the weſt, and takes its ſolitary way through the woods, viſits the antient city RHEBA, which ſtill retains the name of *Rheban*, but inſtead of a city is as one ſaid πωλις απολις, only the ruin of one, reduced to a few huts with a caſtle, but ſtill gives title of *baronet of Rheban* to the noble N. de *S. Michael*[a].

Donemaws.

RHEBA.

[a] This title, now extinct, was in ſome ſort that of baron; but being created by the lord of the palatinate and not by the king, they were not lords of parliament. G.

QUEEN's COUNTY

ADDITIONS.

QUEEN's County, now very populous and improved, is in length from north to ſouth 25 miles, and about the ſame in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and contains eight baronies of *Tinehinch*, *Portnehinch*, *Stradbally*, *Maryborough*, *Upper Oſſory*, *Cullinagh*, *Ballyadams*, and *Slieumargah*; 39 pariſhes, three boroughs; 235,300 acres, and above 82,000 inhabitants. Since the Union it ſends three members to parliament, two for the county, and one for Port Arlington. The principal proprietors of this diſtrict at the commencement of the ſixteenth century were the families of O'More, Fitzpatrick, O'Don, O'Brenan, Wandesford, and Delany. It was antiently full of bogs and woods, but is now better cultivated and inhabited than almoſt any other county in Ireland.

Mary-borough. *Maryborough* or *Queen's-town*, a borough and aſſize town, ſo called in honour of Mary queen of England, who reduced this part of the country to ſhire ground, by act of parliament 6 and 7 Phil. and Mary; lies on the Barrow, and has an antient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Bellingham, of which there is a conſtable [a]. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe. It ceaſed to have repreſentatives at the Union. The heath of Maryborough was the original demeſne of the O'Mores, chiefs of Laoighois or Leix; in it was fought a memorable battle between the people of Munſter and thoſe of Leinſter about the middle of the ſixth century. Dowell O'Reilly, eſq. has a handſome ſeat here. It gave title of baron and viſcount 1628, 4 Charles I. to Richard lord Molyneux, of an antient and conſiderable family in Lancaſhire. Charles William Molyneux ſucceeded his uncle as viſcount Molyneux 1758, and was created earl of Sefton 1771.

Monfrath. *Montrath* is a conſiderable town, and gave title of earl to Charles Henry Coote ſeventh and laſt earl, whoſe anceſtor Charles was ſo created for his loyalty 1660, 12 Charles II. The preſent manſion of this family is in the town, now the property of ſir Charles Coote, bart. a minor, who ſucceeded the late earl in the title of baronet; but the ruins of their antient ſeat are at *Ruſhall* ten miles from Montrath, an eſtate acquired by a marriage with a daughter of ſir Francis Ruſh, an eminent commander in the Iriſh wars in the time of James I. In Montrath is an old houſe belonging to ſir Charles, and inhabited by his agent. This town has been noted for above a century for its iron works, there being an hill of fine ore contiguous to it. Wood has long ſince been ſcarce, but charred turf, hitherto untried, would anſwer as well. Between Maryborough and Montrath is *Ballyfin*, the beautiful ſeat of the honourable Wellefley Pole [b], ſituated under the brow of Slieubloomy mountains. *Roſenallis*, a ſmall town four miles from Ballyfin, is remarkable for its flag quarries. The ſtone is as white as Bath ſtone, and like it ſoft in the bed and eaſily worked, but ſoon hardens in the air. It makes handſome paving, chimney-pieces, and ſome of it good grinding-ſtones. The trade is very conſiderable [c]. Roſenallis.

At *Kilneparſon*, not far from Roſenallis, was diſcovered an antient grave, compoſed of flags, and in it an human body decayed. From a rib and one of the jaw teeth it was conjectured the perſon muſt have been of a large ſize [c].

Caſtle Cuffe is a fortified houſe, built by the elder ſir Charles Coote. The windows of the two grand rooms are eight feet wide and ten feet high. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong out-works [c]. The ruins ſtand in the midſt of a fine plantation belonging to ſir Charles Coote two miles beyond Clonalaſhee [d]. Caſtle Cuffe.

Loughannagh, not far from Caſtle Cuffe, is a beautiful lake, partly in this and partly in the King's County. It covers about 200 acres, and has numbers of wild ſwans on it during the winter months. There were formerly iſlands in it, but they are now covered with water; for pots and other kitchen furniture are frequently dragged from among ſtone walls, which are viſible at low water [c]. Loughannagh.

At *Garryhider* are ſubterraneous caves [c].

Brittas was the reſidence of the O'Dunns, a powerful Iriſh ſept, who have ſtill preſerved a large property. They had a ſtrong caſtle here, in which tradition ſays colonel Axtel commanded a garriſon [c]. This place gave title of viſcount to Theobald Burke, who was created baron Brittas the 17th of February 1617; which title was forfeited by Theobald third viſcount Brittas 1691. Brittas.

At *Coolagh* are the remains of an old caſtle, formerly belonging to the O'Carrols of Ely; a race formidable to the Engliſh for many centuries, and who poſſeſſed moſt of the northern part of this county [c]. Coolagh.

Mountmellick is ſaid to be the beſt market in the county. It is an handſome, large, well-built town, originally inhabited by an induſtrious colony of Quakers. Some trade is carried on in the woollen manufacture and diſtillery; and not far from the town is a pottery [c]. Mountmellick.

At *Abbey Leix* on the river Noire was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1183. Not a trace or ruin of this Abbey Leix.

[a] Wilſon, 157. Lodge, II. 394—397. [b] Wilſon, 158. [c] MS. E. Ledwich. [d] Wilſon, 184.

abbey can now be found, except that in the ſtreet is a raiſed tomb inſcribed, "Hic jacet Johannes O More, An. 1502, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen." Here is a noble and delightful ſeat of lord viſcount de Veſci [e].

Aghaboe. At *Aghaboe*, *Achadboe*, or *Aghavoe*, q. d. *the field of oxen*, a village conſiſting of about twenty cabins in the barony of Upper Oſſory, four miles north of Montrath, St. Canice, ſon of Laidec, an eminent poet, a diſciple of the great St. Finian, founded an abbey A. D. 515, in which he died the 11th of October 599. Near the ſite of this monaſtery a church was built in 1052, and the ſhrine of St. Canice placed therein, on which the ſee of Oſſory was tranſlated to this place from Ely O'Carroll in King's County; here it continued till 1250, when it was by Felis O'Diellany, biſhop of Oſſory, transferred to Kilkenny, and Fitz-Patrick, anceſtor to the lords of Upper Oſſory, erected a Dominican friary on its ſite. The church is 100 feet by 24, having three handſome Gothic windows on the ſouth, and one at the eaſt and weſt. In the centre to the ſouth is a ſmall oratory called St. Phelan's chapel, divided from the church by an arch reſting on a pillar of ſolid maſonry. A north door leads into a quadrangle of 60 feet; to the eaſt were the cells of the ten monks, and oppoſite thereto the kitchen and offices; over the large cellars the abbot's apartments 46 feet by 17, and at the end a bed-chamber 17 feet ſquare [f]. Aghaboe was no inconſiderable place at the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century; but the only remains of its former conſequence, now viſible, are the ruins of the Dominican priory. This place, with the ſhrine of St. Canice, was burned by the villainy of Dermot M'Gillipatrick the 13th of May 1346. The monaſtery was granted 43 Eliz. to Florence Fitzpatrick.

Aghmacart. At *Aghmacart*, four miles weſt of Durrow, was an abbey founded about A. D. 550; ſeveral ruins of which remain, and a handſome gate. Part of the ruins were fitted up for a pariſh church by the care of biſhop Pococke [g].

On a hill near Portarlington is a ſpire and lodge built by lord Carlow, with an extenſive proſpect of the country [h].

Ballybrittas. *Ballybrittas* has part of an old caſtle of the O'Dempſies ſtanding; the reſt being battered down by Cromwell, as a hill near it is ſtill called Cromwell's hill.

Dawſon Court, the ſuperb ſeat of the earl of Portarlington, is very highly improved and adorned with that taſte and elegance for which his lordſhip is ſo remarkable [i].

Stradbally. *Stradbally* is a pretty little town, conſiſting of about two hundred houſes, and a charter-ſchool for fifty children, which owed its riſe to Pole Coſby, eſq. who expended 300*l.* in the building, beſides other benefactions. It formerly belonged to the ſept of O'Moores, but in the reign of queen Mary was given to the Coſbies. It was ſurrounded by a foſs, and in it was the caſtle of *Palace*. The late lord Sydney began a noble houſe a little without the town, but lived to finiſh only the offices and one wing. The demeſne is highly ornamented, and the eſtate now belongs to Mr. Coſby. Lord O'Mora in the twelfth century founded a houſe of conventual Franciſcans [k].

Half a mile from Stradbally is *Brockley park*, the beautiful ſeat of the earl of Roden, built 1768 under the direction of Ducart, an Italian architect, on the ſite of a former burnt down. In the chapel are four painted windows [l]. Brockley park.

Sletty, antiently *Slieb-teagh*, was an old epiſcopal ſee. In the church-yard are two ſtone croſſes, their heads ornamented, and ſome marks of inſcriptions, but quite illegible [m]. Here was an abbey, over which St. Aild preſided, who died 698. His feſtival is held here on the 12th of October. Sletty.

Ballynakill is a good town, the property of earl Stanhope, though lord Drogheda had the patronage of the borough before the Union: ſince which it has had no repreſentative. Its caſtle was frequently taken in the Iriſh wars [n]. Ballynakill.

Baunaghra or *Key's Bawn*, ſituated on the boundary line between Munſter and Leinſter, and impending over the great bog of Monela, is a curious inſtance of an antient Iriſh fortreſs. The top of an high hill is here ſurrounded with a circular deep foſs, incloſing an area of 144 yards in circumference: on the agger is a wall 12 feet high, with a parapet of 4 feet: the ſpace to ſtand or defend the wall is 2 feet: there are no loop-holes or crenelles. Within towards the weſt is a deep well, and to the ſouth-weſt are the foundations of a dwelling-houſe. There are out-works of earth on different ſides to defend the approaches. Within this bawn was ſecured the plunder of rapparees [n]. Baunaghra.

There are many caſtles in this vicinity, as thoſe of *Clonburren*, *Ballagh*, *Caſtle Fleming*, *Garran*, &c. They are moſtly ſquare, very well built, with winding ſtone ſtairs; the rooms arched, and very tenable before the uſe of artillery [n].

The fortreſs of *Dunamaſe* (or as it is alſo written *Dunemaſk*, *Duamaſe*, *Dunemauſe*, *Dunnamauſe*, corrupted from the Celtic *Dun na maes*, q. d. the fort or dun of the plain) near Maryborough, is a conſiderable hill of limeſtone, exhibiting a very ſingular appearance, and before the uſe of artillery almoſt impregnable. It was early made a manor by the Pembroke family, after the reduction of Ireland by the Engliſh, and a caſtle erected, which figured in the different periods of the Iriſh hiſtory, till it was blown up and diſmantled 1650. The entrance is ſouth-weſt, facing the road to Stradbally; the outer walls and thoſe of the keep remain with their towers. Here have been found ſmall ſilver coins of the early Iriſh princes of the eleventh century, inſcribed, *Le Morrah*, king O Mora or O Mere: rev. *Na Dunegh* or *Dunadh* of the fort, expreſſing the place of coinage [o]. Dunamaſe.

Shean caſtle is ſituate on one of thoſe high conical hills which are ſo common in its vicinity, and was a place of conſiderable ſtrength. Sir Robert Preſton held it 1397 of Roger Mortimer, as of his caſtle of Dunmaſke. It ſhared the revolutions of that fortreſs, but being neither ſo ſtrong nor tenable eſcaped demolition, and continued for centuries in its priſtine Shean.

[e] Archdall, 586—588. [f] Ib. 588—590. Wilſon, 204. [g] Arch. 590. [h] Wilſon, 183.
[i] Ib 163. Ledwich. [k] Archd. 596. [l] Wilſon, 325. [m] Archd. 596. Ledwich, MS.
[n] Ledwich, MS. [o] Mr. Ledwich's deſcription of Dunamaſe in Collect. Hib. II. No. V. 147—158. See it in Virt. Muſ. pl. IX.

ſtate,

ſtate, till it came into the hands of the preſent occupier Dr. Charles Coote, dean of Kilfenora, who has revived it with new ſplendour, and added, at vaſt expence, ſuch embelliſhments to its fine ſituation as make it an ornament to the country and a delightful reſidence [p].

Lea. *Lea* caſtle is ſurrounded by a branch of the Barrow brought for that purpoſe, and was built by the de Veſcis ſoon after the reduction of Ireland by Henry II. to protect the borders of the Engliſh pale. The walls are 8 feet thick, and in them are ſtairs to the upper parts of the caſtle. There were two drawbridges, and two baſtions defended the gate. The barbacan, the outer and inner ballium, may be traced. An accurate ſurvey would ſhew it to have been conſtructed on the improved plan of Engliſh caſtles about the year 1240. It belonged ſometimes to the Engliſh, ſometimes to the O Dempſies lords of this part of the county, and was burnt and deſtroyed two or three times. It is at preſent the property of lord viſcount Carlow. Near it by the road ſide ſtands a great aſh tree 157 years old, whoſe trunk meaſured 11 yards in circumference; it had 10 branches of 15 feet in length and very large [q], now much decayed.

Clopoke. The Dûn of *Clopoke*, about five miles from Dunamaſe, is a curious object; it is a conical hill of limeſtone. Its diameter on the ſummit is 312 feet, and round it ran a wall. Its baſe was defended by a double intrenchment. From the baſe to the top it meaſures in ſome places 150 feet, being very precipitous and ſtrong on every ſide. Under the north-eaſt ſide of the hill is a cave running 36 feet, and about 10 wide at the mouth, a receptacle for robbers in former ages [r]. *Clogh Leachdan*, the monument engraved pl. XIV. fig. 8. is about 8 feet high, and ſituate in the middle of a field near this dun.

Luggacurren. About two miles from Clopoke is the Dun of *Luggacurren*, not comparable to Clopoke or Dunamaſe [s].

Boley. *Boley*, adjoining to Gracefield, has a rath on the top of an high hill, with large double intrenchments [s].

Milltown. At *Milltown* have been found many braſs rings and heads of halberds, tokens of the engagement at Ballylihane in the Iriſh rebellion [s].

Ballyadams. In *Ballyadams* caſtle, now inhabited and belonging to the Bowens, is ſome tapeſtry, and in the contiguous church-yard many inſcriptions to this family [s].

Doonane. *Doonane* is celebrated for its colliery, and for the ſpirited exertions of its proprietors, who have endeavoured to rid themſelves of the water that prevents their working by fire-engines, whereby the water is drawn from the depth of 46 yards, and diſcharged from the pits. From this place to Carlow, which forms the weſtern verge of this county, coal is to be found [s]. The ground is fertile and the coal dips to 20 or 28 fathoms, being from 20 inches to 3½ feet in thickneſs, running in a direction nearly parallel with the horizon: here at about 12 fathoms beneath the ſurface is found a rock of whin-ſtone, reſting on a ſtratum of columnar baſaltes perpendicular to the horizon: the columns are from two to ſix feet in length, the articulations from three to ſix inches, forming both concave and convex points, of an irregular pentagonal figure, whoſe ſides, in different joints, are plain, convex, and concave. Theſe columns in ſeveral places reſt on a light-grey ferruginous rock or whin-ſtone, on a flaty rock, beneath which is a vein of rich iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from one to three inches thick; under the iron is a ſtratum of ſlate, and then the bed of coal; beneath the bed of coal is a ſoft micaceous ſlate ſtratum, ten or twelve fathoms deep; under that a hard rock, through which no one has yet bored.

Killeſhin. At *Killeſhin*, within three miles of Carlow, is a fine chalybeate ſpa, formerly much frequented [s].

Portarlington. *Portarlington* is a large town ſituated on both ſides the Barrow, but the greateſt part is in the Queen's County. It is inhabited by very genteel families, and has a number of excellent ſchools, particularly for children under 12 years of age. It gives title of earl to the family of Dawſon; and within a few miles of it is Dawſon's grove, the elegant ſeat of lord Portarlington. Since the Union it has ſent one member to the imperial parliament.

Garran bawn. *Garran bawn* or the white horſe in the north-weſt extremity of the county, is a vaſt conical mount of looſe ſtones, a magnificent cairn, the cemetery of ſome eminent chief: its magnitude and its wild ſituation among lofty mountains have hitherto prevented the curious from having its contents minutely examined [t].

Gurteenamallagh. In the mountain of *Gurteenamallagh* about 1779 a very extraordinary phenomenon occurred. A body of lightning or electric matter ſeems to have burſt, and inſtead of penetrating the ground it furrowed and threw up the bog on each ſide its courſe to 10 feet in height, without leaving any marks on the loamy ſurface beneath the bog. The common people call it the Burſt Mountain, ſuppoſing the riſe of ſprings cauſed theſe effects, but this cauſe would be ſcarcely adequate to the coacervation of ſuch heaps of turf and to ſuch an height [t].

In June 1786 ſome peaſants dug up near Ballylinan, about four miles from Athy, an earthen urn, containing a great number of ſmall ſilver coins, ſeveral of which are depoſited in the muſeum of Trinity college, Dublin. The legends are compoſed of mixed letters found in the Latin and Roman alphabets during the middle ages, Runic characters and thoſe denominated by the Iriſh *Ogham Croabh*; all which characters ſo mixed are found in the Iriſh monumental inſcriptions and ſtone croſſes from the 10th to the 14th century. The legends on thoſe coins are all in the Iriſh language, generally begin at the croſs near the head, and run from left to right; thoſe on the reverſe begin at a ſmall croſs adjoining to the larger in one of the quarters on the left. The ornaments or figures, beſides the heads on the obverſe and the large croſſes on the reverſe, are ſuch as repreſent the dignity and inſignia of the prince for whom they were ſtruck. The moſt general ornament on theſe is a rude figure in the oppoſite corner of the croſſes, which ſeveral have taken for a harp and others for a crown. However, from other coins where the characters are more perfectly delineated, it proves to be the repreſentation of a hand, the

[p] Mr. Ledwich's deſcription of Dunamaſe in Collect. Hib. II. No. V. 158, 159. See it in Virt. Muſ. pl. LXIII.
[q] Virt. Muſ. pl. LXIV. Wilſon, 183. [r] Ledwich MS. [s] Ledwich, ubi ſup. 149, and MS.
[t] Ledwich MS.

curved

curved line repreſenting the thumb and wriſt, and the four lines proceeding from it the fingers, whoſe nails are noted by little balls at the extremities. The hand was the ſymbol among the northern nations of power and ſtrength; and we are informed by Aldrovandus[u] that it was the antient arms of Ireland, and was principally borne by the northern or Ulſter tribes during the latter ages, and in the more early indiſcriminately throughout the kingdom. Even at this day it is borne by the Iriſh baronets, that order being inſtituted by James I. of England to ſerve in the wars of Ireland, and in conſequence bore in their eſcutcheon the antient inſignia of the nation againſt whom they were ſent to fight[x]. Others of theſe coins bear in the quarters of the croſſes the repreſentation of a ſword, which Aldrovandus ſays was alſo borne by the Iriſh chiefs in their arms. In ſome others are repreſentations of various kinds of croſſes, and in others three balls or ſmall circles placed triangularly, probably in honour of the Trinity. On a few is a character or figure compoſed of a ſingle circle or a double concentric one. This figure is alſo found on ſeveral Britiſh coins, and is taken for a chariot wheel, a wreath, or crown, and generally ſuppoſed a ſymbol of royal dignity. One of theſe coins Mr. Beauford[y] refers to one of the O Mores of Laoghis or Leix near Dunamaſe; others to M^c Callan chief of Ghadhal or Caellan, which diſtrict compoſed the preſent baronies of Ballycavan and Gary caſtle in King's county, O Reilly king of Cavan, one of the chiefs of Malone in King's county, ſome of the Maghlochins, the chiefs of Hy Fiacre c. Galway, and to other monarchs and chiefs between A. D. 862 and 900, or rather between 862 and 870; and ſuppoſes them the work of ſome Daniſh artiſt.

Annatrim, *Killermogh*, *Kiledelig* in the barony of Upper Oſſory, *Clonenagh*, *Chuainchaoin* and *Diſert Enos* in that of Maryborough, had religious foundations; as had *Chuainimurchir*, *Diſert Fularthaich*, *Diſert O'drain*, *Kilebbane*, *Kilfoelain*, *Leamchuill*, *Mundrehid*, *Roſtuirc*, and *Teach Schotin*[z].

At *Teampulna Cailleach dubh*, and *Timohoe*, each of which had religious houſes, are round towers in good preſervation except the latter, and a few ruins of buildings[a]. At the latter are ruins of a very old church. Part of a round tower with a zigzag moulding on the arch of the door adjoins to an old caſtle. Here Monk defeated the Iriſh general Preſton in 1642[b]. Within a mile of it are three old forts[c].

Knapton gives title of baron 1750 to Thomas Veſey viſcount de Veſci 1776: *Dawſon* to baron Dawſon 1770, viſcount Carlow 1776, and earl of Portarlington 1785.

[u] Ornithol. B. I.
[x] Where the hand occurs on the obſerve before or behind the head, I fear it is only a rude imitation of the bas empire coins.
[y] Account of them in the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, p. 139—160.
[z] Archd. 591—597. [a] Ib. 597, 598. [b] Ledwich MS. [c] Wilſon, 319.

*** For many particulars relating to this county I am indebted to the rev. Mr. Edward Ledwich of Old Glas near Durrow, who has collected materials for an hiſtory thereof.—GOUGH.

KING'S COUNTY.

AS *Queen's* County was ſo called in honour of queen Mary, ſo that little tract adjoining to it on the north (ſeparated by the river Burrow, and once called *Offaley*), was named in honour of her conſort Philip, king of Spain, *King's* County, and the chief town *Philipſtowne*, where is a ſeneſchal with a garriſon; and the noble Engliſh families of *Warren*, *Herbert*, *Colbey*, *More*, and *Leiceſter*, and the Iriſh ones of *O Conor* (to whom great part of it formerly belonged), *Mac Coghlan*, *O Maily*, *Fox*, and others, manfully maintain the lands left them by their anceſtors. But theſe Iriſh natives complain of the taking away their patrimony without any other ſettlements being aſſigned them; on which account they ſeize every occaſion of raiſing diſturbances, are continually giving trouble to the Engliſh inhabitants, and breaking out into rebellion with all the fury of inveterate revenge.

ADDITIONS.

KING's County, bounded on the weſt by Tipperary and Galway, on the ſouth by Queen's County and part of Tipperary, on the eaſt by Kildare and Meath, and on the north by Weſt Meath, is in length 32 miles, and in breadth in the wideſt part 31; drained, well improved, and inhabited. It contains eleven baronies, viz. *Garry caſtle*, *Killcourſie*, *Ballycowen*, *Geaſhill*, *Philipſtown*, *Warrenſtown*, *Coolſtown*, *Balliboy*, *Egliſh* or *Fircal*, *Ballybritt*, and *Clonliſk*; 52 pariſhes, and two boroughs. All the Iriſh and Engliſh families mentioned by Mr. Camden are extinct, except the Leiceſters, who are greatly reduced, and the Mores advanced to the title of barons Tullamore in the perſon of John Moore of Croghan, ſo created 1715 by George I. and ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, ſeated at *Redwood* in this county five miles from *Philipſtown* [a], who was created earl of Charleville in 1758, but dying without iſſue the titles became extinct, but were revived in his nephew Charles-William Bury, who was created baron Tullamore 1797, viſcount Charleville 1806, and earl of Charleville February 1806. Philipſtown, the county town, is a ſmall place with a barrack and ruins of a tower [b], gives title of baron to Robert Moleſworth fifth viſcount Moleſworth, whoſe great-great-grandfather, ambaſſador to Denmark and author of an "Account of that Kingdom as it was in 1692," was ſo created 1716, 2 George I.

Philipſtown.

Bonagher or *Banaher*, a disfranchiſed borough, remarkable for its bridges over the Shannon, is a great paſs on the borders of Galway, where are barracks for two companies of foot [b].

Bonagher.

Geaſhill or *Geſhil* has been a place of ſome antiquity, and exhibits the lofty ruins of a caſtle: it takes its name from *Gaël fiol*, the *habitation of the race of the wood*, and was the antient reſidence of the chiefs of Hy Falgia. At this place was a very great battle between Heber and Heremon, the ſons of Mileſius, who had both reigned peaceably over the kingdom for one year, till the wife of the latter created a diſpute between the two brothers about the poſſeſſion of a certain valley: the difference was decided by an engagement at Geſhil or Geſiol, which left Heremon ſole monarch of the kingdom. It gives title of baron to lord Digby, Henry the preſent earl being ſeventh baron in lineal deſcent from ſir Robert the firſt. His lordſhip has a ſeat here, and his great uncle the dean of Durham another [c].

Geaſhill.

Bir, formerly called *Leix* and *Parſons town*, is a good poſt and market town, ſaid to be much the beſt town in the county, and ſtands on the borders of Tipperary, on a river that runs into the Shannon. It had an antient abbey, and is adorned with a fine caſtle of the family of Parſons, which was beſieged by Sarsfield, general of the Iriſh, but relieved by general Kirk. Here is a ſtatue in lead of the late duke of Cumberland on a column fifty feet high [d]. The country all round has a tolerable appearance of cultivation.

Bir.

There were religious houſes at *Clonemore*, *Clonfertmulloe* [e], *Drumcullin* [f], *Gleane*, *Kilbian*, *Kilcolgan*, *Kilcolman*, *Kilcomin*, *Killegally*, *Killhuailleach* [g], *Killiadhuin*, *Kinnitty*, *Lemanaghan*, *Liethmore*, *Lynnally*, *Moniſteroras*, *Mugna*, *Rathbeg*, *Rathlibthen*, *Reynagh*, *Tuileim* [h].

At *Durrow* St. Columb, A. D. 546, founded a ſumptuous abbey, ſucceeded by a monaſtery for canons regular of St. Auſtin. Here was preſerved a book of the Four Goſpels of St. Jerom's tranſlation, written by St. Columb's own hand in twelve days [i].

Durrow.

[a] G. Lodge. Wilſon, 137.
[b] Wilſon, 138.
[c] Lodge, IV. 104. Wilſon, 137. 326.
[d] Archdall, 377. Wilſon, 146. Campbell, 265.
[e] Archdall, 378.
[f] Ib. 379.
[g] Ib. 598, 599.
[h] Ib. 398, 399. 401, 402, 403, 404. 406.
[i] Ware. Archd. 393.

Clonmacnoiſe.

The abbey of *Clomacnoiſe*, antiently called Tiprari, was founded for canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin A. D. 548 by St. Kieran, in a delightful ſituation in the very centre of the kingdom, about ten miles from Athlone on the banks of the Shannon, on different green eminences above that river, which were covered with buildings formerly belonging to it, and others may be ſeen in the little vallies between the hills. The whole is bounded on the eaſt and north by very large bogs. The abbey church was converted, ſome ſay by the founder, others by Colman 400 years after, into a cathedral. The doors of this church are richly carved. Many of the nobility and biſhops were buried in it, and ſeveral old monuments with inſcriptions ſtill remain [l]. In 1547 the two weſt angles of this cathedral were demoliſhed by the moſt violent tempeſt that had happened in Ireland, and in 1552 the Engliſh garriſon of Athlone entirely ſtripped it of its furniture, bells, books, and windows. A quarter of a mile north from hence is a beautiful weſt door of a chapel of the *riaghalta colliaugh* for religious women [m]: for here was early a nunnery [n]. The cemetery contained about two Iriſh acres, on which ten other churches were afterwards built by the kings and petty princes of the circumjacent country, who though at perpetual war while living were content to reſt peaceably beſide each other. The ſeveral founders named theſe churches as follow: *Temple Righ* or *Melaghlin*'s or the *King's church*, built by O'Melaghlin king of Meath, and to this day the burying-place of that family; *Temple O Connor*, built by O Connor Dun, *Temple Kelly*, *Temple Finian* or *M'Carthy*, by M'Carthy More of Munſter, *Temple Hurpan* or *M'Laffy's church*, *Temple Kieran*, *Temple Gauney*, *Temple Doulin*, now the pariſh church; *Temple M'Dermot*. This laſt was much larger than any of the others. The weſt and north doors are very low, adorned with ſmall pillars of fine marble, and over the latter are the figures of a biſhop between two religious, over whom is carved *Sce Doice Sce Patricie Sancte Franciſce Dons* (or *D'nus) Odo decanus cluan° me fieri fecit*. Before the weſt door ſtands a large old croſs of one entire ſtone, much defaced by time; on all the ſides of which was ſome rude carving and an inſcription in antique and unknown characters. In the centre on one ſide is St. Patrick holding in his right hand a hammer, in his left a croſs, the ſhaft has on each ſide three compartments of figures, on the eaſt ſide at bottom ſeem to be St. Michael and the Devil, and at top St. Chriſtopher; thoſe in the lowermoſt on the north ſide repreſent Adam and Eve with the tree between them; the top and tranſverſe of the croſs are alſo charged with figures; at the foot on each ſide are inſcriptions, ... *decani*, &c. perhaps dean Odo above-mentioned. On the north ſide of the baſe are two rows of horſemen and carriages. In the great church was heretofore preſerved a bone of St. Kiaran's hand. *God and St. Kiaran after you* is ſtill the common imprecation of the country, and numbers reſort hither on his feſtival September 9th. His croſier was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries. Another of theſe churches has within it an arch of greeniſh marble, flat wrought and beautifully executed, the joints ſo cloſe that it appears to be of one entire ſtone. Beſides the croſs before-mentioned there are three others in the church-yard, but leſs remarkable. Here we find alſo *Temple Eaſpic* or the *Biſhop's chapel*, and on the weſt of the cemetery are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of the biſhop's palace [p]. In the walls of the incloſure are two round towers elegantly built of hewn ſtone; the larger which is called *O Rourk*'s and wants the roof is 62 feet high and 56 in circumference; the other called *M'Carthy*'s is 7 feet diameter within, and the walls are 3 feet thick and 56 high including the conical roof.

At *Frankford* in *Ballybay* barony was a Carmelite monaſtery [q]. Frankford.

At *Gallen* one of canons regular of St. Auſtin [r]. Gallen.

At *Killeigh*, now an inconſiderable village, was a houſe of canons regular; another of Grey friars, and a nunnery [s]. Killeigh.

At *Seirkeran* one of canons regular of St. Auſtin [t]. Seirkeran.

At *Lorrah* are ruins of two caſtles [u]. Lorrah.

[l] See one in Gibſon's Camden, p. 1388. Phil. Tranſ. v. XXII. p. 768. [m] Harris, 165. 174.
[n] Archd. 393. [o] Q. *Cleyne*. [p] Archd. 379—393. [q] Ib. 395. [r] Ib. 396. [s] Ib. 400. Wilſon, 327.
[t] Archd. 404. [u] Wilſon, 144.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

TO the eaſt of theſe laſt-mentioned counties runs for a long way the county of *Kildare*, a very pleaſant tract, to whoſe paſtures Giraldus Cambrenſis applies thoſe lines of Virgil[a]:

Et quantum longis carpunt armenta diebus
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponit.

As much as in long days the herds devour
Short nightly dews raiſe with prolific power.

Kildare. *St. Briget.* The principal town is *Kildare*, honoured in the early infancy of the church by St. *Briget*, a virgin venerable for ſanctity and chaſtity, not ſhe who about 240 years ago inſtituted the order of Brigitine nuns, the monks and nuns of which lived in ſeparate apartments in the ſame monaſtery without ſeeing one another, but a much more antient perſon, who a thouſand years ago was the diſciple of St. Patrick, renowned all over Ireland, England, and Scotland. Her miracles and a perpetual fire (like that of Veſta) kept up in the inner ſanctuary by holy virgins without any addition to its aſhes are celebrated by hiſtorians. This town of Kildare is honoured with the ſee of an archbiſhop, and called antiently in the Papal bulls *Dara*. It was alſo the reſidence of Richard earl of Pembroke, afterwards of his ſon-in-law William *Mareſchal* likewiſe earl of Pembroke, by whoſe fourth daughter Sibill it came to William de *Ferrars* earl of Derby, and by their daughter to William *Veſcy*, whoſe ſon William Veſcy, juſtice of Ireland, forfeiting the favour of king Edward I. for ſome quarrel between him and John, ſon of Thomas Girald, and having loſt his legitimate ſon, ſurrendered Kildare and other lands in Ireland to the king in order to *enfeof* his baſtard ſon, ſurnamed of Kildare, with others belonging to him in England *. Soon after this John, ſon of Thomas Girald, whoſe anceſtors deſcended from Girald de *Windſor*, Caſtellan of Pembroke, eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their bravery in the conqueſt of this iſland, had "the caſtle and town of Kildare" given him by Edward II. king of England, together "with the ſtyle and title of earl of Kildare †." This family of the *Earls of Kildare.* *Fitz-Giralds*, or as at preſent called *Geraldines*, was very illuſtrious and renowned for their achievements ‡; by whoſe means, as one[b] expreſſes it, "the "Engliſh were able to keep poſſeſſion of the coaſt of "[South] Wales, and to force the ſtrong holds of "Ireland." And this family of Kildare continued long with unſullied honour and renown (having never borne arms againſt their ſovereign) till Thomas *Fitz-Girald*, ſon of Girald *Fitz-Girald*, earl of *Kildare* and lord deputy of Ireland under Henry VIII. hearing that his father, who had been ordered to England on a charge of mal-adminiſtration in his government of Ireland, was put to death, was on this ſlight and falſe report hurried by the inconſiderate raſhneſs of youth to take up arms againſt his king and country. He invited the emperor Charles V. to invade Ireland, ravaged the kingdom far and wide with fire and ſword, laid ſiege to Dublin, and murdered its archbiſhop; for all which he was ſoon after hanged with five of his uncles; his father having broken his heart with grief. But queen Mary completely reſtored the family to their honours by advancing Girald, brother of this Thomas, to the earldom of *Kildare* and barony of *Offaley*; whoſe two ſons Henry and William ſucceeding him, and dying without iſſue male, the title of earl devolved on their uncle Gerald *Fitz-Girald*.

The principal places of note in this county are *Naas* a market town, *Athie* on the river *Burrow*, *Mainoth* a caſtle of the earls of Kildare, and a town, to which king Edward I. in favour of Girald Fitz-Maurice granted a market and fair. *Caſtle Martin*, the chief ſeat of the family of *Fitz-Euſtace*, deſcended from the *Poers* in the county of *Waterford*, Edward IV. conferring the rank of parliamentary barons on Rouland *Fitz-Euſtace* with the manor of *Port Leſter* for his valour; and Henry VIII. added the title of viſcount *Baltinglas*; all which Rouland Fitz-Euſtace loſt, being outlawed for his treaſon to his country under queen Elizabeth.

Naas. *Athie.* *Maynoth.*

Barons Fitz-Euſtace.

The more conſiderable families remaining here beſides the *Fitz-Geralds* or *Giraldines* are of Engliſh extraction, viz. *Ougan*, *De la Hide*, *Ailmer*, *Walſh*, *Boiſel*, *White*, *Sutton*[c], &c.

As to Choir Gawr, which it is pretended Merlin conveyed by magic art from this country to Saliſbury plain, as well as the moſt bloody battle which is to happen between the Engliſh and Iriſh at *Molleaghmaſt*, I leave them to the idle admirers of fabulous antiquity and prophecies, having determined not to attend to fables.

Theſe are the midland counties of *Leinſter*. I come now to thoſe on the coaſt.

* Public Records. † Ch. 9. E. II. N. 12. ‡ Pat. 2. E. IV.

[a] Georg. II. 201.

[b] "Hiſtoria Vaticinalis," or antient Prophecy in Giraldus Cambrenſis' Itinerarium Cambriæ, I. c. 12. See alſo his Panegyric on the Giraldæ: Hiberniæ Expugnatio, c. 15.

[c] The Walſhes, Boiſels, and Suttons, are now extinct. G.

KILDARE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kildare has on the eaſt thoſe of Dublin and Wicklow, on the weſt King's and Queen's counties, on the ſouth Carlow, and on the north Eaſt Meath. It is from north to ſouth 32 miles, from eaſt to weſt 21; is divided into ten baronies, of *Carbury*, *Ikeath* and *Oughterany*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Clain*, *Great Connel*, *Ophaly*, *Killcullen*, *Naragh* and *Rheban*, *Kilkea* and *Moon*; and contains 113 pariſhes, 4 boroughs, 236,750 acres, 11,205 houſes, and 56,000 inhabitants. It ſends two members to the imperial parliament. The ſoil is very rich, fertile, and cultivated; the air temperate and pleaſant. The principal families in this county are, the Fitzgeralds, Euſtaces, Allens and Wogans, Aylmers, &c.

Kildare. The town of *Kildare*, though mean in its buildings, is beautifully ſituated on a riſing ground in the barony of Offaley, and is a borough governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and two portrieves [a]. The ſee was founded by St. Brigid, who appointed St. Conlæth or Conlian firſt biſhop. She was the illegitimate daughter of an Iriſh chieftain, born A. D. 453, and at fourteen received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick or one of his immediate diſciples, and made a pilgrimage to Glaſtonbury. She preſided over both the monks and nuns, and dying 523 was interred here, but afterwards was removed to Down. Aod Oubh or Black Hugh, king of Leinſter, became a monk here A. D. 638, afterwards abbot and biſhop. The cathedral is ruined except the choir and chapter-houſe. Facing the weſt door 30 yards diſtant ſtands a handſome round tower, embattled at the top, 44 yards high. At the ſame diſtance from the tower ſtood an antient croſs of white granite 12 feet from the ground, and then of blue ſtone; the door 14 feet from the foundation. Not far from the tower is an old building called the *Fire Houſe*, where was kept fire called the inextinguiſhable; not that it could never be put out, but becauſe no addition had been made to the aſhes of its fuel during ſo long a ſucceſſion of ages [b]. It was however put out by H. Loundres archbiſhop of Dublin 1220 [c]. Here are a biſhop, dean, chantor, chancellor, and treaſurer, four canons, an archdeacon, and eight prebendaries [d]. The biſhop had the next place after the biſhop of Meath in councils and elſewhere [e]. The ſee is rated in the king's books at 52*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* but is worth 2600*l.* per annum. In this city was an abbey of Auguſtine canons founded by St. Aed the ſecond biſhop in the ſixth century; a nunnery of the ſame order, founded by St. Brigid A. D. 480, the abbeſs of which was ſuperior to the abbot of her foundation: an abbey of the canons of St. Victor, founded about 1205; one of Franciſcans, founded 1260 by Giraldus Fitz-Maurice or William Veſey; which laſt alſo founded here one of Carmelites 1290 [e]. Conſiderable ruins of the Franciſcan friary remain [f]. It was antiently called *Chille-dair* (according to ſome) *the wood of oaks*, from a large foreſt, which comprehended the middle part of this county. In the centre of this wood was a large plain, containing near 5000 Engliſh acres, ſacred to heathen ſuperſtition; at preſent called the *Curragh* of *Kildare*. At the extremity of this plain, about the commencement of the ſixth century, St. Brigid, one of the veſtals, on her converſion to the Chriſtian faith, founded, with the aſſiſtance of St. Conlæth, a church and monaſtery; near which, after the manner of the Pagans, St. Brigid kept the ſacred fire in a cell; the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. There is a ranger appointed, and in the months of April, June, and September, here are races by Iriſh-bred horſes for king's plates [g]. A mile and a half from the town are ruins of *Lachagh* caſtle [h].

At *Leixlip*, a village in the barony of Salt, and the reſort of much company in ſummer to drink the waters of a neighbouring ſpa, was a monaſtery of our Lady [i]. It is the ſeat of William Conolly, eſq. beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Liffy, a handſome edifice with large and pleaſant gardens, on one ſide of which is a fine waterfall and a famous ſalmon leap. Leixlip.

Caſtletown, a mile to the right, is the magnificent ſeat of Thomas Conolly, eſq. allowed to be the fineſt in Ireland. Near Leixlip are the ruins of *Confy* town and caſtle; and three miles diſtant are thoſe of *Donaghmore* church and very beautiful obeliſk, erected by lady Anne Conolly [k]. Caſtletown. Confy. Donaghmore.

Maynooth, in the ſame barony, is a ſmall market and poſt town, formerly of conſequence, which falling to decay was re-edified by the noble family of Leinſter after the manner of an Engliſh market town. Here Gerald, earl of Kildare, founded a college for a provoſt and vice-provoſt, five prieſts, two clerks, and three boys, before 1513, confirmed by William archbiſhop of Dublin 1558 [l]. Maynooth caſtle, now ruined, was built by John ſixth earl of Kildare, as was alſo *Kilhea* caſtle [m]. Within a mile from Maynooth is *Carton houſe*, the beautiful ſeat of the duke of Leinſter, with extenſive gardens and park [n]. A college was erected here by act of parliament for Maynooth.

[a] Wilſon, 155.
[b] Harris's Ware, I. 379, 380. See Gir. Camb. Top. II. 34.
[c] Harris's Ware, II. 227.
[d] Ib. I. 380.
[e] G. Archdall, 331.
[f] Ib. 350. Wilſon, 378.
[g] Wilſon, 154.
[h] Ib. 155.
[i] Archd. 333.
[k] Wilſon, 98, 99.
[l] Archd. 333.
[m] Lodge, II. 25.
[n] Wilſon, 99.

the

the education of youth of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion.

Old Kilcullen. *Old Kilcullen*, a poor village, yet giving name to the barony, was a walled town with ſeven gates; only one remaining. In 1319, a bridge being built a mile north-weſt of the town over the Liffey by Maurice Jakes canon of Kildare, a new town called *Kilcullen bridge* ſprung up[o]; near which are ruins of a caſtle. In the church-yard is a round tower, not exceeding 50 feet in height, with four windows. Eaſt of the town the ſhaft of a croſs, a ſingle ſtone 10 feet high; in a garden north of the town a baſe of another; and in a field a ſingle rude ſtone[p]. Near it at *Knocknacrioth* was a religious houſe, of which ſome ruins remain[q].

Naas. *Naas*, q. d. *the place of elders*, the ſhire town, was the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter, where, on the arrival of the Engliſh, many caſtles were erected, and a parliament held. It was made a ſtrong hold during the civil wars. On the right going into the town is a Daniſh mount or rath[r]. At Naas were an abbey of Auſtin canons, founded by a baron of Naas in the twelfth century; a houſe of Dominicans, founded by the family of Euſtace in the fourteenth century, now an inn; and an Auſtin friary, founded 1484; the ruins ſtill viſible at the foot at the rath[s]. Half a mile from the town are the ruins of *Jigginſtown houſe*, once a moſt noble and ſuperb edifice, built by the unfortunate earl of Strafford, and intended as a country reſidence for the lord lieutenant, but never finiſhed[t]. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Mayo.

Almoſt two miles from hence are two ſtones of a remarkable ſize called *Long Stones*[u].

Bray is the fine ſeat of lord viſcount de Veſci; and a mile further is *Leinſter* lodge, a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Leinſter[x].

Athy. *Athy* is the aſſize town alternately wtih Naas. The neighbouring country is pleaſant, a limeſtone ſoil, better adapted to agriculture than paſturage. The place where the town ſtands was an antient ford leading from the principality of Leix, in Queen's County, to that of Cealleagh or Caellan in Kildare. According to Keating a battle was fought here in the ſecond or third century between the people of Munſter and thoſe of Leix, under Laviſeagh Cean Mordha. This town owes its foundation to two monaſteries erected on different ſides of the river, at the entrance of an extenſive wood, in the thirteenth century; that on the weſt ſide by Richard de St. Michael, lord of Rheban, under the invocation of St. John, for crouched friars. It was granted at the diſſolution to Anthony Power 1515; it reverted to the crown, and was granted by ſtatute 17 and 18 Charles II. to Dame Mary Meredith: part of the walls of the church ſtill remain. The monaſtery on the eaſt ſide was founded for Dominicans 1253 by the families of Boiſel and Hogan: it was granted, with its appurtenances, 35 Henry VIII. to Martin Pelles, eſq. at the annual rent of 2*s*. 8*d*. Iriſh money. No part of this abbey now exiſts except the poſtern gate, commonly and corruptly called Preſton's gate. In 1308 the town was burned by the Iriſh; and in 1309 John, lord de Bonneville, ſlain near the town of Arſtol or Ardſcul, was interred in the church of the abbey of St. John. In 1315 it was plundered by the Scots under Robert Bruce, who gained the battle of Ardſcul, in which were ſlain Hamond le Grace, and, on the ſide of the Scots, ſir Fergus Andreſſan and ſir Walter Murray; all of whom were buried in the Dominican abbey. James I. 1615, granted a charter conſtituting it a borough, to be governed by a recorder, ſovereign, two bailiffs, and a town clerk. The church was erected about 1740, the county-court-houſe a ſhort time after, and the barracks about 1765. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Quaker's meeting-houſe; alſo a public ſchool for the claſſics, to which the duke of Leinſter ſubſcribes 20*l*. the corporation 15*l*. and the repreſentatives of —— Weldon, eſq. 5*l*. annually. Gerald eighth earl of Kildare erected a caſtle here at the foot of the bridge about 1506, of which the tower is the only part remaining. In 1575 this caſtle was repaired by William White, from whence it obtained the name of White's caſtle; it is now uſed as a priſon, being an appendage to the county gaol at Naas. In 1642 the earl of Ormond arrived in this town with 3000 foot and 500 horſe to relieve the neighbouring towns of Carlow, Maryborough, and Ballynakill, &c. In 1648 the Iriſh, under Owen Roe O'Neal, were in poſſeſſion of it, but it was taken in 1650 by colonels Hewſon and Reynolds.

Three miles from Athy on the ſummit of a hill is the moat or rath of *Ardſcull*; a plan and view of which may be ſeen in plate XXI. and the deſcription, p. 238. Ardſcull.

On the banks of the Barrow are ruins of *Woodſtock* caſtle, which was built about the time of the foundation of St. John's abbey by Richard St. Michael, lord of Rheban, as an appendage to the palatinate of Dunnamaes, granted to the earl of Pembroke. About the year 1424 Thomas ſeventh earl of Kildare, then lord Offaly, married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony More of Leix, and with her obtained the manors of Rheban and Woodſtock, and in them erected a court-leet and a court-baron, which are ſtill held. Woodſtock *c*.

Bally caſtle is the ſeat of Mr. Adams. Bally *c*.

At *Adair* was an abbey of Grey friars, founded by Thomas ſeventh earl of Kildare, and his lady, 1464, where they were buried[y]. Adair.

Kilruſh was burnt by the duke of Ormond's army 1643, together with its caſtle belonging to colonel Fitz-Gerald, one of the Popiſh rebels. This place is alſo noted for the defeat of their army by the ſaid duke 1642. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by William earl of Pembroke in the eleventh century[z]. Kilruſh.

At *Newbury* near *Caſtle Carbury* is the ſeat of Henry, ſecond lord Harberton, whoſe father thence took his title 1783; and the ruins of a large caſtle Newbury.

[o] Archd. 322. [p] Wilſon, 216. [q] Archd. 332. [r] Wilſon, 154.
[s] Archd. 335. [t] Wilſon, 154. [u] G. ex Uſſer. Prin. p. 242. [x] Wilſon, 154.
[y] Lodge, II. 25. [z] Archd. 332.

ſeated on a high peninſulated rocky hill, formerly the reſidence of the Cowley family [g].

Celbridge. *Celbridge* is a handſome village ſituated on the banks of the Liffey, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. The church is a neat building, adorned with a noble monument of the Conolly family, who have here an elegant manſion and fine demeſne. Here was an extenſive cotton manufactory, which Mr. Atkinſon, a Yorkſhire cloth manufacturer, who greatly enlarged the premiſes, has converted to his trade on a new plan, weaving cloth by machinery. It promiſes to benefit the town much by giving employment to a great number of children. Here is alſo a chip hat manufactory. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral handſome ſeats and fine improved grounds, through which the Liffey meanders in a beautiful manner.

Killadoon. Near *Celbridge* is *Killadoon*, the ſeat of lord Leitrim [h].

Proſperous. *Proſperous* is the name of a village built 1780 by capt. Brooke, who eſtabliſhed here an extenſive cotton manufactory, which was for a while ſuſpended by loſſes, but is now continued under the care of reſpectable truſtees choſen by act of parliament [i].

Biſhops court. *Biſhops court* is the fine ſeat and highly cultivated demeſnes of the right honourable John Ponſonby; near which on the ſummit of the hill ſtand the church and tower of *Aughterard* [k].

Palmerſtown. Near *Johnſtown* is *Palmerſtown*, a fine old manſion of lord Maynard [l].

Taghadoe. At *Taghadoe* are a church and round tower [m].

Allen. *Allen* gives title of viſcount to Joſhua Allen, whoſe great-great-grandfather John was ſo created by George I. 1717. An anceſtor of this family was for his great ſkill in architecture much conſulted by the nobility and gentry in their buildings, particularly by lord Strafford before mentioned, and planned the family ſeat at Mullynatach near Dublin [n]. Allen gives name alſo to a famous bog, extending through King's and Queen counties, and thoſe of Kildare, Weſt Meath, Meath, Longford, Roſcommon, Galway, and Tipperary, and viſible in large tracts from Allen to Kildare hills [o].

Ely. *Ely* gave title of viſcount 1622 to ſir Adam Loftus, chancellor of Ireland 1619, but it expired with his grandſon Arthur 1725, and the eſtate paſſed to the earl of Drogheda, who ſucceeded his grandfather [p]. Nicholas, a deſcendant, was created viſcount and baron Loftus 1751, and his ſon and nameſake earl of Ely 1766. His ſon Nicholas Hume dying unmarried, the earldom became extinct, and the titles of viſcount and baron devolved to his uncle Henry, who was afterwards created earl of Ely, and died in 1783, when the titles of earl of Ely and viſcount Loftus became extinct, but the eſtates devolved to his nephew Charles, eldeſt ſon of the honourable Elizabeth Loftus, by ſir John Tottenham, bart. who aſſumed the name and arms of Loftus, and was created baron Loftus of Loftus-hall June 28, 1784, earl of Ely Feb. 15, 1794, and marquis of Ely Dec. 29, 1800, knight of St. Patrick. He died March 22, 1806, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John-Tottenham Loftus, ſecond marquis. He is alſo a peer of the united kingdom by the title of baron Loftus, created Jan. 19, 1801.

At *Glaſnaiden* was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded about 594 [q]. Glaſnaiden.

At *Great Conall* on the banks of the Liffey, another founded by Meylor Fitz-Henry, lord juſtice of Ireland 1202, whoſe abbot had a ſeat in parliament. Ruins, ſuppoſed of the church, about 200 feet by 25, ſtill remain [r]. At *Old Connel* is a Daniſh mount [s]. Great Conall.

At *Kilhill*, ſix miles eaſt of Naas, was a commandery of Knights Hoſpitallers, founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald in the thirteenth century [t]. Kilhill.

At *Monaſtereven* on the river Barrow in Offaley barony, St. Evan founded a ſumptuous abbey with privilege of ſanctuary. It was refounded by Dermot O Deemſey, king of Offaley, between 1178 and 1185. The abbot ſat as a baron in parliament [u]. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to George lord Audley, who aſſigned it to Adam Loftus viſcount Ely. It afterwards came into the family of the earl of Drogheda, by whom it was beautifully repaired. The canal from Dublin paſſes this town to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow, by which a trade is opened with Carlow, Waterford, and Roſs. Not far from it is *Moore* abbey, a ſeat and park of the earl of Drogheda [y]. Monaſtereven.

At *Timolin Beg* was an Arroaſian nunnery, founded about 1209, and an houſe of canons regular in the tenth century [z]. Two miles from Timolin is *Belan*, the ſeat of the earl of Aldborough, built 1743: the old houſe entertained James II. and William III. and the caſtle was ruined by Cromwell [a]. Timolin Beg. Belan.

At *Moony* near Timolin is a large old church, ſaid to have been a Franciſcan friary. An old croſs remains, and ſeveral Iriſh inſcriptions [b]. Moony.

At *Kilbegs* and *Kilhill* were preceptories of Knights Templars [c].

Caſtle Dermot was a large fortified town with four gates, ſituated in a flat, ſurrounded by level country, the reſidence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot. Here is one of the antient round towers, and here the firſt charter-ſchool was erected, which was endowed with 20 acres of land, rent free for ever, by James marquis of Kildare, whoſe father gave £500 in his lifetime, and bequeathed £500 more, to be applied to the building and enlarging the ſchool, which was opened in 1734 for the reception of 40 children. This place was for ſome time called Triſtledermot. It is ſaid, that St. Deermit, about the year 500, founded a priory of regular canons here, from whence it was named *Diſart Diarmuda*. In the ninth century it was plundered by the Danes, at which time there was a celebrated ſchool here, in which Cormac biſhop of Caſhel was educated, who on his deceaſe in 907 or 908 was interred in this priory; in this age the round tower, old church, and croſſes, which are here, are ſuppoſed to have been erected. Strongbow gave to Walter de Riddleſford the lands of Munthy and Imail, in which Caſtle Caſtle Dermot.

[g] Wilſon, 135. [h] Ib. 147. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. 153. [l] Ib.
[m] Ib. 381. [n] Lodge, II. 241. [o] Wilſon, 148. [p] Lodge, I. 331, 332.
[q] Archd. 315. [r] Ib. 319—321. [s] Wilſon, 154. [t] Archd. 331. [u] Ib. 333.
[y] Wilſon, 156. [z] Archd. 343. [a] Wilſon, 217. [b] Archd. 335. [c] Ib. 321. 331.

Dermot

Dermot ſtands, being the antient patrimony of the O'Tools. The third lord Offaley marrying the heireſs of Riddlesford, became poſſeſſed of Caſtle Dermot and his other lands, and erected a caſtle in the town. In 1264 Richard de Rupella, lord juſtice of Ireland, with Theobald Butler and lord John Cogan, were taken priſoners by Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice, as was the red earl of Ulſter; the Burkes and Geraldines had quarrelled about ſome lands in Connaught, and filled the whole kingdom with war and tumult; a meeting was appointed at Caſtle Dermot, when the foregoing outrage was committed, and the priſoners ſent to Fitz-Gerald's caſtle of Ley. In 1302 Thomas lord Offaley founded a monaſtery for conventual Franciſcans here, to which the family of Delahoids were great benefactors. In 1315 Roger Mortimer oppoſed Bruce the Scottiſh invader, who defeated him at Kells in Meath, over-ran the country, and took this town, which he ſpoiled, the next year. Juſt before this the lord juſtice made a great ſlaughter of the rebels here, who had riſen againſt the government in favour of Bruce, who, after deſtroying the Franciſcan convent and taking away the books, veſtments, and all the ornaments of the church, was entirely defeated by lord Edmund Boteler near the town. In 1328 Thomas ſecond earl of Kildare with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Ulſter, were buried in St. Mary's chapel, in the convent which he had built. In 1414 the Iriſh rebelled in Leinſter, and Thomas Crawley, archbiſhop of Dublin and lord juſtice, advanced to Caſtle Dermot to oppoſe them; he continued there with his clergy in prayer for ſucceſs, and the rebels were defeated at Kilkea. On Aug. 26, 1499, a parliament was held here, which granted 12*d.* per lb. on all merchandiſe imported to be ſold, and ordered that the nobility ſhould ride on ſaddles, according to the Engliſh faſhion, and ſhould wear their robes in parliament. In 1532 Gerald ninth earl of Kildare, being in rebellion, plundered this place on a fair-day, and killed many of the people. The number of houſes in 1793 was 163, 63 of which were of lime and ſtone, the reſt cabins. The round tower is uſed as a belfry; the arch of it is ſemicircular, and ſeems to have been adorned with the chevron moulding. It is ſaid that a mint was eſtabliſhed here about 1377, and that the houſe where the parliament was holden has ſince been converted into an inn [d].

Kilkea. A mile and an half from Caſtle Dermot is *Kilkea* caſtle, the antient reſidence of the earls of Kildare; and three miles off *Burton* hall, the fine ſeat of William Burton, eſq. [e]

Roſs Glaſs. At *Roſs Glaſs* was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Dermod O Dempſter prince of Offaley 1178.

St. Wolſtan's. *St. Wolſtan's* on the Liffey, two miles ſouth-weſt of Leixlip, was a priory of the order of St. Victor, founded by A. de Hereford 1202. Two towers and two gates remain [f].

New Abbey. *New Abbey* near Kilcullen bridge was founded for Franciſcans 1460, by ſir Rowland Euſtace, ſon of ſir Edward, chancellor and treaſurer of Ireland, whoſe fine monument remains in the church. The ſteeple fell down 1764 [g].

Cloncurry. At *Cloncurry* was a Carmelite monaſtery, founded 1347 [h]. Sir Nicholas Lawleſs was created baron Cloncurry 1789, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Valentine, the ſecond and preſent lord.

Clain. *Clain* or *Clane* is a fair town on the Liffey, and has a neat church. An abbey was founded here for regular canons by St. Aile, who made St. Senchell the elder abbot of it. Senchell afterwards removed to Killachad Dromfoda, where he died March 26, 548; the ruins ſtill remain. A ſynod, conſiſting of 26 biſhops and a great number of abbots, &c. was convened here in 1162 under Gelaſius, archbiſhop of Armagh. A Franciſcan friary was erected here about 1266, as ſuppoſed, by Gerald Fitz-Maurice lord Offaley. The effigies of the founder remained till about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century on a marble monument, which was placed in the middle of the choir. The family of O'Hogain came afterwards into poſſeſſion of the patronage of the priory and the eſtate. Two miles beyond Clain are the ruins of a caſtle, and near Clain is an antient mote or rath. The grand canal, which paſſes from Dublin through the county of Kildare, croſſes the Liffey on an aqueduct bridge here, and ſoon after branches off in a collateral cut towards the Shannon [i]. Near Clain is *Donadea caſtle*, the ſeat of ſir Fenton Aylmer, bart.

Clonagh. At *Clonagh* is a piece of ground containing about an acre, ſurrounded by a ditch. It is ſaid there was a religious houſe or chapel dedicated to St. Finian. In the centre were a ſtone croſs and two yew trees, from one of which hung a bell: this was in being in 1396, but John Lye of Rathbride being afterwards ſeiſed of this town land, threw down and deſtroyed the whole, and erected a tower or ſmall caſtle and other buildings [k].

Tully. At *Tully* near Kildare are ruins of a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers [l].

Grany. At *Grany* a Brigittine nunnery founded about 1200, now a burial-place of note, and ruins remaining [m].

Other religious foundations were at *Diſert*, *Fulertach*, *Grange Nolven* [n], *Kilcock* [o], *Killoſſy* [p], *Tulachtobhaire* [q].

Near *Rath Sallagh* about three miles from Dun Cavan it a dun about 20 feet perpendicular height, and ſurrounded at the baſe by a ſmall intrenchment; the top is plain, near the centre of which are ruins of a building about ten feet by eight, the ramparts of earth about three feet high: the entrance into the dun is by a ſlope to the eaſt, to which alſo the door of the building faced. See pl. XIV. fig. 10. where is another tumulus near Dun Cávan.

In a ſmall tumulus near Kildare on a riſing ground in the middle of a field was found the little urn in the plate of urns. It was full of aſhes and burnt bones. The carvings were rude, and appeared as if made with a ſtick while the clay was ſoft. Numbers

[d] Seward's Top. Hib.
[e] Wilſon, 219.
[f] Archd. 340.
[g] Ib. 338.
[h] Ib. 313.
[i] Seward's Top. Hib.
[k] Ib.
[l] Archd. 345. Wilſon, 155.
[m] Archd. 313—317.
[n] Wilſon, 154.
[o] Archd. 315.
[p] Ib. 321.
[q] Ib. 332.

of

of ſuch urns were found in the ſame place at different times under ſimilar ſmall tumuli; the whole incloſed by a circular intrenchment [r].

Fig. 12. pl. XIV. is a circle of ſmall tumuli each about four feet high: on the north of which ſtands one ſingle, and ſituated on the hill of *Mullahmaſt* or *Mullagh Maiſteaghan* near *Ballyton* in the barony of Norragh. Near theſe tumuli ſtands *Gablahn* or the round pillar ſtone fig. 7. about ſeven feet high. Numbers of theſe ſtones are found in different parts of Ireland. On this hill are a number of ſmall circular intrenchments and a large circular rath, in which may be diſcovered the foundations of buildings. Theſe raths with the tumuli and ſtone pillar are probably ſepulchral monuments. Keating ſays they were forts erected in an early period, and that a battle was fought here in the third century between the Leinſter and Munſter forces, which was afterwards renewed at Magh Riada, now the heath of Maryborough in Queen's county; in memory of which was erected the large ſtone fig. 1. pl. XXII. [r]

Fig. 13. in the ſame plate repreſents *Cnoch Caellagh* near Kilcullen, ſurrounded by a circular intrenchment twenty feet wide and ten deep, the rampart being on the outſide of the trench. On the top was a rath, now deſtroyed; the entrance to the eaſt, within which may be traced ſeveral ſtreets, particularly a grand one which is ſeen in the view. Cromwell is ſaid to have encamped here in his way to the ſouth [r].

Fig. 3. pl. XXII. is a rude tobacco-pipe of coarſe brown earth, found ſticking between the teeth of a ſkull dug up among a multitude of others at Brannockſtown on the Liffey in this county. On digging in an elevated field near the river 1784, the labourers found an intrenchment filled with human bones, among which were a number of theſe pipes; under the bones lay a range of ſtone coffins formed of flag ſtones without cement, having one for the top, in which coffin was a ſkeleton. A battle was fought here between the Danes and Iriſh in the 9th century.

Fitz-Geralds. The Fitz-Geralds trace their deſcent from Otho a Florentine or Norwegian, who ſettled in England and Wales in the time of Alfred, and whoſe grandſon is the Gerald de Windſor here mentioned. His eldeſt ſon Maurice came over with Strongbow, and dying 1177 was buried under a monument without the walls of Wicklow. His ſon Gerald aſſiſted in the great victory gained over O Connor king of Connaught, who beſieged the Engliſh in Dublin 1173, and was created baron Offaley. His grandſon Thomas was aſſaſſinated in Callan in Deſmond. Thomas, grandſon to the foregoing, had the ſurname of *Nappagh* or the *Ape*, from an adventure in his infancy with an ape, to which the ſupporters of the family arms allude. Gerald, eldeſt ſon of Maurice ſecond lord Offaley, was anceſtor of the earls of Kildare according to ſome; though others with more truth, following the pedigree of the family, give that honour to John, younger ſon of Thomas Nappagh, who was created earl of Kildare 1315, 9 Edward II. His lineal deſcendant Gerald, eighth earl, was lord deputy of Ireland during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and by his reputation ſo awed the rebels that he kept the kingdom in better order than had been done before him. He died 1513. His ſon Gerald, ninth earl, held this high office after him, till his enemies, whom he had foiled more than once, procuring his recall, his ſon Thomas broke out into the violences recited by Mr. Camden, murdered Allen archbiſhop of Dublin, whoſe advancement had embroiled his father with Wolſey, beſieged the caſtle, and threatened to wreſt the kingdom from the Engliſh. But being ſoon obliged to ſubmit he was with his five uncles hanged at Dublin. Stanihurſt, in his zeal for the honour of this family, denies this Thomas the title of earl; but he ſurvived his father a year, and he was not attainted till the year after his execution. His ſon [s] Gerald was reſtored to ſome of his eſtates by Edward VI. and completely to his honours by queen Mary 1554. On the death of his three ſons (two of them earls of Kildare) the title reverted to his nephew Gerald 14th earl. James the 20th earl was created marquis of Kildare March 19, 1761, and Nov. 26, 1766, was advanced to the dignity of duke of Leinſter; he was alſo created a peer of Great Britain by the title of viſcount Leinſter of Taplow March 19, 1761. He died Nov. 19, 1773, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William-Robert, ſecond duke, who died Oct. 20, 1805, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Auguſtus-Frederick, 3d and preſent duke and 22d earl.

[r] Beauford.

[s] not his *brother* as Mr. Camden, uncorrected by Gibſon.

COUNTY OF WEISFORD.

BELOW the mouth, at which the ſiſter rivers *Burrow*, *Neure*, and *Swire* empty their united ſtreams into the ſea, on the promontory round which the ſhore winds to the eaſt, the county of *Weisford* or *Wexford* preſents itſelf to view, called in Iriſh *County Reogh*[a], where Ptolemy antiently placed the MENAPII. It is probable from the name that theſe people are derived from the Menapii, a maritime nation of Belgium. But whether Carauſius who aſſumed the purple and uſurped Britain from Dioclefian was of the former or the latter people let others decide. Aurelius Victor * calls him "a citizen of Menapia," and the city *Menapia* is placed by geographers not in Belgium but in Ireland. In this county on the Barrow antiently flouriſhed the conſiderable city of *Roſs*, populous and much frequented by merchants, fortified by Iſabella, daughter of earl Richard *Strongbow*, with a vaſt circuit of walls, of which it now only ſhews the remains. For by the diſagreement between its citizens and the religious it has long ſince fallen to decay.

Roſs.

Duncannon. More to the eaſt *Duncannon* a caſtle with a garriſon commands the river in ſuch a manner that ſhips may be prevented by it from coming to *Waterford* or *Roſs*: for which reaſon when the Spaniards threatened to invade Ireland in 1588, it was thought adviſable to fortify it. From thence runs out to the mouth of the river a narrow neck, which preſents a high tower to mariners[b], erected by the people of *Roſs* in their proſperity for the ſafer entry of the mouth of the river. Not far from hence in the winding ſhore is *Tintern*, where William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke founded a famous monaſtery called *de Voto*, which he vowed to build during a terrible ſtorm, and being ſhipwrecked on this coaſt he performed his vow.

Tintern.

HIERON prom. The promontory itſelf is by Ptolemy called HIERON or *Sacred*, and I make no doubt it had the ſame name among the natives †; the extremeſt town on its point where the Engliſh firſt landed in this iſland being called in the language of the country *Banna*, which ſignifies *holy*.

Banna.

From this holy head the ſhore turning eaſt runs a long way to the north; off which lie in the ſea ſeveral dangerous ſhoals called by ſeamen *The Grounds*. Here Ptolemy places the river MODONA, and at its mouth the city MENAPIA, both which have ſo loſt their names that I really deſpair of ſtriking any light out of this obſcurity. But as there is only one river that diſcharges itſelf here, which in a manner divides the county, and is now called the *Slane*, and among the marſhes at its mouth is a city called by a German name *Weisford*, head of the whole county, I ſhall with more confidence ſuppoſe, that *Slane* was MODONA, and *Weisford* MENAPIA, and the rather as this is a more modern name, of German original, given it by the Germans, who are called *Ouſtmen* by the Iriſh. It is a city of no great ſize, but particularly remarkable for firſt ſubmitting itſelf to the Engliſh on being vigorouſly aſſaulted by Fitz-Stephen, a gallant commander. It was made an Engliſh colony, whence all the county abounds with Engliſh, ſtill retaining the old Engliſh dreſs and idiom, though with a mixture of Iriſh. Dermot, who invited the Engliſh into Ireland, beſtowed this city and its territory for ever on Fitz-Stephens, who began a town near it at *Carrick*, improving by art the natural ſtrength of the place. But he ſurrendering his right to king Henry II. that prince transferred it to Richard earl of Pembroke, to hold in fee of him and the kings of England for ever; whence by the earls Mareſchals, the *Valences* of the French family of *Luſignan*, and the *Haſtings*, it deſcended to the *Greys*, lords of *Ruthin*, who are frequently ſtyled in antient charters *lords of Weisford*, though in the reign of Henry II. J. *Talbot* is once in the public acts ſtyled earl of Shrewſbury and Weisford. Of this river take theſe lines of Necham ſuch as they are:

Slane r. *Weisford.* *Carrick.*

Ditat Eniſcortum *flumen quod* Slana *vocatur,*
Hunc cernit Weisford *ſe ſociare ſibi.*

Here Eniſcort enrich'd by fruitful Slane,
Whoſe ſocial ſtreams with Weisford ſeek the main.

For *Eniſcort*[c], a corporate town, ſtands on it; and further inland on the ſame river is *Fernes*, remarkable only for being the ſee of a biſhop, and where formerly the *Fitz-Geralds* built a caſtle. Near this on the other ſide the Slane live the *Cavenaghs*, *Donells*, *Montaghs*, *O Moors*[d], Iriſh families of turbulent diſpoſitions; and among them the *Sinotts*, *Roches*, *Peppards*, Engliſh families. On this ſide Slane the moſt conſiderable are the viſcounts *Mont Garret*; the firſt of whom was Edmund *Butler*, a younger ſon of Peter earl of Ormond, on whom Edward VI. conferred that title; and many others of the ſame ſurname; alſo *D'Evereux*, *Stafford*, *Chevers*, *White*, *Forlong*, *Fitz-Harris*, *Brown*, *Hore*, *Haye*, *Codd*, *Mayler*, of Engliſh extraction, as are the bulk of the common people.

Eniſcort. *Fernes.*

The Grounds. MODONA.

* publiſhed by Andrew Schottus, c. 39.

† *Byann* is Iriſh for *ſacred*.

[a] i. e. *rough* or *coarſe*. G.

[b] See before in Waterford.

[c] or Eniſcorthy. G.

[d] The two laſt are extinct, as are alſo the *Peppards*. Moſt of the other Engliſh families, except the *Roches* and *Sinotts*, are greatly reduced. G.

WEXFORD

ADDITIONS.

THIS county before the arrival of the Engliſh and Danes was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral denominations among the antient Iriſh, as *Corteigh*, *Moragh*, and *Laighion*; all of which ſignify in the Iriſh language the maritime country. Corteigh is ſtill retained in the name of Eniſcorthy, a town in this county; and moſt probably the antient inhabitants were thoſe whom Ptolemy calls *Coriondi* or Κοριονδοι. Under the denomination of *Moragh* or *Muiragh*, it gave the family name of its chief, that is, M^cMoragh or M^cMurched. From Laighion is derived the preſent name of Leinſter; for what the Iriſh called *Laighion* the Danes denominated *Layneſtr*, which was afterwards retained by the Engliſh. Leighion, Layneſtr, or Layneſter, mentioned by the Iriſh, Daniſh, or Latin writers towards the cloſe of the middle ages, ſeldom means any other part of Ireland than the preſent county of Wexford; though ſometimes thoſe diſtricts or principalities which became tributary to it, as *Hy Cinſelagh*, *Croigh Cuolan*, and *Coige Gailiain*, were after the eleventh century by writers on Iriſh affairs confounded under the general name of Laighion or Leinſter. As the Engliſh firſt ſettled in this county, the native Iriſh frequently called them *Laighion*, though Keating aſſerts that Laighion was ſo denominated from the Engliſh ſpears called *Laighean*; but we find Laighion and Layneſtr mentioned long before the arrival of that people. Laighion and Croigh Cuolan comprehending the preſent counties of *Wexford* and *Wicklow*, were denominated by the Iriſh *Dalmachſevel* or the maritime countries [a].

As the Danes and Engliſh made early ſettlements in this diſtrict, the original names of the ſubordinate cantreds with thoſe of the chiefs to whom they appertained have been loſt, nor have we been able to obtain the leaſt information on this ſubject.

To the antient families mentioned by Mr. Camden may be added the Eſmonds, Cliffords, Le Huntes, Wygrams, Grogans, Colcloughs, and many others, whoſe deſcendants ſtill have poſſeſſions here.

The county of Wexford, bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by St. George's channel, on the eaſt by part of Caterlogh and Kilkenny, and on the north by Wicklow, is in its greateſt length 44 miles, and in breadth 25, and divided into eight baronies, of *Gorey*, *Scarewalſh*, *Ballaghkeen*, *Bantry*, *Shelmaliere*, *Sheilburn*, *Bargie*, and *Forth:* and contains 142 pariſhes and eight boroughs; ſix of which were diſfranchiſed at the Union; the other two, Wexford and New Roſs, each has one repreſentative. In ſome places it is fruitful in corn and paſture, in others the ſoil is coarſe, as its Iriſh name *Reogh* imports.

New Roſs [b], a beautiful little ſea-port town of good trade in wool, beef, and butter, by means of its own river, formed by the conjunction of the Nure and Barrow, which brings up ſhips of very conſiderable burthen to its quay, is alſo a borough, corporation, market, and poſt town, ſituate in a bottom with lofty hills behind it. It is one of the ſtaple ports for exporting wool, but its chief exports are beef and butter [c]. It held out againſt the marquis of Ormond 1643, and afterwards againſt Cromwell 1649, but was taken by both. It was formerly ſtrongly fortified and walled, and ſome of the gates remain. The church, which is a large building, ſtands on a hill behind the town. It gave the title of earl and viſcount to ſir Richard Parſons, whoſe grandfather ſir Richard was created viſcount 1681, and his father Richard earl 1718; but the title expiring in this family was revived in that of Gore 1772; which title becoming extinct, it was again revived in the family to whom it was originally granted. Laurence Hannan Parſons, viſcount and baron Oxmantown, was created earl of Roſs February 1806, with remainder to ſir Laurence Parſons, of Birr, baronet. At Roſs or Roſs Pont was a Franciſcan monaſtery, founded by ſir John Devereux in the thirteenth century; and another of Auſtin friars founded in the reign of Edward III. Here was an older houſe of crouched friars; but one of the friars having killed a principal inhabitant, the townſpeople roſe, put the friars to death, and totally deſtroyed the houſe [d]. New Roſs.

About a mile eaſt of New Roſs is *Old Roſs*, which tradition aſſerts was in antient times the reſidence of the kings of this country. There ſtill remain a large tumulus and other veſtiges of antiquity [e].

Tintern abbey on Banna bay in the barony of Shelburne, was founded for Ciſtertians 1200, by William earl of Pembroke, with monks from the abbey of the ſame name in Monmouthſhire. The church was a large building with a centre tower. The chancel was converted into a dwelling-houſe, now the ſeat of John Colclough, eſq. [f] Tintern.

Wexford on the river Slaney is a large ſea-port, corporation, borough, and market town, has a very good harbour for ſmall veſſels, and is much frequented by ſtrangers on account of a chalybeate ſpring near one of the gates. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, and ſends one member to parliament. Parts of the walls remain with the gates. The town contains ſeveral handſome buildings, and a neat modern church, market- Wexford.

[a] Lhuyd, Keating, Chronicon Manniæ, O Flaherty Ogygia.

[b] There are ſeveral places of the name of *Roſs* in Ireland: as *Roſs* in this county, *Roſs Alethri* in the county of Cork, *Roſſrea* in that of Tipperary, *Roſs Clogher* in that of Leitrim, &c. Beauford.

[c] Wilſon, 261. 338. [d] Archd. 749. Beauford. [e] Arch. 753.

houſe,

houſe, and cuſtom-houſe. The chief trade is in barley.

Wexford was denominated by the Iriſh *Garmen*, and by the Danes *Weisfieord*, both which ſignify *the habitation in the ſea*. It was firſt fortified with walls by the Danes, but had exiſted before as an Iriſh mart reſorted to by merchants [g].

The harbour runs in weſt and by north; the inner part wholly northward. Juſt before it lie two great ſhelves cloſe by each other: that on the ſouth called *Hanman's Path*, the other the *North grounds*: there is a channel between the firſt and the ſouth ſide of the harbour, having eight feet at the uſual and ten feet at ſpring tides: the channel between the North grounds and the north ſide of the harbour has only ſix feet water at full flood. The chief channel is between the two ſands, being four or five fathoms deep. There is another ſhelf or bar in the harbour's mouth, at which in high floods there are about ſixteen feet of water. Beyond the bar is from three to four fathoms water; afterwards for a great way not above ten feet, but under the caſtle where veſſels anchor four fathoms, and before the town three. On account, however, of the before-mentioned ſhallows, no veſſels that draw above ten feet water can go to Wexford, but muſt unlade in a creek near the harbour's mouth on the ſouth ſide three miles from the town, where is ſufficient water, but no ſhelter from the ſouth winds [h].

The Engliſh who firſt ſettled at Wexford built or repaired *White Caſtle* overagainſt the entrance of the harbour, as alſo a caſtle ſtill ſtanding in the town, converted into barracks for three companies of foot, and commanding the harbour. They made it their place of arms, on which account the neighbouring parts abound more with Engliſh inhabitants than any other county in Ireland except Dublin. Cromwell ſtormed this town and caſtle 1649, and put all he found in arms to the ſword. Here was a priory of regular canons, ſaid to have been founded by the Danes, to which the Roches were magnificent benefactors: the church yet remains with a very large tower in the centre [i]. William Mareſhall, earl of Pembroke, founded a houſe of Knights Templars, whoſe grand commandery it was, and after their ſuppreſſion that of the Hoſpitallers. There ſtill remains part of the old church of St. John without the town walls [k]. The conventual Franciſcans procured for themſelves a ſettlement in this town in the reign of Henry III. and were reformed 1486. Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers [l].

In 1798 the rebels entered this town on the 30th of May, where they piked ninety-ſeven loyaliſt priſoners on the bridge, and committed the moſt dreadful outrages, but were driven out on the 21ſt of June following.

Wexford gives title of earl to the family of Talbot, earls of Shrewſbury in England, and Waterford in Ireland.

The Engliſh colony mentioned by Mr. Camden is the preſent barony of *Forth*. They continued to ſpeak the old Engliſh or Saxon language until the beginning of the laſt century, but now greatly neglect it, uſing the modern Engliſh, and they differ nothing in their dreſs from their neighbours [m]. They retain many ſingular cuſtoms diſtinct from their neighbours, intermarry among themſelves, have very little intermixed with the natives, and are remarkably induſtrious, cleanly, and ſimple [n].

Two miles from Wexford are the ruins of *Barn-town* caſtle [o]. Barntown c.

At *Airdne Coemhain* near Wexford was a religious houſe [p].

Eniſcorthy is a ſmall market and diſfranchiſed borough town on the river Slaney, by which there is a navigation for ſmall ſloops down to Wexford. The ſituation is agreeable and pictureſque, with the remains of a conſiderable caſtle, built by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers [q]. Eniſcorthy.

At Eniſcorthy was an abbey of canons of the order of St. Auſtin, founded by Girald de Prendergraſt and John St. John biſhop of Fernes 1240. Another of Obſervantines, founded 1460 [r]. In the county of Wexford were no leſs than nine houſes of Auſtin canons, founded in the ſixth century, beſides thoſe above ſpecified. This place was attacked by the rebels on the 28th of May 1798, who penetrated into the town, and ſet it on fire, but they were gallantly driven out by a handful of militia and yeomanry; who, however, evacuated it after the battle with moſt of the loyal inhabitants, and retreated to Wexford. The rebels then took poſſeſſion of the town, when they burned the houſes of all the loyaliſts, and completed the miſery of the place; numbers of old men, women, and children, fled to an adjoining wood, where they moſtly fell victims to the barbarity of the rebels. They pulled down the organ, pews, communion-table, and all the furniture of the church, which they burned to aſhes, and took down the bell, which they carried to their encampment on Vinegar hill, a mountain near the town on the other ſide of the Slaney, where they hung it between two beams to mark time, and give alarms in caſe of danger, which place was the ſcene of the moſt horrid atrocities; the rebels were driven from it by general Lake on the 16th of June 1798.

Fernes, ſituated on the river Banne, takes its name from the hero Ferna, ſon of Caril king of Deſies, ſlain here in battle by Gallus ſon of Morna. It was long before the arrival of the Engliſh an original ſeat of the Mac Murchards, who had a fort or caſtle here at that time [s]. The ſee was founded by St. Edan or Moedog, who had ſtudied under St. David in Wales, and at his return was made biſhop or archbiſhop here about A. D. 598; Rrandub, king of Leinſter, ordaining that the archbiſhopric of all Leinſter ſhould for ever continue here. In the early ages of Chriſtianity in Ireland the title of archbiſhop, except that of Armagh, was not fixed, but followed the merits and ſanctity of the preſiding biſhop. This ſee, ſtyled in epiſcopal charters of the twelfth century the ſee of Wexford, had Leighlin united to it 1000, and its revenues augmented by the care of biſhop Raty 1603—1634. The cathedral ſtands in the town, part of a very large extenſive building, and lately fitted up in the modern ſtyle. Biſhop Cope built a palace here [t]. Fernes.

[g] Beauford.
[h] Wilſon, 299, 300.
[i] Archd. 755—758.
[k] Ib. 758.
[l] Ib. 755—759.
[m] Beauford.
[n] Wilſon, 300.
[o] Ib. 314.
[p] Archd. 731.
[q] Wilſon, 282. Virt. Muſ. XII.
[r] Arch. 740.
[s] Harris's Ware, I. 435. Leland, I.
[t] Wilſon, 297.

Here

Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Dermod M'Murchad king of Leinſter, in atonement for burning the town 1166 [u].

Featherd. *Featherd* had repreſentatives before the Union; it is a poſt town, and is governed by a portreeve.

Newborough *Newborough* or *Gorey*, a diſfranchiſed borough, gives title of baron to viſcount Cholmondeley, ſo created 1715, 1 George I.

Arklow. Ten miles from *Arklow* within a quarter of a mile of the ſea is *Courtown*, the ſeat of the earl of Courtown, who has rebuilt the tower and great part of *Kilhennel* church [x].

Three miles and an half from Clonegal are ruins of *Caſile Ryland* and *Clohaman* caſtles. Five miles from Clonegal ruins of an antient caſtle; and within a mile of Eniſcorthy and between it and *Ballnahallen*, the ſeat of Mr. Newton, is *Blackſtoops*, a moſt romantic and beautiful ſituation, commanding a view of the town and the river Slaney [y].

Faithleg hill preſents a ſtriking proſpect, and under it is the market-town of *Bolton*, formerly called *Check point*, the eſtate of Mr. Bolton, who has eſtabliſhed a cotton manufactory there, and built himſelf a handſome houſe with fine gardens [z].

Carnſore. At *Carnſore* in the barony of Forth and near Wexford harbour St. Domangart, biſhop of Oſſory, built a monaſtery at the foot of the very high mountain which overhangs the ſea; Ptolemy's Ιερον ακρον, afterwards *Salanga* and *Slieve Domangaird* [a].

Down, on the river Derrihy, had a houſe of canons regular before the arrival of the Engliſh [b].

Taghmon, a poor village and diſfranchiſed borough, ſix miles weſt of Wexford, had an abbey founded 634 [c].

At *Kilclogan* and *Ballyhack*, preceptories of Knights Templars, afterwards of Knights Hoſpitallers; the ſecond founded by the O Mores in the thirteenth century [d].

At *Glaſcarrig* or *de Viridi rupe*, a Benedictine abbey, founded in the fourteenth century, ſubject to St. Dogmail in Wales [e].

At *Dunbrody*, a Ciſtertian abbey by Harvey de Monte Mariſco 1182. The interior walls of the church of this very extenſive abbey are nearly entire with the chancel and three ſide chapels; the tower low, the weſt window entire, and the weſt door adorned with rich light carving; the foundations of the cloiſter and other buildings traceable [f].

At *Clonmines*, ſix miles eaſt from Dunbrody, an Auguſtine abbey, founded by the Cavenaghs 1385: the ruins overhang the river [g].

At *Little Horton*, a Carmelite friary, founded in the fourteenth century [h].

Abbey Kilbrayey near Dunmain, is now the ſeat of Mr. Cliff, but we can learn nothing of the antient erection [i].

At *Begeri* or *the little land in the water*, an iſland to the north of Wexford harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, St. Ibar or Ioor built a celebrated monaſtery and founded a ſchool ſo early as A. D. 420, and was buried 500 [k]. Begeri.

The iſland *Edri*, by Pliny called *Andros*, is placed by Ptolemy among the weſtern iſlands of Ireland; and the learned ſir James Ware believes it to be the ſame with *Beg-Eri* [l]. Edri.

At *Dair inis* another iſland near Wexford was an antient abbey [m]. Dair inis.

Other religious houſes at *Achadhabhla* [n], *Ardhladhraun* [o], *Camros*, *Clonemore* [p], *Druim Chavin Chellaigh* [q], *Fionmagh* [r], *Inbherdaiole*, *Iniſbeg*, *Inisfeal* [s], *Maghere Nuidhe* or *Maghinemha* [t], *Seanbhotha* [u].

[u] Archd. 733. [x] Wilſon, 302. [y] Ib. 282. 298. [z] Ib. 365.
[a] Archd. 733. [b] Ib. 731. [c] Ib. 751. [d] Ib. 732. 748. [e] Ib. 745.
[f] Ib. 756—740. See a view of it in Virt. Muſ. XLI. [g] Archd. 734. [h] Ib. 747.
[i] Ib. 731. [k] Ib. 733. [l] G. [m] Archd. 735. [n] Ib. 731. [o] Ib. 732.
[p] Ib. 733. [q] Ib. 736. [r] Ib. 745. [s] Ib. 747. [t] Ib. 749. [u] Ib. 751.

CAUCI.

THE Cauci, who were alſo a maritime people of Germany, lived near the Menapii, but not at the ſame diſtance as in Germany. To them belonged that tract on the coaſt poſſeſſed by the *O Toles* and *Birns*, Iriſh families, men who live by rapine and blood; ever reſtleſs, and truſting to the ſtrength of their forts, they refuſe to ſubmit to laws, and bear an inveterate enmity to the Engliſh. In order to reſtrain their outrages and enforce the laws, a deſign was formed by certain perſons of great abilities to reduce theſe ſeveral tracts into the form of a county in 1578, and diſtribute them into ſix baronies with their reſpective bounds, forming the county of *Wichlo* or *Archlo*. For this is the principal place hereabouts, and a caſtle of the earl of Ormond, who, among his other titles, bears that of *lord of Archlo*; below which, the river which Ptolemy calls Ovoca, falls into the ſea, and as Giraldus Cambrenſis relates, "whether the tide be in and "fill the bay, or quite out, retains its native freſh-"neſs unallayed with any brackiſhneſs even to the "ſea."

COUNTY OF DIVELIN.

BEYOND the CAUCI lived the EBLANI, where is now the county of *Dublin*, which on the eaſt is waſhed by the Iriſh ſea, on the weſt bounded by the county of *Kildare*, on the ſouth by the diſtricts of the *O Tooles* and *O Birnes*, and thoſe called *Glinnes*, on the north by the county of *Meath* and the little river *Nanny*. It is a good corn country, abounding with all ſorts of game, but ſo bare of wood in many parts that they are forced to burn turf or Engliſh pit coal. All the ſouth part, which is leaſt cultivated, and riſes here and there with woody knolls, under which lie the deep woody vallies called *Glynnes*, is infeſted by thoſe two miſchievous clans the *O Tooles* and *O Birnes*. Among theſe vallies is the biſhopric of *Glandilaugh*, which has been deſerted ever ſince its union to the archbiſhopric of Dublin. The other parts of this county are well ſtocked with towns and inhabitants, and ſurpaſs the reſt of Ireland in improvements and a peculiar neatneſs, and are divided into five baronies, viz. *Rathdown*, *Newcaſtle*, *Caſtle Knoc*, *Cowloc*, and *Bal-rodry*, which for want of knowing the bounds I cannot deſcribe ſo diſtinctly as I could wiſh. I ſhall therefore firſt only ſurvey the coaſt, and then following the courſe of the rivers viſit the inland parts, as no part of this county is more than 20 miles from the ſea. To begin then from the ſouth, the firſt place that preſents itſelf on this coaſt is *Wicklow*, where is a narrow harbour, commanded by a rock incloſed with ſtreng walls ſerving as a caſtle, of which as well as of the reſt in this kingdom by act of parliament none but an Engliſhman can be conſtable, becauſe the Iriſh who commanded it had neglected to make a proper defence, and connived at the eſcape of perſons impriſoned there to the prejudice of the ſtate. Of this port let us hear Giraldus, who calls it *Winchiligillo*[a]. "There is," ſays he, "a port at *Winchiligillo* on the ſide of Ire-"land facing Wales, which in the time of flood re-"ceives the tide, and in time of ebb returns the "waves it has admitted[b], and after the ſea has com-"pletely quitted the bay the river that runs into "it is rendered brackiſh by the ſalt water in every "creek."

Glynnes.

Wicklow, now made a county 1606.

Next after this we ſee *Newcaſtle*, commanding a view of the ſea from a hill, and overlooking the extenſive ſand banks called *the Grounds*, between which and the ſhore the water is however ſaid to be ſeven fathoms deep. Where the little river *Bray* falls into the ſea a little higher up one ſees *Old Court*[c], an eſtate of the *Walſhes* of *Carrychmain* of antient nobility and numerous in theſe parts. Near this is *Powers Court*, formerly as it ſhould ſeem by the name belonging to the *Poers*; it was a large caſtle till *Tirlaugh O Toole* in his revolt deſtroyed it. From the mouth of the *Bray* the ſhore bends in to form the bay, and oppoſite the turn of the bend lies the little iſland of *St. Benedict* belonging to the archbiſhop of Dublin. This bay is called *Dublin haven*, into which falls the *Liffy* *, the nobleſt river in this county, which though it riſes 15 miles from its mouth, yet fetches ſuch a winding circuit, that running firſt ſouth by Patrick's land, then weſt, then north and watering the county of Kildare, and afterwards turning eaſt it paſſes *Caſtle Knoc*, formerly the barony of the *Terills*, whoſe eſtate which came by females about the year 1370 paſſed to other families, and by *Kilmaine* antiently belonging to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, now a retreat of the lords deputies. This Liffy is certainly mentioned by Ptolemy; but, by the careleſſneſs of tranſcribers, is got out of its place. For the river LIBNIVS ſtands in the copies of Ptolemy in the ſame latitude on the other part of the iſland, where there is no ſuch river. The reader, therefore, will allow me to reſtore it to its EBLANI, and to preſent him with theſe lines of Necham on it:

Newcaſtle.

The Grounds.

Bray r.

Old Court.

Powers Court.

Iſle of *St. Benedict.*

Dublin haven.

Liffy r.

Caſtle Knoc.

Kilmaine.

LIBNIVS fl.

Viſcera Caſtle-Knoc non indignatur Aven-Liff,
Iſtum Dublini ſuſcipit unda maris.

Nor Caſtle-Knoc does Liffy's flood diſdain,
Whoſe ſtream at Dublin pours into the main.

For, ſeven miles from its mouth ſtands the moſt renowned of all the Iriſh cities, the city which Ptolemy calls EBLANA, we *Develin*, Latin writers *Dublinium* and *Dublinia*, the Welſh *Dinas Dulin*, the Saxons antiently Duplin, and the Iriſh *Bala-Cleigh*, q. d. *the city of hurdles*, pretending it was built on hurdles in a marſh as *Seville*, in Spain, which Iſidore ſays is ſo called from its being built on piles in a deep marſh. Concerning the antiquity of *Dublin* I have no certain account: but the authority of Ptolemy leads me to pronounce it very antient. Saxo Grammaticus ſays it was miſerably ravaged in the Daniſh wars. It afterwards fell into the hands of Edgar king of England, which the charter before mentioned confirms. The Norwegians had poſſeſſion of it next: whence in the life of *Gryffith ap Cynan*, prince of Wales, we read, that Harold of Norway after reducing the greateſt part of Ireland built Dublin. This Harold ſeems to have been *Harfagar*, or the *fair-haired*, firſt king of Norway, whoſe pedigree is thus deduced in the life of *Gryffith*. Harold had Auloed, Auloed another Auloed †, who had Stiric king of Dublin: Stiric had Auloed, whoſe daughter Racwella was mother of *Gryffith* ap Conan, born at Dublin when Tirlogh was king of Ireland. But this by the way. Dublin afterwards on the firſt

DUBLIN.

* *Aven Liff.* Girald. Top. Hib. I. 6.

† called alſo Ablaic, Anlaf, and Olive.

[a] *Gwykingelo.* Topog. Hib. II. 2.

[b] Q. if Holland and Gibſon have not totally miſtaken this, putting *ebb* for *flood* and *flow* for *ebb*.

[c] Biſhop Gibſon makes this the ſeat of the *Talbots*, and *Old Connaught* that of the Walſhes.

arrival of the Engliſh ſubmitted to their valour, and was by them bravely defended, when Auſculph prince of Dublin, and afterwards Geoffred king of the iſles vigorouſly aſſaulted it on every ſide. Shortly after a colony was ſent hither from Briſtol, to whom king Henry II. granted it with "all the liberties and free "cuſtoms which the men of Briſtol enjoy" in the words already produced. From this time it continued to flouriſh, and in many critical and difficult ſituations gave eminent proofs of its fidelity to the kings of England.

This is the royal city of Ireland, its moſt noble mart and chief ſeat of juſtice, defended with ſtrong walls, adorned with beautiful buildings, and well peopled with inhabitants. An antient writer * calls it a city "ennobled by its people, moſt pleaſantly ſitu-"ated, well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea and "rivers, famous for its commerce, rendered agreeable "by its verdant plain, planted with groves of oaks, "and ſurrounded with retreats of game." William of Newburgh † ſays of it, "Divelin is a maritime "city, the metropolis of all Ireland, having a moſt "famous harbour, and for trade and reſort rivaling "our London." Its ſituation is particularly pleaſant and healthy. For the mountains riſe on the ſouth. On the weſt are extenſive plains; on the eaſt the ſea near at hand; and the river *Liffy* running by on the north makes a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. On the river are *kays* as we call them to break the force of the water; *caiare* ſignifying among the antients to check, curb, reſtrain, as the moſt learned Scaliger ‡ has obſerved. From hence run very ſtrong walls of hewn ſtone (defended alſo on the ſouth with ramparts), having ſix gates, which open into ſuburbs extending a great way beyond them.

On the eaſt is *Dammes* gate; near which ſtands on an eminence the royal caſtle, fortified with ditches, towers, and a magazine, built by archbiſhop Henry *Loundres* about the year 1220. In the eaſt ſuburb near the church of St. Andrew Henry II. king of England, as Hoveden [e] relates, "cauſed to be erected "a royal palace for himſelf in an extraordinary ſtyle "of workmanſhip, of ſmooth wattles according to "the cuſtom of this country, in which he with the "kings and princes of Ireland kept the feſtival of "Chriſtmas."

Oppoſite to this one ſees on the ſite of the monaſtery of *Allhallows* a handſome college, dedicated to the holy and undivided Trinity, for the promotion of learning, endowed with the privileges of an univerſity § by queen Elizabeth of bleſſed memory, and lately furniſhed with an excellent library; giving no ſmall hopes that religion and learning will return to Ireland as to their antient reſidence, to which foreigners once flocked as to the mart of all good
1320. arts. In the reign of Edward II. Alexander *Bicknor*, archbiſhop of Dublin, having procured of the Pope the privileges of an *univerſity*, and eſtabliſhed public lectures ||, began to recall them; but the troubleſome times which enſued defeated the laudable deſign of this good man.

The north gate opens to the bridge which was built on arches of hewn ſtone, by king John, who united *Ouſtman-town* to the city. For here hiſtory tells us, the *Ouſtmen* (who, according to Giraldus, came from Norway and the northern iſles) ſettled about the year 1050. In this ſuburb was formerly the famous church of St. Mary de *Ouſtmanby*, as it is called in a charter of king John: alſo Blackfriars, a houſe of friars preachers, to which the public courts of juſtice are now removed. On the weſt ſide of the city are two gates, *Ormond's gate* and *Newgate* (which laſt is the public priſon), leading to a very long ſuburb called *St. Thomas*'s and a noble abbey of the ſame name called *Thomas Court*, founded and richly endowed by Henry II. to atone for the murder of Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury. On the ſouth is *Paul*'s gate, and another called *St. Nicholas*'s, leading to St. Patrick's ſuburb, in which ſtand the archbiſhop of Dublin's palace, called *St. Sepulchre*, and a ſpacious church dedicated to St. Patrick, diſtinguiſhed by the workmanſhip of the inſide, the moſaic pavements, vaulted ſtone roof, and lofty tower. When this church was firſt built is uncertain. The hiſtory of Scotland relates, that Gregory, king of Scotland, came on pilgrimage to it about the year 890. It was afterwards greatly enlarged by king John of England. John *Comyn* archbiſhop of Dublin firſt made it prebendal in the year 1191; which inſtitution was confirmed by Pope Celeſtine III.; and Henry *Loundres* his ſucceſſor in this ſee augmented it *perſonatuum dignitatibus*, to uſe the expreſs words of the founder, and modelled it according to the liberties, forms, and cuſtoms of the church of Saliſbury. At this time it conſiſts of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, two archdeacons, and twenty-two prebendaries, being, to borrow the noble encomium given to it by the parliament ** of this kingdom, "the only light and lamp "of all religious and eccleſiaſtical diſcipline and "order in Ireland."

There is alſo in the heart of the city another cathedral church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and commonly called Chriſt Church. Of its erection we read thus in the archives of the church: "Sitric "king of Dublin, ſon of Ableb earl of Dublin, "gave to the Holy Trinity and to St. Donat firſt "biſhop of Dublin, ground to build the church of "Holy Trinity; as alſo gold and ſilver ſufficient to "build the church and the whole court thereof:" This was about the year 1012, when [Caradoc of] Lancarvon proves that Sitric, ſon of Abloic, as he calls him, flouriſhed. The work begun by Donat was finiſhed by Lawrence archbiſhop of Dublin, Richard *Strongbow*, earl of Pembroke, commonly called earl of Strigil (whoſe monument, repaired by Henry Sidney, lord deputy, is to be ſeen here), Robert *Fitz-Stephen*, and Reimund *Girald*. On the ſouth ſide of the church riſes the Town-hall called *Toleſtale*, where *Toleſtale.* the mayor hears cauſes, and where the aſſemblies of the citizens are held. The city alſo enjoys many privileges. It had antiently for chief magiſtrate a *provoſt*: but in the year 1409 Henry IV. granted them the privilege of chooſing annually a *mayor* and two *bailiffs*, and that the mayor ſhould have a gilt ſword borne before him for ever. Edward VI. afterwards

* Jocelin Furnes in Vit. S Patric. † Anglic. lib. ii. c. 26. ‡ Ad Auſon. Ep. II. 13.
§ The univerſity was begun 1519, the foundations being laid May 13, and ſtudents firſt admitted 1593.
|| MS. pen. bar. Houth. ** Stat. Parl. 18 Hen. VIII. c. 15. [e] P. 302. a.

changed

changed the bailiffs into ſheriffs. Nothing is wanting to make this the moſt flouriſhing city, except the removal of that heap of ſand thrown up by the tides in the mouth of the *Liffy*, by which the harbour is ſo blocked up that it will not bear large ſhips except at high water. So much for Dublin, for many particulars about which I muſt own myſelf indebted to the diligence and learning of James Uſher, chancellor of St. Patrick's, who poſſeſſes a degree of knowledge and judgment above his years.

Marquis of Dublin. I need not here repeat what has been already obſerved of Robert Vere earl of Oxford, whom king Richard II. profuſe of his honours, created marquis of Dublin and afterwards duke of Ireland.

Houth. St. Lawrence. Barons Houth. Where the river *Liffy* empties itſelf into the ſea ſtands *Houth*, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, from whence the noble family of *St. Lawrence* who live there take the title of barons *Houth*. By a ſingular happineſs during ſo long a ſeries (for they trace the family as far back as the time of Henry II.) not one of them, they ſay, has been convicted of treaſon, nor any left in a ſtate of minority. Not far from hence

Malehid. is *Malehid*, diſtinguiſhed by its lords the *Talbotts* of Engliſh extraction.

Fingall. Further inland adjoining to Dublin to the north lies *Fingall*, q. d. (if we derive it from the Iriſh language) *the nation of foreigners* (the Iriſh calling the Engliſh *Gall* as foreigners, and *Saiſſones* as Saxons), a well-cultivated tract, and as it were the granary of this kingdom, ſo great a quantity of wheat does it yearly produce. The land here ſeems in a manner to vie with the labour of the huſbandman; as in other parts of this kingdom it ſeems to upbraid heavily the idleneſs of its inhabitants, who ſuffer it to lie neglected and uncultivated.

Throughout this county are ſcattered many illuſtrious families of Engliſh extraction, viz. beſides thoſe already mentioned, the *Plunketts*, *Barnwells*, *Ruſſels*, *Talbotts*, *Dillons*, *Nettervilles*, *Holywoods*, *Lutterells*, *Burnells*, *Fitz-Williams*, *Goldings*, *Uſhers*, *Cadleys*, *Finglaſſes*, *Sarsfelds*, *Blackneys*, *Cruceys*, *Baths*, &c.

Thus much in brief for LEINSTER, which formerly extended no further. I know not whether it will not be thought too ridiculous to relate that Thomas *Stukeley*, after loſing his character and fortune in England and Ireland, eſcaping the juſtice of the law, gained by his great promiſes and pretences ſuch favour with Pope Gregory XIII. that he obtained of him the title of marquis of *Leinſter*, earl of *Weisford* and *Caterlogh*, viſcount *Murrough*, baron *Roſs* and *Ydron*. Proud of theſe titles, intending to invade Ireland, he turned aſide to Africa, and ended a romantic life by an honourable death with three kings, who fell with him in the ſame battle.

WICKLOW

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Wicklow, before it was reduced to ſhire ground, contained the northern part of the antient diſtrict of *Dalmaſcoeb*, divided into two principalities, that is, *Croigh Cuolan* and *Fir Tuathal*. Croigh Cuolan, or the narrow diſtrict, contained all that part of the county comprehended between the mountains and the ſea[a], being undoubtedly the Manapii or Μανάπιοι of Ptolemy, the word *Mene ui pou* in old Britiſh having a great reſemblance to Ptolemy's Μανάπιοι, and the ſame ſignification as the Iriſh Croigh Cuolan, which comprehended the preſent baronies of *Rathdown*, *Newcaſtle*, *Wicklow*, and *Arklow*, having an O Kelly or Hy Cuollagh for its chief; ſome of whom remained after the arrival of the Engliſh, but had before that period been deprived of a greater part of their dominions by the Danes. Fir Tuathal contained all the mountainous country, which was alſo diſtinguiſhed under the name of *Ciarmen*, *Cierman*, or *Carmen*, that is, the rocky diſtrict, containing the baronies of *Talbotſtown*, *Ballynacur*, and *Shillelagh*. The princes or chiefs of this diſtrict were the M^c^ Mhthuils or O Tools and O Birns[b], who for ages maintained themſelves againſt the Engliſh government; nor were they entirely ſubdued and their country reduced to ſhire ground until the reign of James I. though ſeveral attempts had been made for that purpoſe during the reign of Elizabeth[c].

The climate here is very healthy, and there are many inſtances of longevity. The eaſtern part being expoſed to the ſea, in the ſpring when the eaſterly winds prevail, it is rather cold, in ſituation not well ſheltered, but it does not appear in that degree as to injure the vegetation of plants or trees, as the numerous beautiful vales, covered with trees and with the moſt luxuriant verdure, fully evince.

The predominant features of this county are mountains and rocks: the central part of it is a vaſt maſs of granite, of about 84,000 acres. On the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of this granite country is found the micaceous ſchiſtus and argillate, poſited on and adhering to the granite, particularly obſervable on *Mountain Douce*, near the beautiful waterfall in lord Powerſcourt's park. The noble ridge of mountains, called the greater and leſſer *Sugar-loaf*, from their conical ſhape, and the promontory called *Bray Head*, conſiſts of hornſtone, intermixed with quartz, extremely hard: adjacent to this, and in the whole of the intervening valley, an infinity of rounded and blunted limeſtones are found in the ſtrata of the earth, bedded generally in looſe gravel; they have the appearance of having been blunted by attrition, and might be ſuppoſed to have been broken off from ſome mountains of limeſtone in the diſtrict; but there is no lime rock whatever to be found in the whole county. The mountains of Shillelagh barony conſiſt of argillate ſhiſtus mixed with the ſiliceous, but no continuous rocks of granite, though blocks of it are often found on the ſurface. This ſtratum is continued acroſs the country almoſt to Bray. Copper ore has been found in this county: the principal line of this metalliferous vein extends in a direction from the hill of Cronebane to the Croughan mountain, on the borders of the county of Wexford, nearly north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt about ten miles, and abounds in metallic productions by no means fully aſcertained. There are three copper-mines now worked, which have been of great benefit to the country, and profit to the proprietors. The ſpecies of ore here found is copper pyrites, which is the pooreſt though moſt common of the copper ores. On Aug. 24, 1796, a man croſſing a brook near *Bally cooge*, found a piece of gold ore, about half an ounce weight, and immediately after the country people began to make workings in ſearch of gold, which was continued till the 15th of October, when a party of the Kildare militia took poſſeſſion of the ground by order of government, on which the people peaceably returned to their homes. It has been calculated that 2666 ounces of gold were found in that ſhort ſpace of time. The workings were on the north-eaſt ſide of the mountains *Croughan Kinſkenny*, in the barony of Arklow, on the lands of lord Carysfort, wherein the earl of Ormond claims a right to the minerals, by grant temp. Henry II. from prince John, renewed and confirmed by queen Elizabeth, and after by Charles II. The gold is of a bright yellow, perfectly malleable, the ſpecific gravity of an apparent clean piece 19,000: a piece aſſayed by Mr. Weavor of Cronebane, in the moiſt way, produced from 24 grains to $22\frac{5}{100}$ of pure gold, and $1\frac{43}{100}$ of ſilver. Some of the gold is intimately blended with and adherent to quartz, ſome is ſaid to be found united to the fine-grained iron-ſtone, but the major part is free from the matrix. In 1796 government appointed as commiſſioners Mr. Weavor, Mr. Mills, and Mr. King, to whom they iſſued a thouſand pounds to carry on the work. Their operations were ſtopped by the breaking out of the rebellion, at which time the money was repaid to government, and a conſiderable ſurplus left on hand[d].

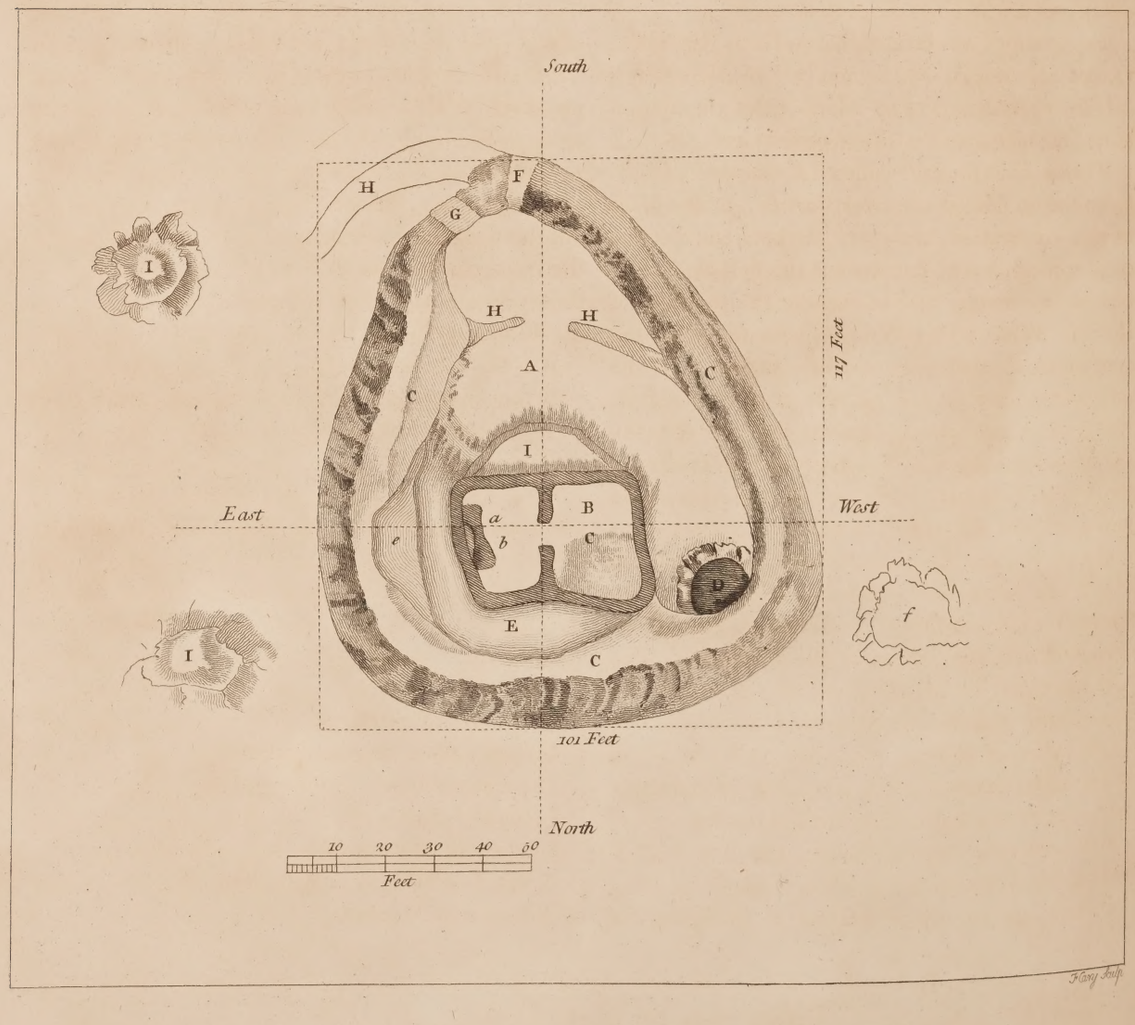
The mountains in Wicklow give riſe to many beau-

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° XI. [b] Ib. [c] Davis's Tracts, p. 198, 8vo. [d] Frazer's Survey of Wicklow, 5 to 29.

tiful

Church Mountain near Donard.

View and Plan of an antient Monument on the Top of Sliabh Guth commonly called Church Mountain near Donard in the County of Wicklow.



tiful rivers and ſtreams, which plentifully water this and the neighbouring counties. Two ſmall ſtreams, one from *Kippone* and the other from *Sally gap*, are the heads of the Liffey; another little ſtream takes an oppoſite direction to Lough Tay, a beautiful lake of about three miles in circumference, ſituated at the bottom of ſtupendous and craggy mountains, from whence it aſſumes a bolder aſpect advancing to *Lough dan*, half hid in rocks, from whence the Ovoca paſſes through the vale of Glendalogh, and then under the name of Avon proceeds through the vale of Clara to Bally-Arthur, then by Shelton to Arklow, where it empties itſelf into the ſea through a bridge of 19 arches.

The *Slaney* alſo has its riſe here; beſides which, are the *Inniſkerry* and the *Dargle*, the *Vartrey*, *Avonmore*, *Avonbeg*, *Aghrim*, two *Derrys*, *Tinahely*, the river near Hacketſtown, the *Deevin*, a ſtream near Hurnewood, the *King's river* falling into the Liffey near lord Miltown's ſeat, and ſeveral others well ſuited for machinery; and in many ſituations there is abundance of turf for fuel, particularly near the river Tinahely[e].

The county of Wicklow, once a part of that of Dublin, is waſhed on the eaſt by St. George's channel, bounded on the weſt by Kildare and Caterlogh, on the north by Dublin and part of Kildare, and on the ſouth by Wexford. It is 32 Iriſh miles long by 26 broad, and divided into the ſix baronies of *Rathdown* a half barony, *Newcaſtle*, *Arklow*, *Ballynacour*, *Talbotſtown*, and *Shillelagh*, in which are 58 pariſhes and four disfranchiſed boroughs. The county contains 494,704 Engliſh acres.

John Stratford was created baron Baltinglas 1763, viſcount Aldborough 1776, and earl of Aldborough and viſcount Amiens 1777; which titles are enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake 3d and preſent earl.

Wicklow. *Wichlow*, or as the Iriſh called it *Kilmantan*[d], ſtanding on the ſea ſide on the river Vartrey, is the ſhire town, a corporation, ſea-port, market, and disfranchiſed borough town, famous for the beſt ale in Ireland, and for giving title of viſcount to the family of Howard. William Fitz-William, who was appointed governor of all that part of the country, built the caſtle 1375, the town having been burnt by the Iriſh 1301. A monaſtery was founded here for conventual Franciſcans by the O Byrnes and O Tooles in the reign of Henry II. The walls ſtill remain in the garden of Mrs. Eaton by her care[e].

Arklow. *Arklow* lies on the river *Ovoca*, one mile ſouth from Wicklow, antiently called *Guarianis*, a reſidence of the kings of Dublin, and changed its name on coming into the poſſeſſion of the Ouſtmen. The town was adorned with a caſtle and a monaſtery of Dominicans, founded by Theobald Fitz-William, fourth butler of Ireland, who died 1285, and was buried in this church, where he had a monument: large ruins of this noble ſtructure ſtill remain[f].

A mile from Arklow is *Shelton*, the fine ſeat of lord viſcount Wicklow[g].

Ballyhin. In the ſame barony of Arklow at *Ballyhin*, ſix miles north of Arklow, was an abbey, on whoſe ſite Mr. Whaley's houſe now ſtands[h].

Baltinglas. *Baltinglas*, or *Beal-tinne-glas*, or the *fire of Beal's myſteries*, the fires being lighted by the Druids on the 1ſt of May and Auguſt, in honour of the ſun, is a pretty large market and disfranchiſed borough town in the barony of Talbotſtown, on the river Slaney, quite in the weſt part of the county, of late much improved by the noble proprietor the earl of Aldborough, who has eſtabliſhed there manufactures of linen, woollen, and diaper, and to whom the caſtle belongs, and to whom it gives the title of baron. It had an abbey of Ciſtertians, founded about 1148 or 1151, by Diarmit M'Murchad O Cavanagh, king of Leinſter, who was buried there: the abbot ſat in parliament[i]. A parliament was held in the town, and there is a Daniſh fort near it. In the park of Baltinglas are a cromlech and other antient ſepulchral monuments, and on the top of a very high mountain called *Lug na Cullach* north of the town is another fine cromlech[k]. In 1787 at *Saunders-grove*, near this town, were diſcovered ſeveral graves or tombs, compoſed of large flag ſtones ſet edgeways without a bottom, and covered by a large ſhapeleſs ſtone. In theſe tombs were urns of pale baked earth, with rude attempts at ornament, and full of burnt bones and aſhes[l].

Donard, ſix miles north-eaſt of Baltinglas, in the ſame barony, had a religious foundation[m].

About a mile north of Donard is *Sliabh Guth* or Church mountain; on the top of which is an immenſe pile of rude ſtones incloſing an area, wherein is a well much frequented by pilgrims. Tradition aſſerts, that theſe ſtones were collected ſome time in the twelfth century to build a church and to pave a way over this mountain from Old Kilcullen in the county of Kildare to Glendaloch: part of which road was executed from Glendaloch to Glendaſann for ſome miles along the valley, and ſtill remains perfect; but the work on ſome account was diſcontinued, and the materials for the church remain to this day in their priſtine ſtate[n]. A view and plan of the ſtone on the mountain may be ſeen in pl. XXIV.

A is the internal area.

B the ſuppoſed church or tumulus. *a* the choir 22 feet long and 18 wide.

b the altar.

c the nave 24 feet long and 18 wide. Length of the whole church 36 feet. Thickneſs of the walls 3 feet.

C the external incloſure of rough ſtones, higheſt part 12 feet.

D a well.

E a kind of foſs.

F the preſent entrance.

G the ſuppoſed original entrance.

H foundations.

I heaps of ſtones.

K apparent remains of a well, now filled up.

A mile beyond Bray is *Kilruddery*, the antient ſeat of the earls of Meath[o].

[e] Frazer's Stat. Survey, 35, &c.
[f] Archd. 769.
[g] Wilſon, 296.
[h] Beauford. Collect. Hib. ubi ſup.
[i] Archd. 760.
[k] Beauford.
[l] Dublin Chron. Oct. 2, 1787.
[m] Beauford.
[n] Wilſon, 290.
[o] Archdall, 778. Wilſon, 295.
[p] Wilſon, 266. 322. Archd. 761—763.
[q] Archd. 764.

Dunlavan.

Dunlavan is a handſome market town, the property of the Tynte family: the late ſir James Tynte embelliſhed it with many buildings and other improvements [o].

Bleſſington.

Bleſſington is a ſmall but pleaſant place, ſituated on riſing ground, the property of the marquis of Downſhire, who has a ſeat near it; a large and curious pile of Dutch brick-work, begun 1663 and finiſhed 1667, after a deſign and under the inſpection of Auſtin Cooper, eſq. of Pyfleet in Surrey, a gentleman remarkable in his day for a fine taſte in architecture and gardening. It gave title of viſcount to the family of Boyle, and after of earl to that of Stewart, which are now both extinct. Two miles and a quarter from hence is *Ruſborough*, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Miltown [p].

Stratford on Slaney.

Stratford upon Slaney was intended to be made a manufacturing town within theſe few years by the preſent earl of Aldborough. A church and a few houſes were built, but are now in ruins and without inhabitants [q]. Sir John Henniker Major, bart. was created lord Henniker of this place July 30, 1800, and dying April 18, 1803, was ſucceeded by his ſon John the preſent lord.

Glen of the Downs.

Among the glens wherewith this county abounds, that of the *Downs* is much celebrated, a paſs between two vaſt ridges of mountains, partly covered with wood, which have a very noble effect. The vale admits a ſerpentine road and river, ſeparated by narrow ſlips of rocky and ſhrubby ground. It opens into a fine corn country, and a vale of charming verdure, broken into and bounded by two rocky mountains [r].

At *Newton mount Kennedy*, the ſeat of general Cuninghame, was one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the kingdom, an immenſe Arbutus tree, unfortunately blown down, which meaſured 13 feet 6 inches in circumference ſolid wood, at 18 inches above the ground. In its fall it ſplit into two parts: one of its branches now meaſures 6 feet 2 inches in circumference, and another very near as much [s]. *Dunran*, a vaſt rocky glen, belongs to the general, who has opened a way into the *Devil's glen*, in which the river *Vartrey* winds along, and at the fartheſt end falls about 100 feet with aſtoniſhing fury into the glen. Three miles from Dunran is *Ballynury*, the fine ſeat of Mr. Tottenham [t].

Copper mines.

Five miles beyond Wicklow near Redcroſs the road leads to the copper-mines of *Cronebane*, *Killminoc*, and *Cermery*. On the two latter town lands there were great proſpects of the moſt valuable ore. The mountain is two miles in circumference and about 1000 feet high. It is on all ſides full of rich mines, the principal of which lie on the eaſt ſide, about half way up, where are ſeveral ſhafts from 50 to 70 fathoms deep. In ſinking theſe ſhafts the firſt mineral met with is iron ſtone, beneath which is lead ore, which ſeems mixed with clay, yet yields a large quantity of lead and ſome ſilver; beneath this lies a rich rocky ſilver ore, which ſparkles brightly, and yields 75 ounces of pure ſilver from one ton of ore, beſides a great quantity of fine lead. Having pierced through ſome fathoms of this, they arrive at the copper ore, which is very rich, and may be purſued to a great depth [u].

The works at Cronebane exhibit a very remarkable ſpectacle of unceaſing labour; a ſpace of near a quarter of a mile ſquare being wrought into holes not more than 10 yards aſunder, and continually communicating with each other by ſubterraneous paſſages. Out of theſe works riſes the celebrated copper water, which by being confined in a channel of hewn ſtone is carried over 800 feet ſuperficial of bar iron, which it corrodes, and in its place depoſits the richeſt copper ore, at ſome places almoſt pure metal. The ſtream is very ſmall, but ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt vitriolic water in Europe [x].

Shillelagh.

At *Shillelagh* are the remains of the old wood, ſo well known in Ireland for its timber and oak ſaplings. Only about a dozen of the old native trees were lately remaining [y].

Glendaloch.

Glendaloch in the barony of Ballynacor, 22 miles ſouth of Dublin and 11 north-weſt of Wicklow, was an antient epiſcopal ſee founded by St. Coemgene or Kevin, who was born A. D. 498, and died A. D. 618, aged 120. It was a well-inhabited city till about 1214, when the ſee after a ſucceſſion of twelve biſhops was annexed by the Pope's legate to that of Dublin on the death of William Piro 1214, and the city, memorable for its religious edifices, which had before been ſuffragan to it, not only ſuffered by decay, but inſenſibly became a receptacle for outlaws and robbers. Notwithſtanding this union confirmed by our kings Henry and John, ſeveral biſhops had uſurped this ſee or been preſented by the Popes. At length, 1479, Dennis White, a Franciſcan friar, made a formal ſurrender of it in the chapter-houſe of St. Patrick [z]. The archbiſhops of Dublin could not obtain peaceable poſſeſſion till that time; ſince which Glendaloch has continued a deſert among high mountains which incloſe it on every ſide. It was called *Glenade* or the abbey of the glen or valley of the two loughs. Hoveden calls it *epiſcopatus Biſtagnienſis*, the biſhopric of the two lakes, from its ſituation in a valley between two lakes; and Pope Lucius III. expreſsly mentions it under the name of the *epiſcopatus inſularum*. The river *Avonmore* flows from theſe lakes, and running a courſe of 15 miles through ſteep banks, beautifully wooded, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at Arklow. The ruins of the abbey founded by the ſame ſaint are ſituated in the bottom of the vale ſurrounded by ſtupendous mountains, over whoſe crags falls the water that feeds the loughs below. They conſiſt of the church, at the eaſt end of which is an arch of ſeveral ſhort columns, the capitals adorned with groteſque figures in the Saxon ſtyle. North of the abbey is the church of the Trinity, and in front of it a circular building on a ſquare baſe, intended for a belfrey. But Glendaloch has been moſtly celebrated for its ſeven churches, whoſe walls yet remain with the doors and windows richly ornamented. The entrance to the area on which they ſtand is on the north-eaſt through the ruins of a gateway 16½ feet by 16, the arches 9½ feet wide and 10 high.

[o] Wilſon, 322. [p] Ib. 265. [q] The account given of this town by Mr. Wilſon, p. 265, is all erroneous.
[r] Wilſon, 291. [s] Ib. 292. [t] Ib. 293, 294. [u] Seward's Top. Hib.
[x] Wilſon, 295, 296. [y] Ib. 320. [z] Harris, 375—378.

The cathedral meaſures 48 feet by 30; on the ſouth ſide were three ſmall windows, and at the eaſt end an arch 17 feet 6 inches wide, behind which was another building 37 feet 6 inches by 23, with a beautiful eaſt window, two ſmall north ones, and one on the ſouth, and a door communicating with a ſmall building 16 feet by 10. Under a ſouth window of the choir is a tomb of ornamented free-ſtone, and in the cemetery ſtands a round tower 110 feet high, uncommonly well built and in fine preſervation, the roof alone having ſuffered by time; at bottom it meaſures 52 feet in girth, and the walls are 4 feet thick. Among the ruins are many tomb-ſtones with croſſes, figures, and inſcriptions in the Iriſh language; alſo remains of ſeveral croſſes: and about half a mile from this town are remains of another; and that in the cemetery of this church is one entire ſtone 11 feet high. *St. Keivin's Kitchen* was one of the ſeven churches, and is now almoſt entire, except having loſt its only window, which was of freeſtone. The church meaſureed 22 feet 9 inches by 15, and 20 high; the walls 3 feet 6 inches thick; an arch at the eaſt end opens to another building 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 3 inches; on the north ſide of which a door leads to another chapel 10 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 9 inches: each has an eaſt window. A round belfrey 45 feet high with a vaulted ſtone roof riſes from the weſt end of the church, entered through a ſquare hole in the cove of the church, over which between the cove and roof is a large ſpace open to the belfrey, lighted by a ſmall window; the ridge of the roof is about 30 feet above the ground, and the double building at the rear is only 20 feet. Having aſcended the roof of this building, we diſcover a groove cut in the eaſt end of the larger building, which ſhews that this was not the original tower but higher and narrower. The walls of the double building are ſeparated from thoſe of the larger, and though undoubtedly very antient, the inferiority of the materials and workmanſhip ſhews it was poſterior to the former, and erected by leſs ſkilful builders. Our Lady's church, the moſt weſtward of the ſeven, and nearly oppoſite to the cathedral, is almoſt in ruins, but from the door and few remains of the walls appears to have been built with more knowledge of the art than the other buildings. At the eaſt end was an arch of hewn ſtone, exactly like that of the cathedral. The *Rheſeart*, literally *the ſepulchre of kings*, is famous for having ſeven princes interred within its limits. In this church is the tomb of M'Mthuil or O'Toole, the antient chieftain of the country, with this inſcription in the Iriſh characters: See pl. XXII. fig. 4.

Jeſus Chriſt

Mile deach feuch corp re Mac Mhthuil.

i. e. "See here the reſting-place of the body of "king M'Thuill, who died in Chriſt 1010."

Many others of the family are ſaid to have been interred here, where a ſtone croſs elegantly carved is preſerved. Of *St. Saviour's priory* or the *Eaſtern church* only the foundations remain. The *Ivy church* is ſituated to the weſtward, entirely unroofed, and large breaches in its walls, entirely overgrown with ivy. *Teanpul na Shellig*, in the receſs of the ſouth mountain, was the antient "Priory of the Rock," and was alſo called the "Temple of the Deſert," both expreſſive of the Iriſh name. The celebrated bed of St. Keivin on the ſouth ſide of the lough is a cave hewn in the ſolid rock on the ſide of the mountain, capable of containing three perſons, exceedingly difficult of aſcent, and terrible to look at, hanging near 30 feet perpendicularly over the lake. At a ſhort diſtance from this bed, on the ſame ſide of the mountain, are ruins of a ſmall ſtone building called St. Kevin's cell. St. Mochuorog was his ſucceſſor, and formed a ſeminary of ſaints and learned men here [z].

At *Windgate* is a remarkable heap of ſtones, ſuppoſed by Ware to be either a burial-place of perſons ſlain in battle, or a memorial in honour of Mercury, erected by travellers, or a boundary ſtone of the ſort antiently called Scorpions [a].

In a barrow near *Powerſcourt* were found ſix urns, not more than the ſize of a quart, each of light brown ſoft clay, rudely wrought, and each covered with a ſmall flat ſtone, and filled with black dirt or aſhes [b]. The lands of Powerſcourt were granted 1609 by James I. to ſir Richard Wingfield, of an antient Suffolk family, for his ſignal ſervices in ſuppreſſing ſome dangerous inſurrections. The title of viſcount *Powerſcourt* was conferred on him by the ſame prince 1618, and expiring with him was revived in his couſin Folliot by Charles II. 1665; again in his ſecond couſin Richard 1743, 17 George II. whoſe grandſon Richard the 4th viſcount now enjoys it. *Wingfield* in this county gives title of baron to this family. Their manſion at Powerſcourt is elegant and delightful, beautifully ſituated in a fine park on the ſide of a mountain half way between its bare top and a well-watered vale at its foot. It was built by that eminent German architect Mr. Caſtells, who deſigned ſeveral public buildings in Dublin, but not the parliament-houſe. Near it are the celebrated *Dargle* and waterfall, the former a narrow glen or vale formed by two mountains covered with oaks, and at the bottom narrowed to the bed of the river, which tumbles from rock to rock, and at laſt down a precipice of ſome hundred feet [c]. Powerſcourt.

Mr. Green opening a piece of ground near his houſe of *Greenville* in this county, at 6 feet below the ſurface the workmen diſcovered a ſmall incloſure of eight flag ſtones, ſix forming the ſide and two the bottom. Within was an urn of earth of the quantity of about 16 quarts, tapering towards the bottom, containing a conſiderable quantity of aſhes and calcined human bones [d].

Iniſboyne and *Kilgorman* in Arklow barony were religious foundations [e]; alſo *Teachromham* [f]. There was a nunnery at *Killaird* [g], and another at *Kilnaninghean* [h].

Sir William Maynard of Eſtaines parva c. Eſſex, bart. was created baron of Wicklow, and his lineal deſcendant Charles 6th lord viſcount *Maynard* 1766,

[z] Archd. 765—776. Virt. Muſ. Pl. iii. [a] G. Siculus Flaccus, p. 4. [b] Harris, II. 146. One is engraved in the plate of urns.
[c] Wilſon, 269—271. [d] Tranſ. of the Royal Iriſh Academy. [e] Archd. 776.
[f] Ib. 777. [g] Ib. 776. [h] Ib. 777.

and

and he was ſucceeded by his relation and nameſake 7th viſcount. Ralph Howard, eſq. was created baron Clonmore, of Clonmore caſtle in Carlow, July 21, 1778, and viſcount Wicklow June 23, 1785. He married Alice, daughter and heireſs of William Forward, eſq. of Caſtle Forward, in the county of Donegal, which lady was created counteſs of Wicklow in her own right Dec. 20, 1793, with remainder to her ſon Robert, the 2d and preſent viſcount Wicklow.

John Proby, eſq. was created baron *Carysfort* 1751, and ſucceeded 1772 by his ſon Joſhua-John, who was created earl of Carysfort Aug. 18, 1789, and baron Carysfort of Great Britain Jan. 13, 1801.

Sir John Huſſey Delaval, bart. was created lord *Delaval* of *Redford* in this county 1783.

DUBLIN

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Dublin eaſt and ſouth of the river Liffy was in antient times part of the principality of Croigh Cuolan. And that part north of the Liffy was in the antient principality *Midhe* or Meath, and the Βλαυιοι of Ptolemy or Εβλανοι of his Palatine MS. from the cantred of *Dubhlana* of the Iriſh; whence *Dubhlean* or *Dubhlin* of the Iriſh; *Difelin* of the Danes, the antient name of *Dublin*, as the town or city of the *Dubhlana* or *Blanii*. The ſouthern diviſion lying on the bend of the river Liffy was denominated by the Iriſh *Crimthan* or *Cromptan*, that is, the crooked diſtrict, alſo *Caghaidh* or the ſeparated diſtrict, being cut off by the river from the other parts, and moſt probably the Καυνοι of Ptolemy; which names frequently occur in a number of Iriſh poems [a].

The county of Dublin, waſhed on the eaſt from Bray head to Balbriggen by the Iriſh ſea, or St. George's channel, has on the weſt the county of Kildare; that of Eaſt Meath and the river Nanny on the north; and is parted from Wicklow on the ſouth by the river Bray. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is 24 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 14 miles; and it is divided into ſix baronies, *Balruddery*, *Nethercroſs*, *Coolock*, *Caſtleknock*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Rathdown* a half barony. The city and liberties of Dublin make a diſtinct county. That of *Nethercroſs* has been added ſince Mr. Camden's time. The whole county contains 107 pariſhes, two diſfranchiſed boroughs, 231 ſquare miles, or 147,840 acres, of which mountains and waſtes occupy nearly one eighth. The baronies of Balruddery and Nethercroſs, including the adjoining parts of Coolock and Caſtleknock, are adapted to tillage, being more remote from the capital than the other baronies: the high rents near the city would not anſwer for corn, the lands being of more value for paſture. Very little tillage is carried on in the baronies ſouth of the Liffy, the remote parts of which conſiſting chiefly of uncultivated heath and rocky mountains. There are turf bogs at Garriſtown near Balruddery, and in the mountains adjoining Montpelier and Kilmaſhogue. There are good quarries of freeſtone ſouth of the city of Dublin; limeſtone quarries abound, and limeſtone gravel is found in great plenty. There are ſeveral veins of marle in the mountains near Montpelier; fuller's earth has been found at Caſtleknock hill: veins of coal have been diſcovered at Naul and other places; a fine yellow ochre is alſo found at Naul. At Lougſhinney there was a copper mine, which has not been worked for many years. This county from its ſituation on the coaſt has many advantages, the markets are well ſupplied with fiſh, and mercantile concerns are carried on with great facility. It ſends five members to the imperial parliament, two for the county, two for the city, and one for the univerſity.

The Anna Liffy is the principal river of the county, running nearly through the middle of it, and alſo through the city, diſcharging itſelf into the bay of Dublin; a few other ſtreams of little note empty themſelves into this river, and have many mills, for various manufactures, erected on them. The Liffy is navigable for large veſſels to the new cuſtom-houſe and Carliſle bridge, before the building of which merchant veſſels went up as far as Eſſex bridge to the old cuſtom-houſe. Gabbeets or other ſmall craft can go up to Iſland bridge, and ſmall boats as far as Chapel-Izod. Spring tides riſe at Carliſle bridge about 13 feet. The Dodder and Ballyblough rivers are the only other rivers of notice. Rivers.

In the year 918 one earl *Hraold* (which may mean either Harald or Raoul) with earl Ohter in conjunction with a fleet from Brittany [Saxon Lidpiccum] ravaged the coaſts of England; but being repulſed and Harold ſlain, they made the beſt of their way to Ireland.

The firſt mention we find of *Difelin* in the Saxon Chronicle is *ſub anno* 938 in that famous Epinicion, which, among other victories of Athelſtan, mentions the Danes as retreating thither. As to what Mr. Harris [b] quotes from this Chronicle about Edgar's ſovereignty being acknowledged in Ireland, I find it not.

When Eagan king of Munſter viſited it, it was called *Atha Cliath Dubh Line*, or the paſſage of the ford of hurdles over the black pool; and its harbour was known by the name of *Leam Cleath*, q. d. the harbour of hurdles or fiſhing wiers made of wicker-work. Dublin being built on or near one of theſe harbours where a fiſhery of ſome eminence was eſtabliſhed, obtained the name of *Bally lean Cliath*, the town on the fiſhing harbour. It is deſcribed in the preſent Iriſh language by that of *Ath Cliath*, the ford of hurdles, and *Bally ath Cliath*, the town of the ford of hurdles, by which the inhabitants antiently paſſed to the river over hurdles laid on the marſhy grounds near the river; and this name was extended to the north from a temporary bridge of hurdles thrown over the Liffy [c].

This etymology of *Balacleigh* or the town upon hurdles is founded upon a very falſe ſuppoſition; for the ground on which Dublin ſtands could at no

[a] Collect. N° II. Beauford.

[b] Hiſt. of Dublin, p. 8.

[c] Ib. p. 10. Wilſon, xv. xvi.

time have been either ſoft or quaggy. The antient city, *i. e.* the part of the preſent town once incloſed with walls, ſtands on very high and firm ground; and in the loweſt parts of it towards the river, where ſeveral new ſtreets have been built within 50 years, they come to a fine gravelly foundation in a few feet. The ſame may be ſaid of all other parts of the city. But there is nothing more fallacious than etymological conjecture. Were we to indulge an opinion, we ſhould ſuppoſe that the Iriſh metropolis was called the town of hurdles from its being built of hurdles, as we all know that the ſtructure in which king Henry II. entertained the Iriſh chieftains was of this ſort of material thatched, &c. The Iriſh call it *Drom chall coil*, the brow of a hazel wood.

The following etymology, given in Dutton's Obſervations on the Statiſtical Survey of the County of Dublin, appears the moſt ſatisfactory:

"The word *Ibh*, ſignifying a tribe of people, was often prefixed to the family names of the tribes that inhabited certain diſtricts in Ireland, to expreſs the territory [d]; as *Ibh-Laoghaire*, now *Iveleary*, in the county of Cork, the country of the *O'Learys*; ſo in like manner *Ibh-Conluach*, *Ibh-Mac Cuile*, *Ibh-Failge*, *Ibh-Niel*, &c. &c.

"O'Brien has enumerated 22 diſtricts with this prefix. Clann, ſignifying a tribe, or children, is ſynonimous, and was prefixed to family names, to expreſs the territories they inhabited; as *Clann Breaſail*, in the county of Armagh, *Clann aodh buidhe*, or *Clanaboy*, in the county of Antrim, &c. &c. &c.

"*Laighean*, pronounced *Laihan*, was the family name of the people of the counties of Dublin and Meath; it is ſaid they obtained this name from being expert at throwing the laighean or ſpear; be that as it may, Ibh-laihan was the name of the territory they inhabited, which, with the word *Du*, a country, formed *Du-ibh-laihan*, i. e. Dublin, that is, the country of the tribe of *Laihan*, whence, with the affix *tir*, a country, is derived *Laihanſtir* or *Leinſter*, the name of the province of which Dublin is the metropolis. Hence the *Eblana* of Ptolemy: "*Eb-*
"*laniens*, ancien peuple d'Irlande; ils occupoient
"ce que nous appellons aujourdhui le comtez de
"Dublin & de Meath [e]."

DUBLIN. The city of DUBLIN is ſituate in 53° 20″ north latitude, 6° 6″ weſt longitude from London on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland, at an almoſt equal diſtance from the northern and ſouthern extremities; diſtance from Holyhead about 20 leagues, from Cheſter about 40 leagues. It enjoys a ſituation for pleaſantneſs hardly to be equalled in point of beauties of nature or art, in a bottom between a long range of mountains, extended from ſouth-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, at the diſtance of five, ſix, ſeven, or eight miles from it, and an acclivity to the north, ſlowly riſing to a great height; by favour of which poſition it enjoys a frequent draught of air from weſt to eaſt and from eaſt to weſt. It is very well watered, not only by the Liffy, but ſome rivulets: the ſoil chiefly clay and bog. Dr. Rutty puts the number of inhabitants at 120,000, at the ſame time lamenting the fatal effects of an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors on population [f]. Archer in the Statiſtical Survey of Dublin (1801) computes the number at 300,000 [g].

The city is near ten miles in circumference [h], two miles and a quarter long, and nearly as many broad. Some parts of it are almoſt contiguous to the ſea, having been gained from it, and riſing from the ſurface thereof by a gradual aſcent to the height of 54 feet and upwards.

The north ſide was enlarged by M'Turkill the Daniſh prince, who landed here A. D. 498, and ſoon after abandoned it for the ſouth ſide, and left it only the name from its original invaders of *Eaſtmantown*, ſince corrupted to *Oxmantown*. A. D. 448 Alpin M'Eachard, king of Dublin, and all his ſubjects were converted to Chriſtianity by St. Patrick. Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Dublin, being driven out by Roderic O Connor, monarch of Ireland, was reſtored by Henry II.; and 1171 Raymond le Gros and the Engliſh took the city. Henry next year obtained a ſurrender of it from Richard earl of Strongbow, who married Dermot's daughter, and here he received the homage of the Iriſh princes in a pavilion or palace of wicker-work. In 1210 upwards of 20 Iriſh princes ſwore allegiance here to king John, engaging to eſtabliſh the Engliſh laws and cuſtoms in the city, and the ſame year courts of judicature were eſtabliſhed. In 1172 Henry I. granted the city by charter to his ſubjects of Briſtol to hold of him and his heirs, which in 1217 was confirmed to the citizens in fee farm at 200 marks *per ann.* and in 1227 Henry III. again confirmed the charter, which was renewed 1609.

The city of Dublin has been ſo much increaſed ſince Mr. Camden wrote, that it is now more than four times its former extent; and the river Liffy, which then bounded it to the north and ſeparated it from Ormond's or Oſtman town, now runs almoſt in the middle of it [i]. The north ſide, which in 1610 conſiſted only of St. Michan's church, the King's Inns, Church Street, Pill Lane, St. Mary's abbey, and two or three inconſiderable lanes, now vies with the ſouth ſide of the Liffy, both in extent and elegance of building. The buildings on the ſouth ſide have alſo much increaſed ſince 1610: the land now occupied by Crane Lane, Eſſex Street, Sycamore Alley, Temple Bar, Fleet Street, &c. &c. was then under water; and George's quay, with a large tract of land extending to Ring's End bridge, has been recovered from that element, and many fine ſtreets have ariſen on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth ſuburbs.

The walls, including thoſe of the caſtle in their largeſt extent, did not take up an Iriſh mile [i]. Dames gate took its name from the adjoining church of St. Mary le Dames, and was pulled down in the laſt century [k]. The caſtle, though generally aſcribed to archbiſhop Loundres, was begun by Meiler Fitz-Henry, chief governor, by royal patent to him 1205 [l]. The moſt ſtately of its towers is that called Birmingham tower, antiently a ſtate priſon, now a repoſitory of the public records, rebuilt 1777, and called Harcourt tower. The caſtle was not uſed as a palace or reſidence of the lord-lieutenant till the reign of Caſtle.

[d] See Ibh, in O'Brien's Dictionary and General Vallancey's Proſpectus. [e] Le Grand Dictionnaire Geographique, per Martiniere.
[f] Nat. Hiſt. of the County of Dublin, I. 1—30. [g] Archer's Stat. Survey, p. 80. [h] Archer ſays ſix miles and a half, p. 81.
[i] G. [i] Harris, ib. 57. [k] Ib. 60. [l] Ib. 15. 17.

Elizabeth [g], when ſir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, repaired and beautified it [h]. It conſiſts at preſent of two courts, the principal of which, an oblong ſquare, includes the viceroy's apartments and ſecretary's offices. In the lower court are the treaſury, arſenal, armoury, and a ſmall barrack. In the caſtle garden is a range of buildings erected 1740: St. Patrick's hall, formerly called the ball-room, is not in the caſtle garden, it is rather in the upper court. The rear of the caſtle next the garden is a fine piece of mountain ſtone work, adorned with the Tuſcan and Doric orders. It is divided from the garden by a paſſage for carriages, and connected in one part by an arch. The viceroy's battle-axe or body-guard conſiſts of a captain, two ſubalterns, and 60 private men, and a ſubaltern's guard of horſe. Parliaments and terms were firſt ſtatedly held here at the end of Elizabeth's reign [i] and till 1641; ſince which they have had a ſumptuous houſe, courts, and chambers built for them [k]. The parliament-houſe is a ſuperb building, erected at the expence of £40,000 between 1729 and 1739 [l]. This magnificent ſtructure is now fitting up for the national bank. The north or Bridge gate was repaired at conſiderable expence by queen Elizabeth 1598 [m]. Ormond gate is now taken down [n]. Newgate, which had that name ſo early as 1188, is entirely demoliſhed [o]. St. Nicholas's gate had its name from St. Nicholas's church. St. Paul's or rather Pole or Pool gate, from a pool of water near it, has now the name of St. Werburgh [p].

Epiſcopal ſee. The epiſcopal ſee of Dublin is as antient as the middle of the 7th century, when Livinus was biſhop. Gregory, the 12th in ſucceſſion from him, after he had ſat about 30 years was inveſted with the archiepiſcopal pall by two legates from Rome A. D. 1152. At the ſame time the ſee of Glendaloch was united to it after having ſubſiſted diſtinct for near 550 years. The ſee of Dublin by an eſtabliſhment peculiar to itſelf has two cathedrals, both within the city and liberties: Chriſt church, founded for ſecular canons, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity by king Sitric, ſon of Anlaf the Daniſh prince of Dublin about 1038, and converted into a collegiate church for a dean and chapter by Henry VIII. 1541. O Toole 1163 ſettled here canons regular, of the order of Arroaſia, a branch of the Auguſtinians [q]. On the ſite of an old parochial church, founded by St. Patrick, archbiſhop Comyn 1190 erected another church, dedicated to that ſaint, for thirteen prebendaries, afterwards increaſed to twenty-two; and his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Loundres made it cathedral, "united" (ſays John Alan archbiſhop here 1524-1538 in his regiſter) "with the cathedral of the Holy Tri-"nity in one ſpouſe, ſaving to the other church the "prerogative of honour." Archbiſhop Minot, who died 1375, built the high ſteeple of St. Patrick of hewn ſtone 1370, the higheſt in the city. Archbiſhop Jones in the beginning of the 17th century repaired great part of Chriſt church, which fell in his time, as alſo the ſteeple which was ready to fall. Ten archbiſhops are known to have been buried in St. Patrick's: in Chriſt church only archbiſhop Comyn, who repaired the choir, and two others. There they ſhew alſo the monument of the famous Strongbow earl of Pembroke, who firſt reduced Dublin to obedience to the Engliſh 1170, which was broken by the fall of the roof 1562, and repaired by ſir Henry Sidney [r].

Dublin has eighteen pariſh churches, ſome of which are elegant ſtructures [s]. Cloſe to that of St. Michael le Pole was till 1781 one of the round towers, the only one of the kind within the precincts of the metropolis. St. Stephen's and St. Peter's churches were ſtanding 1610, but there are now no remains of either. St. Werburgh's church, built in an early period, burnt 1301 and 1754, was rebuilt in a beautiful form 1759 with an octagon ſteeple. Catharine church, built 1105, rebuilt 1769. St. Andrew's is a round church. St. Ann's was repaired in 1773. St. Thomas's is the lateſt building, being begun 1758, and finiſhed 1762. Many of the others have been re-edified in a modern form. There are beſides two chapels of eaſe, ſix private chapels, where the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church is regularly attended, three churches for French and one for Dutch Proteſtants, 17 diſſenting meeting-houſes, two Quakers, three Methodiſts, one Baptiſt, one Moravian, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels.

Univerſity. The univerſity was firſt projected by archbiſhop Leech 1311, but death interrupted his deſign, which his ſucceſſor Bicknor revived, and eſtabliſhed it in St. Patrick's church. The ſciences were profeſſed here with good ſucceſs near 40 years after this time, but the revenues failing it lay neglected till queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was revived under the auſpices of the lord-deputy Sidney 1568 by voluntary contribution; and archbiſhop Loftus, by royal favour, refounded it 1591 on the ſite of the Auguſtine monaſtery of All Saints in the ſuburbs by the name of the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, founded by queen Elizabeth, who gave it a charter. James I. beſides a yearly penſion of near £400 out of the exchequer, endowed it with large eſtates in the province of Ulſter: Charles I. and his ſucceſſors were alſo benefactors to it, and 1637 it received a new charter and ſtatutes. It conſiſts of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, provoſt, vice-provoſt, 22 fellows, and five royal profeſſorſhips of Divinity, Law common and civil, Phyſic, and Greek, three others founded by ſir Patrick Dun, knt. M. D. *viz.* Phyſic, Chirurgery, and Pharmacy, beſides five others of Mathematics, Oriental languages, Oratory, Hiſtory, and Natural Philoſophy. The number of ſtudents is generally about 400, including 70 on the foundation. The building is noble and ſpacious, conſiſting of two quadrangles; one ſide of the inner court forming an elegant and well-furniſhed library and anatomical muſeum. Here are alſo a hall, printing-office, and park. The provoſt's houſe is an elegant modern building near the college. A handſome legacy from the late provoſt Dr. Francis Andrews, aſſiſted by the revenues of the college, enabled them to erect an obſervatory under the direction of profeſſor Uſher, on the higheſt part of *Dunſink* hill, of limeſtone rock, about four miles north-weſt of the city [t].

[g] Harris, 53. [h] Ib. 36. [i] Ib. 42. [k] Ib. 47, 48.
[l] Ib. 410. [m] Ib. 66. [n] Ib. 67. [o] Ib. 68, 69. [p] Ib. 70, 71.
[q] Archdall, 147—171. [r] Harris, 312. [s] Ib. 379.
[t] See a particular account of it by the profeſſor with plans and elevations in the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy.

The

The act of ſettlement made proviſion for founding another college by the name of King's college, but this has not yet been done. In College Green, antiently Hoggen Green, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. in braſs, erected 1701 by the citizens. The Royal Exchange was begun 1769, finiſhed 1779 at the expence of £40,000 raiſed by lottery: oppoſite the north entrance in the circular walk is a bronze ſtatue of his preſent majeſty by Van Noſt, and on the ſtaircaſe leading to the coffee-room one in marble of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, by Smith, a diſciple of Van Noſt. The new priſon was built 1773. The theatres were reduced to one under the ſole direction of Mr. Daly by act of parliament. To the public buildings ſhould be added the town-houſes of the duke of Leinſter, the earl of Charlemont, lord viſcount Powerſcourt, earl of Tyrone, built in a modern ſtyle; and in an antient ſtyle thoſe of the earls of Moira and Bective.

Priſon.

Theatres.

College of phyſicians.

Hibernian ſociety.

Dublin ſociety.

. The Royal College of Phyſicians was eſtabliſhed 1679; the Royal College of Surgeons 1785; the Royal Iriſh Academy for advancement of ſcience, polite literature, and antiquities, 1786[u]. The Hibernian ſociety for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing orphans and children of ſoldiers in Ireland, began with a voluntary ſubſcription 1765, and obtained a royal charter 1769. The Hibernian marine ſociety took its riſe in the ſame manner 1766, and has been ſince incorporated. The board of truſtees for promoting the linen and hemp manufactory was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament. The Dublin ſociety incorporated by charter 1749 for improving huſbandry and other uſeful arts have built themſelves an elegant and commodious houſe in Hawkins Street: their patriotic exertions have rendered the moſt eſſential ſervices to their country; and by the county ſurveys they have cauſed to be made have thrown a great light on the natural hiſtory and antiquities of this intereſting country, before ſo imperfectly known. The bank of Ireland was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1783, beſides which there are eleven other bankers. The general poſt-office was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1784; previous to which the poſt-office of this kingdom was only conſidered as a branch of the Engliſh. There is alſo a penny-poſt ſubject to the ſame officers as the general.

What Mr. Camden calls Blackfriars was ſince called *King's Inn*, where the judges and lawyers met in common one week in every term. This building was removed to make way for the new law offices called the *Four Courts*, which for elegance and convenience have no equal in Europe.

Four Courts.

The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord-mayor, recorder, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council formed of repreſentatives from the 25 corporations. Every third year the city and ſuburbs are ſurveyed by the lord-mayor and 24 companies. The city was antiently governed by a provoſt and bailiffs, John le Decer being the firſt provoſt 1308. In 1409 the title of the chief magiſtrate was changed to that of a mayor; and in 1547 the office of bailiffs to that of ſheriffs. Charles II. 1660 gave the mayor a collar of SS and a company of foot, and 1665 the title of lord with a grant of £500 *per ann.* in lieu of the guards. Arthur earl of Eſſex introduced new rules for the government of the city; and in 1683 the tollſell or town-houſe was built at the city's charge. The ground apartment was the exchange[x]. The mayor tries all offences (even capital ones except murder and treaſon) and matters of property, for any ſum under 40*s.* extended by a late act to 20*l.*

The new police, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament under a chief and three aſſiſtant commiſſioners and four diviſional juſtices who are aldermen of the city, conſiſts of 40 horſe and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and clothed, ſtationed in watch-houſes, and patroling the ſtreets every night.

Beſides the ſilk, woollen, and worſted manufactory carried on in that quarter of the ſuburbs called the Earl of Meath's liberty, and conſiderably improved within theſe few years, other branches of uſeful manufacture are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade of Dublin has heretofore conſiſted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet ſince the reſtrictions of its woollen and moſt other goods were removed, the daily enlargement of the export trade has cauſed a proportionable increaſe of national opulence.

Dublin would have been a commodious ſtation for ſhipping were not the harbour choked up with two banks of ſand called the *North* and *South Bulls*, which prevent veſſels of large burden from coming over the bar. This, however, is in ſome meaſure remedied by a prodigious pier of ſtone and piles of wood, extending two miles and an half into the bay on the ſouth ſide, at the end of which is a light-houſe. But the port of Dublin is capable of much greater improvement, particularly by turning the courſe of the river *Dodder*, building a mole from the north wall extending towards Howth, and cleanſing the harbour ſo as to form a grand baſon on the ſouth ſide for the reception of veſſels of all burdens. The grand canal for inland navigation is completed to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow; another branch of it is finiſhed to Tullamore, which is intended to be continued in three branches, one of which will join the Shannon at Bannaghir; another will be carried to Limerick, and from thence to Tipperary; the third branch will be carried to Roſcrea, a little beyond which place a branch will proceed to Thurles, while the principal canal is to be carried through Caſhel to Clonmell, where it will join with the Suir.

The *grand canal* has near 400 boats, and carries on a good trade; their numbers have gradually increaſed ſince their origin: the freight formerly paid inwards to Dublin was three halfpence a ton *per* mile, outwards an halfpenny, and for manure 10*s.* a boat load. The freight now is 3*d.* inwards and 2*d.* outwards *per* mile. The *royal canal* has 25 boats, two parcel boats, and three packets, and is not (1801) completed further than Kilcock (21 miles); but it is intended it ſhould be continued to Mullingar, there to connect with Lough Ennel, from which a cut is intended to be made to join the grand canal between Edenderry and Philipſtown.

Dublin is remarkably well ſupplied with proviſions; with coals chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland, and with water from the Liffy by machines curiouſly

[u] A volume of their Tranſactions was publiſhed in 4to. 1787.

[x] Harris, 472.

riouſly conſtructed at Iſland bridge on the north, and from a fine reſervoir on the ſouth.

The *Phœnix park* at the weſt end of the town was formerly part of the lands of the monaſtery of St. John of Jeruſalem; on the ſite of which the royal hoſpital of Kilmainham ſtands. It is an extenſive royal incloſure ſeven miles in circuit, diverſified with woodland, champain, and riſing ground, and well ſtocked with deer; and, beſides the Hibernian ſchool, is adorned with the viceroy's beautiful villa, the ſeats of his principal ſecretary, lord Leitrim, &c. &c. and ſome handſome lodges belonging to the ranger. In it is alſo a powder-magazine and a battery that commands the city. In 1747 a fluted pillar 30 feet high with a Phœnix at the top was erected in the centre of a ring in this park by the earl of Cheſterfield when lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The circular road which ſurrounds the city beginning at one ſide of the river at the eaſt end of the town and terminating on the oppoſite ſhore is carried through the park, forming the boundary of the new police[y].

The charitable foundations in this city are the Blue-coat hoſpital, founded by Charles II. 1680 for the ſons of decayed citizens, taken down and rebuilt 1773. The Royal hoſpital of Kilmainham, a ſtately quadrangular fabric near the Liffy, built at the charge of the army 1685, for maimed and ſuperannuated ſoldiers, of whom it maintains near 500. A workhouſe for the poor, founded 1704, refounded 1728, an houſe of induſtry, and a charitable infirmary. The hoſpital for ſick and wounded, founded by Dr. Stevens, a phyſician, 1710; that by Mrs. Mercer 1734: that by public ſubſcription 1723; that for incurables, founded by the muſical ſociety 1744; the lying-in hoſpital by Mr. Moſſe, ſurgeon, 1745, opened 1757; St. Patrick's for lunatics at the ſame time, in conſequence of dean Swift's will, opened 1757; Simpſon's for blind and gouty 1780[z]; the Meath hoſpital; beſides two or three more for chirurgical and other caſes, and ſeveral charity and other ſchools. St. Nicholas's hoſpital; the infirmary for ſick and wounded ſoldiers of the army; a Foundling and a Magdalen aſylum; the Marine ſchool for educating the ſons of deceaſed or diſabled ſeamen; the Hibernian ſchool for the like ſervice to the children of ſoldiers. Orphan houſe for deſtitute boys, opened 1793; alſo one for girls. Maſonic female orphan ſchool eſtabliſhed 1797. Patricians ſociety, to contribute towards the ſupport of a number of orphans; Strangers friend ſociety; Fever hoſpital; and many other excellent inſtitutions.

The barracks are an extenſive building of four courts, erected 1706 at the expence of the crown. The linen hall, erected 1728, for the reception of ſuch linens as are brought to Dublin for ſale, is a commodious uſeful building, enlarged to treble the number of rooms. St. Stephen's green is an Engliſh mile in circumference, ſituate at the eaſt end of the city, laid out in walks and planted with trees 1670, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of George II. by Van Noſt in the centre. The new cuſtom-houſe is an extenſive and ſuperb building, on the north ſide of the river, with commodious quays and warehouſes. The Liffy being banked through the whole length of the city exhibits ſpacious and beautiful quays, where ſhips load and unload before the merchants' doors as far as Carliſle bridge, an elegant new ſtructure erected acroſs the Liffy from the end of Weſtmoreland ſtreet to Sackville ſtreet. Eſſex bridge was firſt built by ſir Humphrey Jervis 1681 in the government of Arthur earl of Eſſex; but the old foundation failing it was rebuilt 1753 with five arches, at the expence of £20,661, upon the plan of Weſtminſter bridge with improvements. Arran, now called Queen's bridge, of three arches, rebuilt 1768 on a light and beautiful plan, after a deſign of general Vallancey. Old or Dublin bridge was rebuilt 1489; Bloody bridge built 1671; Ormond bridge, built 1689, fell down a ſhort time ſince, and has not been rebuilt. The antient buildings of this city were, like Henry II.'s palace here, built of wattles daubed over with clay. About queen Elizabeth's time they uſed timber, built in the cage-work faſhion, ſuch as the Flemings introduced into England about that time[a]. Several ſuch houſes with carving and dates, the roofs covered with tiles, ſlates, and ſhingles, remained till very lately. Brick and ſtone ſucceeded under the Stuarts, and within the laſt hundred years the city has been ſo much improved and extended as to be at preſent about 10 miles in compaſs without the walls, the ſecond in his majeſty's dominions, and the fifth if not the fourth in Europe[b].

Within the city are ſeveral purging waters.

Religious houſes in or near this capital were, beſides Chriſt church and St. Patrick's, the following:

At a village called *Hogges* was founded an houſe for Auguſtine canoneſſes by Dermot, ſon of Muchard king of Leinſter 1146[c]; ſome ſuppoſe it is derived from *Oghes* or the *Virgins*. St. Mary's abbey, founded for Benedictines by the Danes about A. D. 948, was changed to Ciſtertians 1139[d]. The nunnery of St. Mary les Dames ſtood without the Eaſt gate; St. Andrew's church now ſtands on part of the ſite; Lambert Simnell was crowned with the crown borrowed from the Virgin's ſtatue[e]. St. Olave's abbey was founded by a colony from Briſtol for Auguſtines[f]; St. Thomas's for canons of the order of St. Victor t. Henry II.[g]; Franciſcans 1235[h]; Carmelites 1278[i]; Dominicans at St. Saviour's by William Marſhal the elder, earl of Pembroke, 1202—1218. All Saints priory for canons regular of Arroaſia 1166, pulled down except the ſteeple to build the univerſity 1560[k]; Auſtin friars founded about 1259, ſucceeded by the theatre in Crow ſtreet[l]; hoſpitals of St. Stephen 1344; Stayne hoſpital 1220; Allen's, dean of St. Patrick, 1504[m]. The monaſtery of Wyteſchan is ſuppoſed to have been that of the friars de pœnitentia Jeſu Chriſti priory founded 1268[n]. The hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt was founded about the end of the 12th century; a Roman catholic chapel is erected on part of the ſite, and the old ſteeple remains[o].

It is ſuppoſed the Knights Templars had a priory in a place called *Caſgot* in the ſouth ſuburbs of the city, probably where the archbiſhop's palace ſtands in St. Kevin's ſtreet[p]. Here is now a royal hoſpital

[y] Wilſon, 96. [z] Gent. Mag. 1785, p. 336. [a] See Hutchins's Dorſet.
[b] Harris, 74. 76. 114. [c] Archdall, 172. [d] Ib. 132—147. [e] Ib. 173.
[f] Ib. [g] Ib. 178. [h] Ib. 210. [i] Ib. 213. [k] Ib. 174—178. [l] Ib. 212.
[m] Ib. 214, 215. [n] Ib. 174. [o] Ib. 199—205. [p] Ib. 173.

for invalids founded by Charles II. completed 1685 on the plan of Chelſea hoſpital.

Kilmainham. At *Kilmainham* adjoining to Dublin on the ſouth was an abbey in the 7th century. A priory was founded on its ſite about 1174 for Knights Templars, and an hoſpital for the ſick by Richard Strongbow earl of Pembroke. It was granted to the knights of the order of St. John Baptiſt, when it became an hoſpital for the reception of gueſts and ſtrangers, totally excluding the ſick and infirm [r]. The prior was a lord of parliament, and the houſe ſo ſpacious that the lords deputies uſed to reſide in it during the ſummer ſeaſon [r].

The number of inhabitants in Dublin in 1644 amounted to 2565 men and 2986 women Proteſtants, and 1202 men and 1406 women Catholics, in all 8156. Its increaſe within the laſt twenty years has been amazing. It is now ſaid to contain near 300,000 ſouls. An act of parliament 1774 for opening and new paving the ſtreets, and another 1785 for better paving and lighting, have greatly improved it. The houſes wherein perſons of diſtinction reſide are ſituated on both ſides of the river, eaſt of the college and Stephen's green, which laſt is one of the largeſt ſquares in Europe. Merion ſquare, laid out by the late lord Fitz-William, is nearly as extenſive. On the north ſide Rutland ſquare for its ſize is not perhaps to be equalled. Montjoy ſquare is compoſed of elegant houſes, about which are many ſuperb ſtreets. Sackville ſtreet, leading from Carliſle bridge, is little inferior to any in Europe; and Weſtmoreland ſtreet, as a trading ſtreet, has not an equal. The commercial buildings in Dame ſtreet are on a grand ſcale, both for convenience and appearance, where the concerns of commerce are tranſacted as at Lloyd's in London. Dame ſtreet and Parliament ſtreet, as trading ſtreets, are equal to any trading ſtreet in London [s].

In the year 1646, while they were working upon the fortifications, on the approach of the popiſh army to beſiege the town, they dug up an antient ſepulchre formed of eight ſtones, whereof two covered the other ſix. In it was a great quantitity of coals, aſhes, and burnt human bones. It is ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome perſon of diſtinction among the Pagan Danes [t]. Such another was before mentioned in Wicklow, p. 333.

At *Donnecarney*, half a mile north-eaſt of Dublin, the manſion-houſe and park of the earl of Charlemont, was 1761 erected an elegant caſino, from a deſign of ſir William Chambers, in a demeſne of 200 acres, diſpoſed in beautiful plantations, lawns, and walks. The earl of Shannon has a fine ſeat at *Furry park*.

Mallahide. *Mallakide* caſtle or court ſouth of the bay of its name and ſeven miles north of Dublin in Fingal, the part of Dublin formerly poſſeſſed by the Danes, was made a manor and free warren in favour of ſir Thomas Talbot by Edward IV. whoſe buſt was formerly over the gate. The caſtle or court the ſeat of Richard Talbot, eſq. is an irregular antient building, forming a ſquare on a limeſtone rock, commanding a fine view of the bay of its name. Colonel Talbot eſtabliſhed a cotton manufactory here [u].

Mallahide church is a large and beautiful fabric in ruins, and near it a fine ſpring, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whoſe ſmall ſtatue is ſet up in the building over it [x].

Baldongan. The caſtle of *Baldongan* is about two miles from the ſea, boldly and conſpicuouſly ſituate on a riſing ground, commanding an extenſive proſpect. It has two large ſquare towers on the weſt ſide, from whence a regular building is carried on each ſide, but narrower, to which is joined a ſimilar tower at the north-eaſt angle; but at the ſouth-eaſt angle is only a ſmaller tower, in which are ſtairs leading to the battlements, and on the front are the arms of lord Howth. Tradition ſays this was both a friary and nunnery in ſucceſſion. It appears to have been erected in the 13th century for a baronial manſion rather than a place of defence. It was the ſeat of Richard Bermingham, eſq. whoſe ſiſter and heireſs married ſir Chriſtopher St. Lawrence lord of Howth, who dying 1542, this caſtle became the property of the Howth family. Oliver Cromwell battered it from his ſhips; many of the balls have been found in digging in the gardens. A little ſouth-eaſt from it is a ſmall chapel with a large chancel and a ſquare weſt ſteeple with a cemetery [y].

Ballymadun. At *Ballymadun* in Balruddery barony was a cell, in which dwelt an anachoreſs. Here are ruins of an antient church [z].

Near Balruddery is *Proſpect*, the ſeat of the earl of Bective. Further on is *Hampton-houſe*, that of the late baron Hamilton; and three miles and an half further *Gormanſtown*, that of lord Gormanſtown [a].

Bremore. Near Balbriggen are ruins of *Bremore* caſtle [b].

CaſtleKnock. At *Caſtle Knock*, a ſmall village three miles north-weſt from Dublin, Richard Tyrrel founded an abbey of Auguſtine canons, now a pariſh church, and built a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ruins remain [c].

Clondalkin. At *Clondalkin*, four miles ſouth-weſt from Dublin in Newcaſtle barony, was an abbey founded in the 8th century; the church of which is now parochial, and adjoining to it is a fine round tower [d].

Clontarf. At *Clontarf*, a village at the mouth of the Liffy in Cooloch barony, was a monaſtery founded 550, and a commandery of Knights Templars t. Henry II. The view from the caſtle, the reſidence of Mr. Vernon, is rich and extenſive [e]. Here was fought 1014 a bloody battle between the Iriſh and Danes, won by the former, though with the loſs both of their king Brian Boiromh and his ſon Murchard. The ſheds of Clontarf, ſo called from the antient buildings erected for curing fiſh, have with the neighbouring town been ſupplied with freſh water lately by the munificence of Mr. Weeks. Oppoſite to the church of Clontarf are the fine ſeat and beautiful gardens of lady Southwell [f].

Finglas. At *Finglas*, two miles north of Dublin in the barony of Caſtleknock, was early founded an abbey, now a pariſh church; the rectory belonging to the chancellor of St. Patrick. Here was formerly a famous well, dedicated to that ſaint, and its virtues have been

[r] Archd. 221—251. [s] Wilſon, xxi. xxiii. xxv. [t] Ware. G. [u] Wilſon, 311, 312. Milton's View.
[x] Ib. 68. [y] Archdall, 130, 131. [z] Ib. 131. [a] Wilſon, 3. [b] Ib. 9. [c] Archd. 131.
[d] Ib. 131-2. [e] Ib. 132. Wilſon, 308. [f] Wilſon, 308.

been lately recommended. Dr. Rutty compares the water with that of Malverne [g].

Newcaſtle is now a poor village, though formerly a borough, and ſent two members to parliament.

Howth. *Howth* is a peninſula running out into the Iriſh ſea, and forming the north-eaſt ſide of the bay of Dublin, a barren lofty hill called the *hill of Howth*; the ſhores rocky and precipitous, broken into caverns, the retreat of ſeals. It was formerly covered with oaks, though now bare; and in a ſequeſtered vale on the eaſt ſide of the hill is a druid altar. This hill has been above 600 years in poſſeſſion of the family of St. Lawrence, ſo called from their victory over the Danes on that ſaint's day 1177, their former name being Triſtram. The manſion-houſe is built in form of a caſtle, boldly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the hill, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the Iriſh ſea, but now decaying, the hall being the only ſpacious room; and in it is preſerved the ſword wherewith the victory before mentioned was gained. The family chapel, a more modern building, ſtands near it; and on the weſt ſhore in the roofleſs church of St. Mary are ſome handſome monuments of the family; and due weſt of the houſe the ruins of St. Fenton's church [h].

The family of St. Lawrence are barons of Howth by tenure ever ſince the time of Henry II. and by king John's patent of confirmation, which was confirmed 1489, 4 Henry VII. The firſt part of their boaſt that none of them have been convicted of treaſon is true; but many inſtances in their ſucceſſion contradict the latter. Thomas the 27th baron, whoſe father greatly improved their ſeat, was created viſcount St. Lawrence and earl of Howth Sept. 3, 1767, and dying Sept. 20, 1801, was ſucceeded by his ſon William, 28th baron and 2d earl.

Lambay. Near the ſhore of Dublin is *Lambay*, a large iſland full of rabbits and having a ſacred well. Sir James Ware ſuppoſes this iſland the *Limni* of Ptolemy, and not *Ramſey*, off Pembrokeſhire, as Mr. Camden [i].

Gracedieu. At *Gracedieu*, three miles north of Swords in Balruddery barony, was a nunnery of Auſtin canoneſſes, removed from Luſk by archbiſhop Comyn 1190. Part of the ruins remain. The antient road from hence to Swords is ſtill to be ſeen paved with a reddiſh ſtone [k].

Inis Patrick. In *Inis Patrick*, an iſland about a mile ſouth-eaſt of Holm Patrick, was an abbey in the 9th century, whoſe ruins are ſtill viſible; but the ſituation being inconvenient it was by archbiſhop Henry between 1213 and 1228 removed to *Holm Patrick* in the barony of Balruddery on the ſea ſide 14 miles north of Dublin [l].

Ireland's Eye. In *Ireland's Eye*, a ſmall rocky iſland lying three quarters of a mile to the north of the hill of Howth, and formerly joined to it, compoſed of a high rock on the north ſide, and a perpendicular rock called *the Stags* to the eaſt [m], St. Neſſan founded an abbey about 570. The book of the Four Goſpels called the *Garland of Howth* was preſerved here, of which archbiſhop Allen in the Liber Niger ſays, "the book is held in ſo much eſteem and veneration "that good men ſcarcely dare take an oath on it for "fear of the judgments of God being immediately "ſhewn on thoſe who ſhould forſwear themſelves [n]."

There was a monaſtery at *Kilſaghlan*, eight miles north of Dublin, of which little is known [o].

Luſk. An abbey was founded at *Luſk*, in the barony of Balruddery, eight miles north of Dublin, in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity. In 695 St. Adamnanus held a ſynod in it. The fine old church conſiſts of two long ailes divided by ſeven arches; the eaſt end fitted up for the uſe of the pariſh. Adjoining to the weſt end is a handſome ſquare ſteeple; three angles of which are ſupported by round towers; and near to the fourth angle is one of the antient round towers, ſo peculiar to this kingdom; it is in good preſervation, and ſeveral feet above the battlements of the ſteeple [p]. Here was an Arroaſian nunnery, tranſlated 1190 by archbiſhop Comyn to Gracedieu; its walls are ſtill to be ſeen here [q].

Ballymore Euſtace. *Ballymore Euſtace* is a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituated on the Liffy with a handſome bridge over the river, but much decayed ſince the turning the great ſouth road from this town to Kilcullen bridge [r]. The bridge is lately rebuilt, and the road conducts over the commons of Broadley, where are a gobhlan or round pillar ſtone, and ſeveral tumuli of earth. About a mile eaſt from hence is the waterfall of Poll a Phuca, or the Dæmon's hole.

Dalkey. *Dalkey*, a romantic village at the north baſe of a high mountain in the half-barony of Rathdown ſix miles and an half from Dublin, was one of the antient manors of the archbiſhop of that ſee, and a place of conſiderable ſtrength. At preſent it conſiſts of the venerable remains of ſome old caſtles and a church, a few good dwelling-houſes, and about 20 cabins. It was defended by ſeven caſtles, and on the ſouth by a moat or ditch. The entrance to the weſt was through a gate, ſecured by two caſtles, of which little traces remain; and the eaſt end, though now open, ſeems to have been antiently walled. Of the ſeven caſtles one was repaired by additional buildings, and made a commodious habitation or ſummer lodge by Robert Barry, eſq. who converted a ſecond into a billiard-room; a third and fourth are inhabited by poor publicans and labourers; a fifth, the moſt complete of all, is a ſtable; the walls of the ſixth may be ſeen in a cabin, and the ſeventh was demoliſhed 1769 for the materials. Theſe caſtles have been aſcribed to the Oſtmen or Danes, and to the Engliſh in the reign of Henry II. to guard the ſound of Dalkey, which has been a conſiderable landing-place from England to almoſt the end of the 16th century before the port of Dublin was improved. In 1482, 22 Edward IV. the town could raiſe 20 men in arms, and has ſeven fairs beſides weekly markets, whoſe tolls were applied to wall and pave the town. At the weſt end of the town ſtands Dalkey lodge, a ſmall neat houſe with an extenſive proſpect belonging to a citizen of Dublin. To the town on the eaſt adjoins a large common of 123 acres. About a quarter of a mile from hence is the *Iſland of Dal-*

[g] Archd. 215, 216. Rutty's Nat. Hiſt. II. 152—158. 270.
[h] Wilſon, 304, 305. Milton's View.
[i] Wilſon, 305.
[k] Archd. 216—218.
[l] Ib. 218.
[m] Wilſon, 305.
[n] Uſher, 597. Archd. 221.
[o] Archd. 250.
[p] Ib. 251, 252. Wilſon, 11.
[q] Archd. 252.
[r] Wilſon, 263.

key

hey or *St. Benedict*, containing about 18 acres of good marſh land for cattle, and the ruins of a church, and divided from the main land by a channel called the ſound of Dalkey, wherein, as the water is never leſs than eight fathoms deep at the loweſt tide, ſhips of the greateſt burthen lie ſecure from the north-eaſt winds; ſo that it is to be regretted a commodious port is not made here for the accommodation of paſſing from Holyhead [s]. At *Shangenagh* and on *Shankillhill* are caſtles [t]. To the eaſtward is a cluſter of rocks called the *Muglins*; among whoſe cavities immenſe quantities of fiſh are taken. On the top of Dalkey hill is *Clogh hobber gilline ſtone*, an immenſe ſtone ſupported by a few leſſer, and probably a cromlech. Another in a glen near *Brennanſtown*. Half a mile north of Dalkey ſtands *Bullock* or *Bloyke*, a ſea-port near the centre of the bay, capable of being made a ſafe harbour for larger veſſels than at preſent frequent it: on the land ſide it is incloſed with a ſtone wall, and defended by an old caſtle kept in good repair: a new quay was built for the convenience of conveying ſtone to the new light-houſe, erected in the ſea on an artificial rock by John Smyth, eſq. The church is ruined, and the whole town, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, belongs to John Watſon, eſq. who has a houſe at the caſtle gate, and near it is a rocking ſtone [u]. South of Dalkey on the weſt ſide of Killeny or Loftus hill is the ſpacious manſion-houſe of the marquis of Ely, and a mile ſouth-weſt *Rockeſter*, the ſeat of John Mapas, eſq. [x] At *Mount Druid*, the ſeat of Mr. Wilſon, is a Druid temple [y] or circle 135 feet in circumference, compoſed of large ſtones ſet upright; within the area are three tombs or altars, and a circular figure cut in ſtone. And near them was diſcovered in 1787, below the ſurface of the earth, a great number of tombs or ſtone coffins, compoſed of thin flag ſtones, and in the form of our modern coffins. They had no flags at bottom, but were nicely covered at top and laid ſide by ſide. A great number of ſkeletons lay near them without coffins. They were about two feet below the ſurface and laid in rows [z].

Leixlip. All the outlets of Dublin are pleaſant, but more particularly that which leads through *Leixlip*, a neat little village about ſeven miles from the city up the Liffy, whoſe banks being prettily tufted with wood and enlivened by gentlemen's ſeats, afford a variety of beautiful landſcapes. Near this village is a venerable old caſtle, the property of the right hon. Thomas Connolly, ſeated on an eminence, where lord Townſhend, when lord-lieutenant, ſpent his ſummers, and which a late lord primate uſed as his country ſeat. The gardens are extremely pleaſing, on an eminence along the river ſteep to the water's edge, and ſkirted from top to bottom with various kinds of trees. In the ſummer ſeaſon Leixlip is much reſorted to from Dublin and many parts of Ireland on account of a ſulphureous ſpa that emerges cloſe by the margin of the Liffy a little below the village, at which are ſome ſalmon leaps; the principal about 20 feet high with ſeveral leſſer above it. Theſe fiſh will riſe above that height by bending their tails almoſt to their heads, and by the ſtrong re-action of their tails againſt the water, they ſpring ſo much above it, that, if common opinion be true that they ſpring from the bottom of the river, they muſt ſometimes riſe 30 or 40 feet [a].

St. Doulough. St. *Doulough*'s church is built in the ſtyle of architecture that was obſerved between the cloſe of the 8th and 11th centuries in imitation of the Chriſtian churches of the ſouth, copied from the heathen temples. They are all remarkably ſmall, ſeldom exceeding 40 feet in height and 20 in breadth, vaulted with ſtone, and the walls and arches frequently ornamented with columns and pilaſters in rude imitation of the Corinthian and Doric orders. Here is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and near it a ſmall place called St. Catharine's park [b].

Bray. *Bray* is a ſmall poſt and market town on the verge of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, where are held two annual fairs for frieze and flannel, black cattle, and ſheep. Its vicinity to the ſea and mountains renders it an agreeable ſituation during ſummer for drinking goat's whey and ſea bathing [c].

Ruſh. *Ruſh* is a pretty large fiſhing town famous for the ling cured there. Near Ruſh houſe are ruins of a caſtle and church [d].

Balbriggin. *Balbriggin*, a ſmall ſea-port belonging to the late baron Hamilton, who eſtabliſhed an extenſive cotton manufactory here. The town ſubſiſts by care and attention to the fiſhery, and a fine pier [e] was built, within which ſhips of 200 tons can lay their broadſides and unload at the quay. The three rocks or iſlands called *Skerries* at a ſmall diſtance from the town of *Skerries*, are remarkable for ſea weed, of which kelp is made; that called *Holm Patrick* was the reſidence of St. Patrick, and ſhews remains of his church [f].

Drumcondra. At *Drumcondra* is a very pleaſant ſeat of the late lord Rokeby, primate of all Ireland, formerly the reſidence of lord chancellor Bowes, who greatly improved it [g], now of Mrs. Sweetman.

Santry. Near *Santry* is Santry houſe, a large and beautiful edifice with extenſive demeſnes, the ſeat of Mr. Domville, and lately inhabited by the lord chancellor [h].

Nauk. At *Brackenſtown* is an houſe of lord viſcount Moleſworth; and at *Naul* the fine ſeat of lord Beaulieu. The old caſtle ſtands over a moſt romantic glen, wherein are many caves, watered by a ſmall ſtream dividing the counties of Dublin and Meath; which a ſhort diſtance lower forms the fine waterfall called the *Roches*. A little beyond Naul to the left are ruins of *Snowton* caſtle; and three miles and an half further the beautiful and well-known hill of *Bellewſtown* [i].

Snowton. Loughſhinny. *Loughſhinny* has a fine harbour with a large pier, of great importance to ſhipping againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds, ſo fatal in that quarter [k].

Cappage. Four miles from Dublin are ruins of *Cappage* caſtle [l].

Chapel Izod. *Chapel Izod* on the banks of the Liffy juſt without the wall of Phœnix park conſiſts of a number of well-

[a] Wilſon, 286. [t] Ib. 288.
[x] Mr. Wilſon in Gent. Mag. Vol. XL. p. 205—209.
[e] Virt. Muſ. p. CVII. [b] Wilſon, 310.
[c] Ib. [f] Ib. 306, 307. [g] Ib. 3. [h] Ib.
[u] Ib. 286.
[y] Wilſon, 287. [z] Dublin Chron. Sept. 20, 27, 1787.
[c] Ib. 288. [d] Ib. 306. [l] Ib. 80.
[i] Ib. 10, 11. [k] Ib. 11.

well-built houſes, a church, and barracks for the royal Iriſh artillery; behind which is a handſome place well planted by the river ſide called the *King's garden*, now belonging to the Hibernian military ſchool, to which a chapel was added 1773. The fineſt ſtrawberries grow at this town, the beds extending ſeveral miles towards Lucan [m]. Here are two petrifying ſprings; a third at the Black mill near Hermitage on the north ſide the Liffy [n].

Lucan. At *Lucan* ſix miles weſt from Dublin is a noted ſulphureous ſpring [o] behind Lucan houſe, the ſeat of George Veſey, eſq. originally the reſidence of general Sarsfield, created lord Lucan by James II. after his abdication; but no veſtiges of the old houſe remain. In front are ſome ſmall remains of an abbey [p].

Hermitage is the ſeat of colonel Handfield, and *Edmondſbury* that of lord viſcount Pery; *Lutterell's town* that of Luke White, eſq. *Broomfield* of Edward North, eſq. *Sans ſouci* the fine ſeat of Peter Digges Latouche, eſq.

Palmerſtown. *Palmerſtown*, now the ſeat of lord Donoghmore, gives title of viſcount to Henry-John Temple, whoſe great-great-grandfather was ſo created 1722, 9 George I.

Rathmines. At *Rathmines*, a ſmall village a mile from Dublin, the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces under colonel Jones with the loſs of 4000 men killed and 3000 taken priſoners [q].

Four miles from Dublin is *Dundrum* caſtle; and a mile and an half further *Murphyſtown* caſtle; and a little further that of *Kilgobbin* [r].

Kilternan. About a mile beyond *Kilternan* is a very remarkable chaſm in the ridge of a mountain called the *Scalp*, appearing as if part of the mountain had been undermined, and that the maſs of rock which filled up and formed the ridge had tumbled in. In paſſing through the hollow vaſt fragments of broken rock are ſeen on either hand looſely thrown together; the larger fragments lie at the bottom, and cloſe to the ſmaller ſtones remaining in heaps above. The ſides of the chaſm are not perpendicular, but ſlope from the top very conſiderably, the ſpace between the ſummit being wider than at bottom where the road runs [s].

Buldoyle is a pleaſant fiſhing and bathing town. At *Balls bridge* is a manufactory for printing linens.

Black Rock. *Black Rock* is a large, handſome, and pleaſant town, agreeably ſituated on Dublin bay, commanding a fine view of the harbour and adjacent country; there is a great reſort of company here for bathing and pleaſure. Near Black Rock is *Neptune*, the ſeat of lord Clonmell.

Donnicarney is a ſmall village, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſtrand near *Marino*, the ſeat of the earl of Charlemont.

Dunleary is a handſome and well-inhabited town on the ſouth ſide of the bay of Dublin, and is reſorted to by the packets in caſe of adverſe winds or low water.

Glaſnevin is a large, well-built, and pleaſant village, two miles north of the caſtle of Dublin, about which are many fine ſeats. The Dublin ſociety have here, at a very great expence, eſtabliſhed a botanic garden; it is well laid out, and conducted on the Linnæan ſyſtem with great accuracy. The hot-houſes are furniſhed with a vaſt variety of curious exotics, and are now extending conſiderably by the addition of two large buildings for the ſame purpoſe. The whole garden contains 16 acres and an half Iriſh.

Hampſtead is a ſmall pleaſant village two miles north of the caſtle.

Iſland bridge, a ſuburb or outlet of Dublin, one mile and an half weſt of the caſtle, has many good houſes, and a new bridge over the Liffy; it contains but one elliptical arch of 104 feet 10 inches ſpan.

Luttrell's town is a pleaſant village beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Liffy.

Rathfarnham. *Rathfarnham* is a large handſome village, where are the noble manſion and demeſne of the marquis of Ely. Sir George Ribton, bart. has alſo a ſeat here, and many other elegant houſes adorn this village.

Richmond is a beautiful village, and the ſeats about it are numerous.

Ring's end. *Ring's end*, a village miſerably dirty and ruinous, through which the road paſſes from Dublin to the Pigeon-houſe, where paſſengers embark for England. The great ſouth wall here runs into the harbour to the light-houſe about two miles and an half. The Pigeon-houſe is now ſtrongly fortified, and a garriſon is kept there for the defence of the harbour. The proper name of this place is *Rin-ann*, q. d. the point of the tide, a term applicable to its ſituation.

Half a mile from Stephen's-green are ruins of *Baggotrath* caſtle; of another at *Old Merion* [t].

Of the families mentioned by Mr. Camden the Barnewalls of Turvey have been advanced to the title of viſcount Kingſland 1646, now ſuppoſed extinct; the Fitz-Williams of Merion to that of viſcount Fitz-William 1629, of whom Richard is the 7th and preſent; the Luttrells were advanced to the barony of Irnham of Luttrell's town in this county 1768; and created viſcounts Carhampton of Caſtlehaven 1780; earls Carhampton 1785; the Tracies, a Glouceſterſhire family, were created viſcounts and barons Tracy of Rathcoole 1642, became extinct 1801. The baronage of Santry in the Barry family is extinct. Of the Dillons ſee in Roſcommon, Nettervilles in Meath, Cootes in Sligo.

Milltown gives title of earl to Joſeph Leeſon, viſcount and baron Ruſsborough, ſo created 1763.

George Pigot was created lord Pigot of *Pateſhull* in this county 1765, but the title is extinct.

William Mayne was created lord Newhaven of *Carrickmayne* 1776.

In the county of Dublin were the following religious houſes:

Swordes. *Swordes*, ſix miles north of Dublin in the barony of Coolock, is a disfranchiſed borough, and gives title of viſcount to lord Moleſworth. Here is one of the moſt perfect round towers 73 feet high and 50 or 60 feet from the church, plainer and more ſimple than others of the like kind [u]. A ſumptuous monaſtery was founded here 512 by St. Columb, who gave to it a miſſal written by himſelf, bleſſed the well there, and placed St. Finian Lobheir, or the Leper, over the

[m] Wilſon, 96. [n] Rutty's Nat. Hiſt. II. 146. [o] Ib. 188—270. [p] Milton's view of it.
[q] Wilſon, 267. [r] Ib. 267. [s] Ib. 268. [t] Ib. 285-6. 289. [u] Ib. 3.

abbey, which is now a parish church [b]. Here was also a nunnery mentioned in a record of Edward IV. There are in this village some ruins of a palace of the archbishops of Dublin [c]. They have a noble antient palace with handsome gardens at *Tallagh* five miles from Dublin, where was an abbey founded in an early age [d].

Moortown. At *Moortown*, called also *Glassmore*, about a mile from Swordes, was an antient monastery, where St. Cronan and all his monks were massacred by the Danish pirates, who landed at Jubher Domhann, a port in the east part of Leinster not far from Dublin, after A. D. 636 [e].

Near *Palmerstown* on the Liffy, three miles west from Dublin, was an hospital of lepers [f].

At *Saggard* or *Tassagard*, six miles south of Dublin, was an antient monastery [g].

Another at St. *Doulagh*, and a celebrated well dedicated to that saint, four miles north-east from Dublin [h].

At *St. Catharine*'s near the Liffy a priory of canons of the congregation of St. Victor [i].

Tegh Sacra was an abbey near Tallagh, founded in the 7th century [k].

Mr. Harris mentions a priory of canons of St. Victor near *Salmon leap*, founded 1219, united to St. Thomas's abbey, Dublin, 1323; but it is not in Mr. Archdall. This is at Leixlip in the county of Kildare before mentioned, p. 318; and the salmon leap there now belongs to general Robert Sandford [l]. The coast of this county is defended by martello towers at regular distances, all lately erected.

[b] Archd. 255—257. [c] Ib. 257. [d] Ib. 257. [e] Ib. 252. [f] Ib. 253. [g] Ib. 254.
[h] Ib. 255. [i] Ib. 254. [k] Ib. 258. [l] Milton's view of it 1785.

M E T H.

THE reſt of the country of the *Eblani* was formerly a kingdom, and a fifth part of Ireland, called in the language of the country *Mijh*, by the Engliſh *Methe*, by Giraldus *Midia* and *Media*, perhaps from its being in the *middle* of the iſland. For *Killair* caſtle hereabouts, which ſeems to have been the LABERVS[a] of Ptolemy, is counted the centre of Ireland, and its name implies as much, *lair* in Iriſh ſignifying *middle*. This country reaches from the Iriſh ſea to the river Shannon, having as Barthol. Anglicus deſcribes it, "a ſoil which yields plenty of "wheat, and paſtures well ſtocked with herds, "abounding with fiſh, fleſh, and other proviſions, "butter, cheeſe, and milk, and well watered by "rivers: the ſituation of it is delightful and the air "healthy. The woods and marſhes in its extremi-"ties defend its approaches, and from the number of "people, the ſtrength of its caſtles and towns and the "peace which it enjoys in conſequence hereof, it is "commonly called *the Chamber of Ireland*." In the laſt age when the county was too large to be governed by one ſheriff, for the better adminiſtration of juſtice it was divided into two parts Eaſt and Weſt *Meath* by act of parliament 38 Henry VIII.[b]

[a] Mr. Beauford places it at *Tarah*, of which preſently.

[b] It now comprehends Weſt Meath and Longford. G.

A D D I T I O N S.

THE county of Meath called in Iriſh *Midhe* or *Miadhanagh*, and in Latin *Medino* or *Meteno*, was an antient principality; the princes or chiefs of which frequently ſtyled themſelves kings of Ireland. According to ſeveral Iriſh poems and MSS. *Midhe* in the early and middle ages was as at preſent divided into two parts, that is eaſt and weſt; the eaſtern part or Eaſt Meath was denominated *Oireamhoin* or eaſtern country, and the weſtern part or Weſt Meath *Eireamhoin*; whence the *Heremon* of the Iriſh poems and romances.

The prince of Eaſt Meath was *O Nial*, hereditary chieftain of *Caelmean*, *Clan-Colman* or *Coilleman* in the north of the principality, comprehending the preſent baronies of Kells, Morgallion and Slane, and denominated in the Iriſh MSS. the ſouthern O Nial. The prince of Weſt Meath was O Lachlin M^{c} Lachlin or O'Maclaghin. Theſe two princes were ſtyled kings or monarchs of Ireland according as their power and intereſt prevailed[a].

[a] Beauford in Collect. Hib. N° XI. p. 390.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

THE county of *Meth* has on the ſouth the county of *Kildare*, on the weſt that of *Dublin* and the ſea, on the north that of *Louth*, and on the weſt that of *Weſt Meth*. The whole is divided into eighteen[a] baronies, viz. *Dueleke*, *Scrine*, *Slane*, *Margallen*, *Navan*, *Kenles*, the half barony of *Fower* by *Kenles*, *Killalou*, *Demore*, *Clone*, *Moylagh*, *Logherne*, *Oldcaſile*, *Luyn*, *Moyſeuraraghe*, *Deeſe*, *Rathtouth*, and *Dunboyn*.

Boyn r. The noble river *Boyn* called by Ptolemy BVVINDA, by Giraldus *Boandus*, riſing in the north ſide of *King*'s county, runs through this. In the hither part on this ſide the Boyn the moſt remarkable places are *Galtrim*, where the family of the *Huſeys* has long lived; *Killin* caſtle, built by Hugh *Lacy*, warden of Ireland, under Henry II.: and *Dunſany*, which has its parliamentary barons[b] of antient rank, of the family of the *Plonketts*, which others derive from Denmark: but they evidently bear the ſame arms differently blazoned as Alan de *Plonket* of *Kilpeck* in England, who was a baron under Edward I. This family of Plonket has figured in Ireland ever ſince Chriſtopher Plonket, a brave and diſcreet perſon, who was *deputy* to Richard duke of York, viceroy in the time of Henry VI. was advanced to the title of baron Killin, which fell to him by his wife, heireſs of the family of *Cuſac*, and his ſecond ſon by his valour purchaſed the title of baron *Dunſany*.

Galtrim.

Killin c. Baron *Killin*. *Dunſany*.

Plonketts.

Baron *Dunſany*.

Beyond the Boyn are *Trimletſtoun*, which has its baron of the *Barnwell* family[c]; for king Edward IV. created John Barnwell a parliamentary baron: *Gormanſton*, which has its honorary viſcounts, who have highly merited of their country and are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the family of *Preſton* in Lancaſhire; and *Slane*, which alſo has its barony of the family of *Fleming*[d]: and among theſe is *Aboy* a market-town of good reſort. On the river Boyn after it has paſſed *Glan-Jores*, q. d. *the land of the Fitz-Georges* (deſcended from the family of the *Birminghams*, whoſe heireſs by marriage carried a fine eſtate with *Carbray* caſtle into the family of the *Preſtons*), it runs under *Trim*, a little market-town of more note, where William *Pepard* built a caſtle. This was the antient barony of the *Lacies*, afterwards an additional title of the dukes of York, who wrote themſelves *lords of Trim*. It next runs by *Navan*, which has a baron or baronet, but not a parliamentary one, and is generally the reſidence of the biſhop of the dioceſe, who has now no cathedral church, but acts in all matters with the aſſent of the clergy of Meth. The ſee ſeems to have been at *Cluanarard* otherwiſe *Clunart*, where Hugh *Lacy* formerly built a caſtle: for, in the apoſtolic letters we read of the biſhop of *Mida* or *Cluanarard*, corrupted as it ſeems in the Roman Provincial into *Elnamirand*.

Slane.

Aboy.

Glan-Jores.

Carbray c.

Trim.

Navan.

Biſhop of *Meth*.

The Boyn now haſtens with a fuller ſtream and rapider courſe for ſome miles till it falls into the ſea near *Drogheda*. May I be allowed to ſuppoſe it has the name of *Boyn* from the rapidity of its courſe, for *Boan* both in Iriſh and Britiſh ſignifies *ſwift*[e], and our countryman Necham ſings thus of it:

Ecce Boan *qui* Trim *celer influit*, *iſtius undas*
Subdere ſe ſalſis Drogheda *cernit aquis*.

Swift flows the Boyn to Trim, then makes his way
To join at Drogheda the briny ſpray.

The families of greateſt note and rank in this county beſides the *Plonketts*, *Flemings*, *Barnwells*, and *Huſſeys* already mentioned, are the *Darcies*, *Cuſacks*, *Dillons*[f], *Birminghams*, *De-la-Hides*, *Nettewilles*, *Garvys*, *Cadells*, and others, whom my readers will forgive my not mentioning, or reciting thoſe in either liſt not exactly according to their dignity.

[a] Mr. Camden gives *ſix* more baronies than are at preſent in this county. [b] now extinct. G.
[c] Extinct about the time of the civil wars. Viſcount Kingſland deſcended from this branch. Lodge, III. 46. [d] Q. extinct.
[e] *Buvinda* its name in Ptolemy ſeems to be derived from the Cimbric Britiſh words *Bu uen dav*, q. d. the clear rapid water; whence called by the Iriſh *Boand* or *Boiand*, by corruption *Boyne*. Beauford ubi ſupra.
[f] of Roſcommon, Gibſon, who adds to thoſe in this county the *Weldons*, *Cruſes*, *Drakes*, *Lloyds*, and *Jones*. To which may be added, *Bellews*, *Nugents*, *Betaghs*, *Lacys*, *Baths*, *Merediths*, *Nangles*, &c.

MEATH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Meath is bounded by the county of Dublin and the ſea on the eaſt, Kildare on the ſouth, Weſt Meath on the weſt, and Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth, on the north. Its length from Maiden tower at the mouth of the Boyne to Caſtle Jordan is 35 miles; its breadth from Clance to Roſs at the extreme part of the half-barony of Fore 33 miles. It contains an area of about 512 ſquare miles, or 327,900 acres, 12 baronies of *Kells*, *Morgallion*, *Slane*, the half-barony of *Fowre*, *Navan*, *Duleek*, *Skryne*, *Lune*, *Moyfenrath*, *Deece*, *Ratoath*, and *Dunboyne*; in which are 147 pariſhes and ſix boroughs, diſfranchiſed at the Union. This county poſſeſſes ſo many natural advantages from ſoil and ſituation, that it may juſtly be eſteemed amongſt thoſe moſt diſtinguiſhed in the kingdom, although in extent it is only the tenth.

Climate. The air is perceptibly colder in this than in the more weſterly counties, although it is not ſubject to ſo much rain as ſome other parts of the kingdom with a leſs regular ſurface. In the counties more weſterly, although equally flat with Meath, there falls a much greater proportion of rain, owing to their propinquity to the Atlantic ocean: but they are leſs expoſed to thoſe ſevere nipping froſts, ſo deſtructive to this county in the ſpring. It is obſerved here, that the moſt productive crops follow a ſevere winter. The ſouth and ſouth-weſt winds prevail one third of the year; the north and north-eaſt another third, particularly from the beginning of March to the end of May.

Soil. The ſoil of this county is variable from the rich deep loam to the lighteſt ſandy ſoil; but that moſt generally met with, is a ſtrong deep clay, upon a ſubſtratum of limeſtone gravel. The quantity of waſte land in this county is about 27,900 acres, of which about 26,000 is unreclaimed bog.

River Boyne. The principal river in this county is the *Boyne*, which takes its riſe in the county of Kildare and enters Meath at Clonard, the ſouth-weſt point of the county, which it divides nearly in two equal parts. Its banks in moſt places riſe to a conſiderable height, gradually ſloping to the water's edge, but in others bold projecting rocks and ſteep precipices overhang its limpid ſurface. Every advantage has been taken of theſe elevated and bold ſituations by the noblemen and gentlemen whoſe property they are, by building, planting, and other improvements; and there are few ſituations adapted to mill-machinery that are not occupied: there are at preſent ſix extenſive bolting-mills, beſides ſeveral griſt and cloth mills; and one for manufacturing cotton has been erected at Stackallan bridge contiguous to the courſe of the Boyne canal. The Boyne navigation canal runs along the courſe of the river.

Blackwater r. The *Blackwater* is the next river in this county to the Boyne, into which it falls. It iſſues out of Lough Ramor in the county of Cavan, and enters Meath in the upper half-barony of Kells, and paſſing by the town of that name enters the magnificent demeſne of the marquis of Headfort, where it expands itſelf into an immenſe and beautiful ſheet of water; from this to Navan it paſſes through a rich and highly-improved country, and has ſeveral mills for grinding corn and one for paper-making.

Into the two above-mentioned rivers all the waters of the county (except the Nannay) fall, and through the channel of the Boyne empty themſelves into the ſea below Drogheda. The *Athboy*, the *Knights brook*, and the *Kilmeſſin*, are the principal of thoſe that fall into the Boyne; on two of which there are flour mills erected, and the other has griſt mills. The *Moynalty* or *Borara* river, running through the marſhes of Roſmin, Emla, &c. is the only one worthy of note, which joins the ſtream of Blackwater; on this there are three griſt mills and a flax mill, which laſt is gone to decay.

The *Nannay* riſes near Navan, and running in an eaſterly direction ſhapes its courſe through the romantic glen of the *Diamond rock*, and meandering at the foot of the extenſive amphitheatre formed by the bending of thoſe lofty hills, it enters the elegant demeſne of ſir Marcus Somerville, bart.; proceeding to the ſea it affords ſites to three flour and ſeveral griſt mills. It is ſuppoſed the waters of this river have a peculiar excellence in bleaching. There are no natural lakes in this county. The canals, generally ſpeaking, are in their infancy here; they conſiſt of but two, the Boyne and a ſmall part of the Royal canal. The former is navigable from Drogheda to Navan; which laſt place is ſo much benefited that all property is nearly doubled in value within twenty years: there is a branch of this canal carrying on to Trim, of which a great part is now excavated. Thoſe of Athboy and Kells are not yet begun, but they are in meditation.

The Royal canal but juſt enters this county near Rathcone, and immediately forming an angle repaſſes its boundaries a little to the eaſt of Cloncurry.

A canal is projected from Dublin to enter this county near Grenogue, and paſſing through the baronies of Ratoath and Skryne to join the Boyne navigation at Navan: it is ſaid alſo to be in meditation to continue the Kells branch through Cavan to *Lough Erne*.

Manufactures.

The principal manufacture in Meath is ſacking, which is carried on chiefly about Navan. Dowlas and coarſe linens are alſo made in the baronies of Slane and Duleek, which are ſold at Drogheda, and from thence ſhipped to the Weſt Indies to clothe the negroes. Linen of ſomewhat finer texture is made in the lower barony of Kells. Mr. Macdonnell has a manufactory near Navan for the coarſer ſorts of paper; and he has of late made writing paper. Mr. Coxon, an Engliſh gentleman, has erected a cotton mill on the Boyne near Navan. On the Nannay there is a very extenſive bleaching ground; and in the town and neighbourhood of Dunboyne the ſtraw-hat manufactory is carried on to a great extent. Flat and pan-tiles, garden-pots, and other coarſe pottery, are made at Knock in Morgallion barony. Cloſe to the bog of Garriſtoun there are a great number of nailers, and tan-yards are found in almoſt every town [a].

Sir James Ware conjectured the *Laberus* of Ptolemy to have been *Kenanuſe* or *Kells* in Meath. Joſeph Moleſius calls it *Ampreſton*, but no ſuch place is to be found. Baxter deriving it from the Britiſh *Lhavar*, and the Iriſh *Lavra*, a *ſpeech*, inclines to fix it at *Liath-truim* or *Tarah*, where parliaments or national aſſemblies were antiently held in the Pagan times [b]. Ware's objection to Mr. Camden's derivation that a caſtle could hardly be called a city will not hold, becauſe a city once conſiderable might by length of time be reduced to a caſtle.

Drogheda.

In *Drogheda* on the Meath ſide of the river was the priory and hoſpital of the order of Croſsbearers, to which William de Lacie, if not the founder, was at leaſt a principal benefactor. It belonged to the grand priory of Kilmainham near Dublin. Here was alſo a Carmelite friary, founded by the inhabitants of the town; part of which was afterwards repaired for the ſervice of the pariſh [c].

Drogheda gives title of marquis, viſcount and earl to the family of Moore, of whom Gerald was created viſcount 1621, and his grandſon Henry earl of Drogheda 1661. Charles, his great-grandſon, the preſent and ſixth earl, was created marquis of Drogheda June 21, 1791, and a peer of Great Britain January 13, 1801, by the title of baron Moore of Moore Place, Kent.

The Boyne will ever be famous for the victory gained on its banks by William III. over James II. and the Iriſh July 1, 1690. It gives title of viſcount (which is perhaps an honour peculiar to it) to the Hamiltons of Stackallan in this county, deſcendants of a younger ſon of the firſt lord Paiſly, of whom Guſtavus who had a large ſhare in the ſucceſs of that battle was ſo created 1714, 1 George I. [d] Guſtavus, his great-grandſon, is the preſent and fifth viſcount.

At *Dardiſtown*, about two miles from Drogheda, were found in digging three heads of deer with uncommon large horns; many of which ſort have been found in other parts of Ireland. The common people call them elk's horns, but as they exceed that ſize, ſir Thomas Molyneux inclines to refer them to the American mooſe deer, which are leſs than an ox and their horns larger than theſe [e].

On the left hand of the road aſcending the hill to lord Netterville's houſe at *Douth* on the Boyne is a circle of large unhewn ſtones about 5 or 6 feet high, 21 feet in diameter; eight remaining together in one part, two in another, and one by itſelf ſet on end with the remains of a kiſtvaen forming the north ſide thereof. On the left hand from the entrance lies a large flat ſtone which ſeems to have been the top of a kiſtvaen or cromlech. About 100 yards in the ſame line further from the road are the veſtiges of an oval camp which is Daniſh. Juſt on the brow of the hill is on the left hand a very large tumulus or barrow, under which report ſays there is ſuch a cavern as that at *New Grange* [f].

Duleek.

Duleek, a diſfranchiſed borough, and an almoſt deſolated village, four miles ſouth-weſt of Drogheda, from its ruins every where obſervable muſt be ſuppoſed a town of note, though at preſent it retains no other marks of antient magnificence than giving name to the barony. Its antient name was *Domleagh*, *Daimleag*, and *Damleag*, q. d. *the houſe of ſtone*; and it is celebrated for having the firſt ſtone church in Ireland, built by St. Kenan in the fourth century, which was the head of a biſhopric till united to that of Meath in the thirteenth century [g]. It was frequently plundered by the Danes and twice burnt. An abbey was built here by St. Patrick [h]. Here was a priory of canons regular, founded by one of the family of O Kelly long before the arrival of the Engliſh [i], which on the ſuppreſſion was granted to ſir Gerald Moore, and an hoſpital [k]. It gave title of baron to the family of Bellew, now extinct.

Colpe.

At *Colpe*, a ſmall village at the mouth of the Boyne, Hugh de Lacy founded 1182 an abbey for canons regular of St. Auſtin, the walls of whoſe church are ſtill to be ſeen with arches both in the Saxon and Gothic ſtyle, and the eaſt window the oldeſt. On the ſouth ſide are two chapels, one of them the burial-place of the Bellew family: on the north ſide another ſmall one [l]. Here St. Patrick landed on his miſſion to the ſtates of Ireland aſſembled at Tarah.

Donnycarney.

At *Donnycarney*, a mile eaſt of Colpe, are ſome ruins of a nunnery [m]. Here is *Marino*, the elegant ſeat and fine improvements of the earl of Charlemont.

Tradition informs us, that at *Beamore* in the pariſh of Colpe and barony of Duleek, about two miles ſouth of Drogheda, was a perceptory belonging to the priory of Kilmainham; of theſe are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ſmall remains of an antient building [n].

Ratoath.

At *Ratoath*, a wretched village, which gives name to a barony and is a diſfranchiſed borough 13 miles north of Dublin, was an abbey of St. Mary Magdalen; the weſt window and ſome old walls of which remain [o]. The church is rebuilt on its ruins, and near it is a very fine and conſpicuous mount [p]. Its antient name was *Rath Aodh*; and here Malachy the Firſt held his third convention of the ſtates of the kingdom.

[a] Thompſar's Stat. Survey of Meath, 1802.
[b] Harris's edit. of Ware, p. 40. Mr. Beauford Collect. Hib. III. N° xi. p. 373.
[c] Archdall, 531, 532.
[d] Lodge, III. 234—240.
[e] G. Harris. Phil. Tranſ. N° 227. See before, p. 239.
[f] Wilſon, 452.
[g] Beauford in Collect. Hib. N° XI. p. 334.
[h] Archd. 533.
[i] Ib. 537.
[k] Ib. 539.
[l] Ib. 527, 528.
[m] Ib. 529.
[n] Ib. 516.
[o] Ib. 568.
[p] Wilſon, 81.

In

Dunſhaglin. In the ſmall town of *Dunſhaglin*, ſituate in the barony of Ratoath 14 miles from Dublin, St. Patrick's nephew Seachlan, who came into Ireland A. D. 439, founded an abbey, and was buried in it [o]. In 1043 the abbey was burned, and 1152 it was plundered by the ſept of *Hy Briun* [p].

Dunboyne. *Dunboyne* gives title of baron to lord Grimſton, ſo created 1719, 5 George I. *Dunſany* caſtle, the ſeat of Plunket, lord Dunſany [q]. *Dungan* is a noble one of the marquis of Welleſley, ſituated by the ſide of a ſmall lake [r].

Garret Colley Welleſley ſecond baron of Mornington, whoſe father was ſo created 1746, was himſelf advanced to the title of viſcount Welleſley of Dungan and earl Mornington of Mornington in this county 1760, 34 George II. He died 1784, was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who was created marquis of Welleſley of Norrah Dec. 2, 1799.

At *Rathmore* is a fine park belonging to the earl of Darnley [s], who is baron Clifton of Rathmore by creation 1721, viſcount and earl of Darnley 1725. The late earl died July 30, 1781, and has a handſome mauſoleum in his park at Cobham in Kent, and is ſucceeded by his ſon John fourth earl.

Bellew gave title of baron to John Bellew of Duleek, whoſe grandfather was ſo created 1686, 2 James II. which is now extinct.

Balrath gives title of baron to Matthew fourth lord Aylmer, whoſe great-great-grandfather was ſo created 1718, 4 George I.

Peter Ludlow of *Ardſalla* in this county was created baron Ludlow 1755, viſcount and earl 1760. He died Oct. 26, 1803, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Auguſtus the preſent earl.

John Netterville, viſcount Netterville of *Douth* in this county, is the ſixth of his family on whom this honour was conferred 1622, 20 James I.

Belvedere gives title of earl to George Rochfort, whoſe father was ſo created 1756.

The county itſelf gives title of earl to John Brabazon tenth and preſent earl, whoſe anceſtor William lord Ardee was ſo created 1627, 3 Charles I.

Skrine. *Skrine*, an antient town, now depopulated, about 20 miles from Dublin, gives name to a barony. It was called *Scrinium* from the ſhrine of St. Columb, brought from Britain into Ireland to ſave it from the Danes A. D. 875. The abbey of regular canons was deſtroyed 1152; of the houſe of Auſtin friars founded 1341 ruins near the church may ſtill be ſeen [t]. This place gave title of baron to the family of Marwood, now extinct.

Killeen. *Killeen* caſtle is the property of lord Fingal. The old church was dedicated to St. Mary, built in the Gothic ſtyle, beautifully carved; the eaſt window was of conſiderable height; and weſt of the church were two towers. The ruins of many antient tombs, and ſeveral figures in epiſcopal habits and mitred, yet remain. This place has continued in the poſſeſſion of the Plunkets. By an inquiſition taken at Trim, 13th April 1618, Chriſtopher Plunket baron Killeen was found ſeiſed in fee of the manor of Killeen, and of the town and lands of Killeen, containing 380 of arable lands, &c. alſo the towns, &c. of *Clowanſton*, and *Smith's town*, of lands in *Cawleſtoun*, and a chief rent in *Smitefield*, all in the manor of Killeen.

St. Endeus founded an abbey of canons regular at Killeen, and a nunnery for his ſiſter Eanchea, and the monaſtery of *Killenda* on one of the iſles of Arran [u].

Kilmainchambeg. At *Killmainchambeg* in the barony of Kells 12 miles north of Navan, William de Lacie lord of Meath in the reign of Richard I. founded a commandery for knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe church is now parochial, where an antient ſteeple is ſtill to be ſeen [x]. In Kilmainham wood a commandery of Knights Hoſpitallers was founded in the thirteenth century by the family of Preſton [y].

Liſmullen. At *Liſmullen* in Skrine barony about two miles north of Tarah, Alice, ſiſter of Richard de la Corner biſhop of Meath, founded 1240 an Auguſtine nunnery [z].

Odder. At *Odder* in the barony of Skrine the family of Barnwall founded a nunnery [a], in honour of St. Brigid, for regular canoneſſes of the order of St. Auguſtine, to whom pope Celeſtine III. granted a confirmation of their poſſeſſions in 1195. Several cells of nuns in Meath were annexed to this houſe, and the prior of the Virgin Mary of Louth had the firſt voice in electing the abbeſs by letters patent, dated 1418. Margaret Silk, the laſt abbeſs, ſurrendered the nunnery, &c. 31 Henry VIII.

Gerard's town. Trevet. Three miles beyond Ratoath is *Gerard's town*, a pleaſant ſeat, near which ſtands the old church of *Trevet* in the barony of Skrine, rebuilt by Hugh de Lacie, who ſettled here a colony of his Engliſh followers. Though now become an inconſiderable village, it had an extenſive monaſtery, but by whom founded, is not known. The Engliſh erected an elegant church in honour of St. Patrick; it is now in ruins, but many fragments of beautiful tombs and ornaments ſtill remain [b].

Tarah. *Tarah* was ſuppoſed to have been a palace of the antient kings of Ireland, where a triennial parliament was held, compoſed of all the nobility, gentry, prieſts, hiſtorians, and men of learning, diſtinguiſhed by their abilities in every art and ſcience, who here enacted new laws, repealed ſuch as were uſeleſs or burdenſome, and conſulted the public welfare in their reſolutions. It was alſo called *Teagh mor ragh* or the great houſe of the king, being the palace of the kings of Meath. It is ſuppoſed the *Laberus* of Ptolemy from the Britiſh *Lhavar*, whence *labh reigh* a ſpeaking place in Iriſh. In its neighbourhood is the hill of *Naaſteghan*, where the ſtates aſſembled from the beginning of the firſt to the middle of the ſixth century. The Chriſtian clergy A. D. 560 anathematized the hill, where ſtood the *Labheireg* or the ſtone of deſtiny, on which the monarchs of Ireland were inaugurated. From that time the ſtates aſſembled in the court of the palace of Tarah till the final deſtruction of that fortreſs by Brien Boiromh

[o] Arch. 540. [p] Wilſon, 68. [q] Ib. 69. [r] Ib. 106. [s] Ib. 432.
[t] Arch. 569, 570. [u] Ib. 550, 551. [x] Ib. 551. 554. [y] Ib. 554.
[z] Ib. 555. [a] Ib. 566. [b] Ib. 574.

A. D. 995 [d]. But this flattering repreſentation has been diſputed by writers of eminence, who have attempted to prove that it has not the ſmalleſt foundation in truth [e].

Near Tarah hill, on whoſe ſummit ſtands the church, is *Liſmullan* the ſeat of ſir Charles Drake Dillon, bart. baron Dillon of the Holy Roman empire. A little further and on the oppoſite ſide of the Boyne is *Ardſallagh*, a beautiful ſeat of the earl of Ludlow [f].

Navan. *Navan*, at the conflux of the Blackwater and Boyne, a market-town and diſfranchiſed borough, gives name to a barony, and was walled by Hugh de Lacie. The town conſiſts of two chief ſtreets which interſect each other at right angles. The tholſel or town-houſe is a handſome ſtone building. It was an antient palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of Nangle. About the end of the twelfth century an abbey of regular canons of the Virgin Mary was erected here by Joceline de Angulo or Nangle. In the burial-ground are the remains of many antient tombs, with figures in alto relievo, and the preſent horſe-barrack is erected on the ſite of the abbey. This is an opulent town, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, moſt of them induſtriouſly occupied in different branches of trade [g].

Sir Roger Jones was created baron Jones of Navan and viſcount Ranelagh 1628; his great-grandſon Charles fourth viſcount, died April 20, 1798; and Charles, his ſon and fifth viſcount, dying without iſſue December 21, 1800, was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas the ſixth and preſent viſcount.

Kilberry. *Kilberry*, about four miles north of Navan, though now but a ſmall village, ſhews ruins of an abbey or church, in which was a perpetual chantry of two prieſts [h]. Four miles from it are ruins of *Kildavegan* caſtle [i].

Donaghmore. Within a mile of Navan are ruins of the church of *Donaghmore*. In the church-yard ſtands a round tower about 70 feet high and 12 diameter; the door 10 feet from the ground [k].

Athlumny. Near Navan are ruins of the caſtle and church of *Athlumny*, once a noble ſtructure, ſaid to have been burnt by one M'Guire on the approach of Cromwell after the taking of Drogheda [l].

Ardbraccan. At *Ardbraccan*, which takes its name from St. Braccan, who was abbot here, is a ſmall village in the barony of Navan, and two miles weſt from the town of that name, was one of the antient biſhoprics which now form the dioceſe of Meath. In 1641 it was a place of conſiderable ſtrength. The late biſhop Dr. Maxwell erected a magnificent palace here. The abbey was founded in the middle of the ſeventh century, but the church is now parochial [m]. It was plundered by the Danes in 886, and again in 940. The charter-ſchool was founded here, and endowed by Dr. Maule biſhop of Meath, with two acres of land belonging to the ſee, rent free in perpetuity, whereon the ſchool-houſe was built. He alſo granted a leaſe of 18 acres more contiguous to the ſame, at ſix ſhillings per acre, for which he took no rent, and renewed without fine. The late Samuel Gerrard of Clangill, in this county, bequeathed forty ſhillings per annum for forty years to the ſchool.

Near Ardbraccan is *Liſcarton* caſtle, the birth-place of the firſt lord Cadogan, to whoſe family it belongs [n]. Liſcarton c.

At *Newtown* on the north bank of the Boyne half a mile below Trim was a priory of canons regular of St. Victor 1206, founded by Simon de Rochfort biſhop of Meath, who made the church a cathedral, and held a ſynod in it 1216. The prior was the third in dignity, and ſat in parliament. The remains of the large old church are ſtill in being, and an antient tomb ſaid to be that of a daughter of king John [o]. Newtown.

At Newtown was alſo a priory of Crouched friars, erected in the twelfth century. It ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river a little below the abbey and contiguous to the bridge, and its ruins are extenſive. A ſquare caſtle adjoins the bridge, from whence a regular range of building along the water's edge extends to another caſtle at the eaſt end, near which ſtands the eaſt window of a ſmall chapel, of a light triple form, and on the road ſide near the caſtle is a very neat octagon turret [p].

Trim. *Trim*, a market, diſfranchiſed borough, poſt, and aſſize town on the Boyne, was formerly walled. Mr. Beauford calls it *Buighna* Boyn, and ſays it was a cemetery of the kings of Ireland. Over the river ſtands a very antient and ſtrong caſtle, incloſed with a thick wall and trench. Here are alſo ruins of a church and of a very large caſtle, built by William Peppard, ſaid to have been the reſidence of king John. It is governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and town-clerk, and has a charter-ſchool for forty children, founded by Richard firſt baron Mornington [q], and a barrack for forty horſe. A fine row of trees on both ſides the road reach from the town to the ſeat of lord Trimleſtown. This town had many religious foundations; St. Patrick founded an abbey of canons regular, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built on a piece of ground given by Fethlenina, ſon of Laoghire. St. Patrick made his nephew St. Loman biſhop here, whoſe feſtival is held 17th of February. In 1538 an image of the Virgin, which had been preſerved here for many centuries, was publicly burned. The ſteeple of the abbey, called the *Yellow tower*, was lofty and handſome; one half of it was demoliſhed by Cromwell, againſt whom it held out a conſiderable time as a garriſon. The Grey friars or Obſervantines, dedicated to St. Bonaventure, founded by king John, is totally demoliſhed, and a ſeſſions-houſe erected on its ſite. The Dominican friary near the gate leading to Athboy was founded 1263 in honour of the Virgin by Geofrey Geneville lord of Meath. Parliaments were held in it 1484, 1487, 1491. The Crouched friars' houſe was founded by one of the biſhops of Meath. The writer of the Life of St. Patrick mentions alſo a nunnery here, and Mr. Harris [r] a church of the *Grecians* or Greeks [s].

Within two miles of Trim are ruins of *Sairlachs* caſtle [t]; and one mile and an half from Trim *Trim-*

[d] Beauford in Collect. Hib. vol. III. N° xi. p. 274. 373. 419. Vallancey's deſcription of it Coll. Hib. vol. III. N° xii. p. 512—541.
[e] Wilſon, 69. [f] Ib. 69. [g] Seward's Top. Hib. [h] Arch. 550. Wilſon, 327.
[i] Wilſon, 327. [k] Ib. 459. [l] Ib. 69. [m] Archd. 510—512.
[n] Wilſon, 70. [o] Archd. 560—565. [p] Ib. 566. Wilſon, 88. [q] Wilſon, 88. 428.
[r] Ware, II. 164. [s] Archd. 575—582. [t] Wilſon, 88. *leſtown*

leſtown the ſeat of lord Trimleſtown. *Clifton lodge*, four miles from Trim, belonging to lord Darnley[x]. One mile and a quarter from Trim are ruins of *Newhaggard* caſtle[y].

Bective. *Bective* three miles eaſt of Trim has a bridge over the river Boyne. Murchard O Melaghlin, king of Meath, founded 1146 or 1152, a Ciſtertian abbey called *de Beatitudine*, the abbot of which ſat as a baron in parliament. Here are large ruins remaining, and the cloiſters with a tower are almoſt entire[z]. This place gives title of earl to Thomas Taylour marquis of Headfort, whoſe father ſir Thomas Taylour, bart. was created 16th September 1760 baron Headfort; April 12, 1762, viſcount Headfort; and in 1766 was advanced to the title of earl of Bective. He died February 14, 1794, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who was created marquis of Headfort December 29, 1800. Oppoſite to it is *Balſoon*, once the eſtate and reſidence of the great primate Uſher[a].

Ballybogan. At *Ballybogan* in the barony of Moyfinrath on the river Boyne three miles ſouth of Clonard was a priory called *de laude Dei*, founded for Auſtin canons in the twelfth century by Jordan Comin, large remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen[b].

Clonard. *Clonard*, which has long ſince fallen into decay, though once a biſhop's ſee, ſituated near the Boyne, had an abbey of canons regular, founded by St. Finian before his death December 12, 448, of the plague. He founded a ſchool here, which produced many learned men. The entrance into this abbey on the weſt was through a little gateway into a ſmall court of offices. Moſt part of the choir, a large and elegant building with windows in a light Gothic ſtyle, remains. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a ſmall double niche in the wall divided by a pillar, and ſuppoſed to have been the founder's tomb. Many ruined walls adjoin to the abbey. At a little diſtance eaſt in the burial-ground ſtands a ſmall chapel, in which is a table monument, with a man and woman in a kneeling poſture, of the Elizabethan age, covered with coats of arms, particularly thoſe of Dillon. Here was alſo a nunnery of canoneſſes regular, founded before the arrival of the Engliſh by O Melaghlin king of Meath[c].

Two miles beyond Clonard church are ruins of *Ticroghan* caſtle[d].

Athboy. *Athboy*, a market and disfranchiſed borough town in the barony of Lune ſix miles north-weſt of Trim, had a priory founded by William de Loundres about 1317[e]. About a mile from Athboy are the ruins of a caſtle.

Two miles from it is *Drewſtown*, the ſeat of the earl of Farnham[f].

On an iſland in *Lough Sheallen* near the county of Weſt Meath are to be ſeen ruins of a large friary, built in an early age, but by whom unknown or for what order, but to this day it continues a burial-place of note[g]. This lough extends to *Finae* in that county where it communicates with *Lough Inny*. Finae. Final is a ſmall but pleaſant village, ſituate on a ſtream that unites the two loughs, over which is a bridge that ſeparates the counties of Weſt Meath and Cavan[h]. On the ſide of this lough is *Fortland*, a pleaſant family ſeat of the late Dr. Maxwell biſhop of Meath[i].

Four miles beyond Finae is *Carlansſtown*, a fine ſeat of earl Nugent. *Gaulſtown*, formerly of lord chief baron Rochfort, purchaſed from the late earl of Belvedere by ſir John Browne, bart. who built an elegant houſe on the ſite of the old one, ſo often mentioned by dean Swift[k]. It is now the property of his ſon Valentine earl of Kenmare.

Lough Ramor near Virginia is a pretty large lake with ſeveral iſlands having ruins of caſtles[l].

Kells. *Kells*, antiently called *Kenanuſe* and *Kenlis*, on the river Blackwater eight miles north-weſt of Navan, was reckoned one of the moſt famous cities in the kingdom, and gives name to the barony; and when it dwindled into a ſmall town it was ſtill called from its ſituation and ſtrength the key of that ſide of Meath. Though at preſent an inconſiderable town it has a market and is a disfranchiſed borough, and gives title of baron to Edmund Butler preſent and twelfth baron, viſcount Montgarret, premier viſcount of the kingdom of Ireland, conferred by Edward VI. 1550, created earl of Kilkenny 1793, and of viſcount to the noble family of Cholmondeley, ſo created 1661, 13 Charles II. On the arrival of the Engliſh it was fortified with walls and towers. In 1178 a caſtle was erected where the market-place is now, and oppoſite the caſtle is a croſs of an entire ſtone, ornamented with figures in bas relief, and many curious inſcriptions in the antient Iriſh characters, but not any legible: it now ſtands in the church-yard. Within a ſmall diſtance was the church of St. Senan, and on the ſouth of the cemetery is a round tower which meaſures 99 feet from the ground, the roof ending in a point, and near the top are four windows oppoſite to the cardinal points. The celebrated monaſtery of regular canons founded in this town about A. D. 550 owes its origin to St. Columb, or St. Columb Kill, to whom the ſite was granted by Dermod ſon of Kervail king of Ireland. St. Columb's houſe is ſtill ſtanding; it is ſtone-roofed, and ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt ſtone-built houſe in Ireland. The greater part of the churches in the county of Cavan belonged to this abbey and to that of Fore in Weſt Meath. An epiſcopal ſee was afterwards placed here, and in the thirteenth century united to Meath. In this abbey was held 1152, a ſynod by John Paparo the pope's legate, wherein he diſtributed palls to the four archbiſhops of Armagh, Dublin, Caſſil, and Tuam[m]. In the church of Kells is a handſome monument erected 1737 to ſir Thomas Taylour and his lady, great-grandfather and grandmother of the preſent marquis of Headfort. In the market-place is a ſtone croſs with bas reliefs of ſtags and dogs[n]. Here was alſo a priory of Crouched friars of St. Auſtin, founded by Walter de Lacy lord of Meath in the reign of Richard I.* Here was born St. Cuthbert biſhop of Lindiſarn, though others ſay at Kilmacudrie near Dublin.

[x] Wilſon, 89. [y] Ib. 428. [z] Archd. 516—518. [a] Wilſon, 431.
[b] Archd. 514. Wilſon, 434. [c] Ib. 519—526. Ib. 431. [d] Wilſon, 434.
[e] Archd. 513. [f] Wilſon, 484. [g] Archd. 558. [h] Wilſon, 89. [i] Ib. 435.
[k] Ib. [l] Ib. 71. [m] Archd. p. 544. See before, p. 254 and note [s].
[n] Wilſon, 430. [o] Archd. 541—550. Wilſon, 430.

Headfort. Within a mile of Kells is *Headfort*, the magnificent ſeat and plantations of the marquis of Headfort.

Donogh Patrick. At *Donogh Patrick*, four miles eaſt of Kells and in its barony, an antient town, though now depopulated, pleaſantly ſituated on the Blackwater, St. Patrick founded an abbey [p].

Nobber. *Nobber* is remarkable as the birth-place of Turlogh O'Carrolan the celebrated Iriſh bard, who was born there in the year 1670. He died March 1738 æt. 68, at Alderford in the county of Roſcommon, and was buried in the pariſh church of Kilronan.

Slane. The religious foundations near *Slane* ſix miles weſt of Drogheda on the north ſide of the Boyne, ſufficiently evince the antiquity of this town, which in the time of Hugh Lacie was one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath. The hermitage of *Eirc* ſouth of the town near the river takes its name from the firſt biſhop of Slane, who was conſecrated by St. Patrick, and died A. D. 514. On a hill about three quarters of a mile from the town was the abbey of canons regular, founded in an early age, and remarkable for being many years the reſidence of Dagobert king of Auſtraſia, who was at ſeven years old depoſed by Grimoald, maire de palais, ſhorn a monk, and baniſhed hither, whence after twenty years confinement he was recalled and reſtored. The abbey at the diſſolution was granted to James Fleming lord of Slane, whoſe family erected a ſpacious caſtle here, but engaging in the rebellion 1641 the eſtate was veſted in the crown. The right honourable William Conyngham, who now poſſeſſes it, has made it a beautiful reſidence, having fitted it up under the direction of Mr. Wyatt in a ſuperb ſtyle. Under it flows the Boyne in a reach broken by iſlands, the ſhore on one ſide rocky, on the other wooded [q]. On the right of the town of Slane are the flour-mills of Mr. Jebb, which deſerve the attention of the curious. They were finiſhed in 1766. The water from the Boyne is conveyed to them by a weir 650 feet long, 24 feet in baſe, and 8 feet high, of ſolid maſonry. The canal is 800 feet long and 64 wide: on one ſide is a wharf completely formed and walled againſt the river, whereon are offices of ſeveral kinds, and a dry dock for building lighters. The mill will grind 120 barrels of 20 ſtone each in one day [r].

Two miles from Slane is *Stackallen*, the noble ſeat of lord viſcount Boyne [s]: and five miles further *Hays*, that of the archbiſhop of Tuam [t].

NewGrange. Pl. XXV. At *New Grange* near Slane is the celebrated mount or pyramid formed of pebble or coggle ſtones, which ſome think muſt have been brought 12 or 14 miles from the ſea-coaſt at the mouth of the Boyne, but Mr. Vallancey ſays they cover the ſurface of the county 10 miles round. It was firſt deſcribed by Mr. Edwards [u] and by Dr. Thomas Molineux [x] from a narrative and drawings by Mr. Samuel Molineux a young gentleman of the college of Dublin; but neither the meaſurement nor obſervations are exact or juſt, any more than thoſe of Mr. Wright [y]. Governor Pownall [z] 1770 procured exact meaſurements of it in all its parts by Mr. Samuel Bovie a land-ſurveyor in that country. The baſe, plate XXV. f. 2. covers about two acres of ground, and was encircled by a number of enormous hewn ſtones, of which ten remained as marked in the plan, 7 to 9 feet high, only one being thrown down which is near 11 feet [a]. This pyramid in its preſent ſtate is but a ruin of what it was, having long ſerved as a ſtone quarry to the country round. The mouth of the gallery in the perfect ſtate of the monument lay concealed and ſhut up near 40 feet within the body of the pile. The dotted line *a c* in the ſection fig. 1. gives the ſuppoſed perfect ſide. The triangle *a b c* is the hollow ſpace from whence the ſtones have been taken: *b* marks the mouth. The gallery is formed of large flag ſtones; thoſe which compoſe its ſides are ſet on edge, and are of different altitudes from 2 to 7 feet high, and of various breadths from 2 to 3 feet and an half, as may be ſeen by the figures in the plan fig. 6. where the figures on the outſide denote the height, thoſe on the inſide the breadth: the thickneſs of each could not be taken with any certainty, but ſome of the larger ones are from 1 foot and an half to 2 feet thick. Fig. 3. and 4. give perſpective ſections of the gallery and of the eaſt and weſt tabernacles. Fig. 5. is a perſpective ſection of the north ſide oppoſite the entrance. One of the ſtones marked Q, fig. 4. and 6. which lies acroſs and forms part of the top or roof of the gallery is 13 feet long and 5 broad; another at L, 11 feet long and 4 feet and an half broad. This gallery at the mouth is 3 feet wide and 2 feet high. At 13 feet from the mouth it is only 2 feet 2 inches wide at bottom, and of an indeterminate width and height: four of the ſide ſtones beginning from the 5th on the right-hand or eaſt ſide ſtand now leaning over to the oppoſite ſide, ſo that here the paſſage is ſcarce penetrable by ſqueezing in except by creeping on hands and knees. Afterwards the paſſage admits a perſon to walk upright, and then riſes from 6 to 9 feet. At H in the ſection fig. 4. on one of the ſide ſtones were traces of a ſpiral line. The diſtance from A to B in the ground plot is 42 feet, from B to C 19 feet 4 inches, from C to D 19 feet 2 inches, from E to F 21 feet. The dome of the cell ſprings at various unequal heights from 8 to 10 feet on different ſides, forming at firſt a coving of 8 ſides. At the height of 15 or 16 feet the north and ſouth ſides of this coving run to a point like a gore, and the coving continues its ſpring with ſix ſides; the eaſt point coming to a point next is reduced to five ſides; the weſt next, and the dome ending and cloſed with four ſides not tied with a key-ſtone, but capped with a flat flag-ſtone of 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 5 inches. The conſtruction of this dome is not formed by key-ſtones, whoſe ſides are the radii of a circle or of an ellipſe converging to a centre. It is combined with great long flat ſtones, each of the upper ſtones projecting a little beyond

[p] Archd. 529. [q] Arch. 570—573. [r] Seward's Top. Hibernica. [s] Wilſon, 459. [t] Ib.
[u] in a letter to Rowlands at the end of Mona Antiqua.
[x] in Phil. Tranſ. No. 335 and 336, and afterwards in his deſcription of Daniſh forts in Ireland annexed to the Natural Hiſtory of Ireland and copied into the late edition of Ware.
[y] in his Louthiana. [z] Archæol. II. 236—275.
[a] Colonel Vallancey ſays of the five large ſtones oppoſite the entrance the middlemoſt is 10 feet high, 4 thick, and 4 broad, and above 3 feet underground. Theſe were raiſed from a quarry in lord Netterville's park two miles off, and above 200 feet below the level of the place they ſtand in.

Fig. 1.

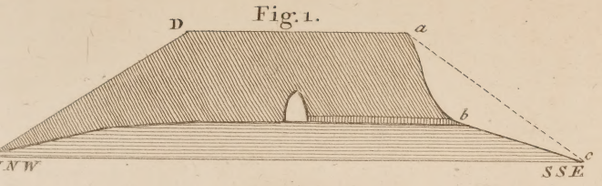


Fig. 2.

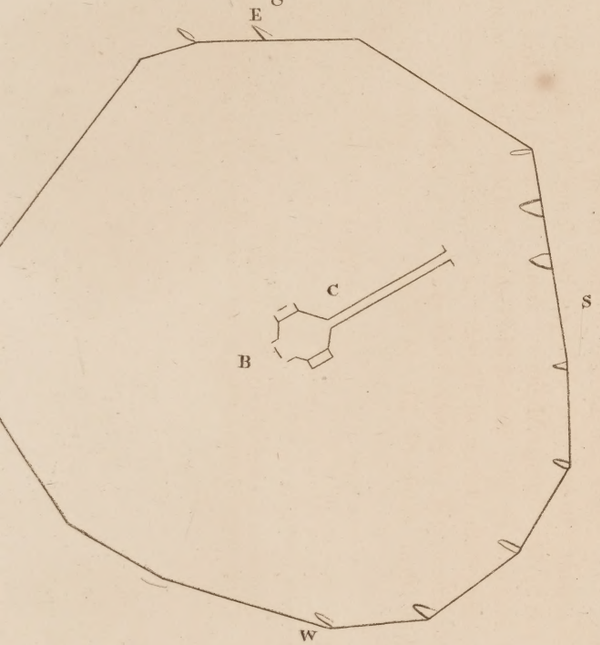


Fig. 3.

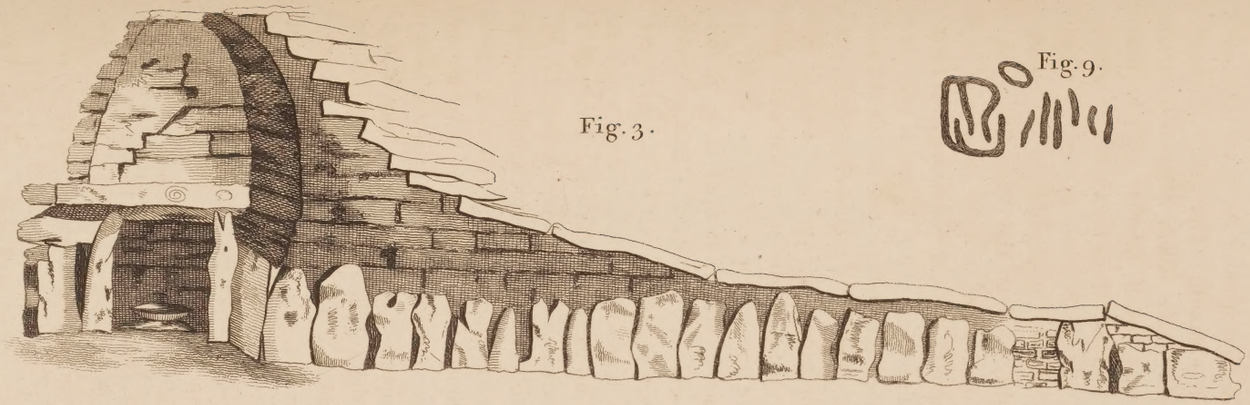


Fig. 9.

Fig. 4.

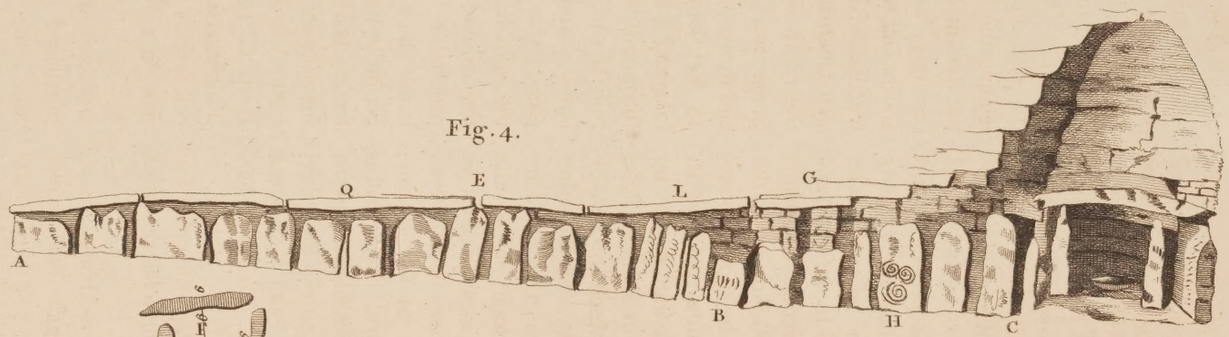


Fig. 6.

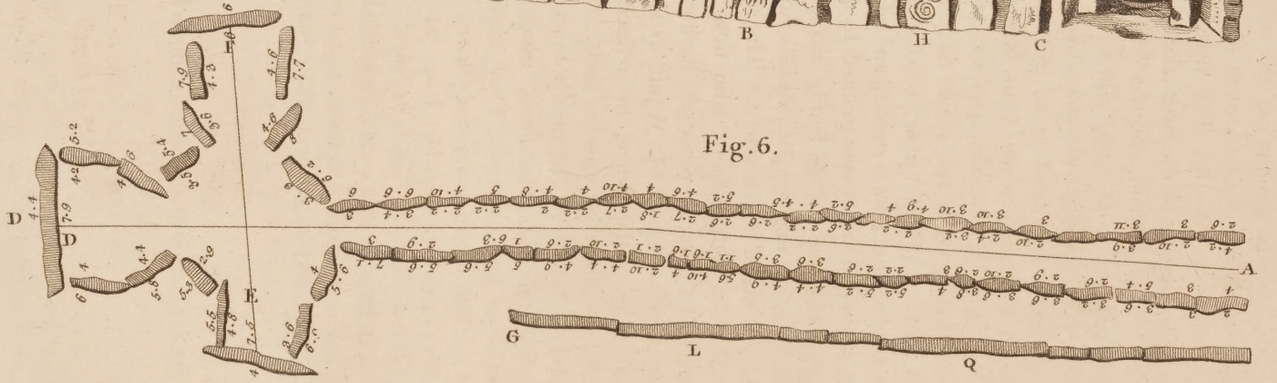


Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

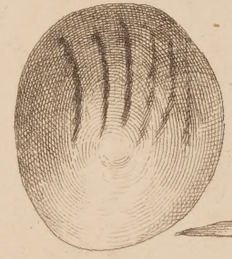


Fig. 8.

beyond the end of that immediately beneath it. This cell is ſuch an octagon as might be ſuppoſed to be formed with ſuch rough materials into ſuch a rude ſtyle of architecture. The entrance and the 3 niches or tabernacles make four ſides, and the four impoſts the other four, and the area may be circumſcribed within a circle of 17 feet and an half. Fig. 5. gives a view of the tabernacle oppoſite to the entrance, and fig. 3. 4. of the two ſide ones. Each ſide of that on the eaſt or right-hand conſiſts of two ſtones ſtanding erect in the poſition and of the dimenſions marked in the plan. The back is formed by a large flat ſtone laid edgeways in its length. The whole is covered with one large flat ſtone ſloping towards the back and forming a kiſtvaen. The north tabernacle is formed exactly in the ſame manner. The other on the weſt or left-hand differs, each ſide being compoſed but of one ſingle ſtone; where the back ſtone does not reach up to the top covering ſtone the ſpace is completed by maſonry of three courſes. The north tabernacle has for its floor a long flat ſtone 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 11 inches. The two ſide niches have no other floor but the natural ground, but each has a rock baſon within it: that on the left, fig. 7. is placed on the natural ground, that on the right, fig. 8, on a kind of baſe. That on the right-hand is 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and the baſe 6 feet by 5 feet 4 inches; that on the left 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 7 inches; in the narrow point of its oval it is 2 feet broad. On the flat ſtone which forms the north ſide of the left-hand niche governor Pownall diſcovered what he took for traces of letters exhibited, fig. 9. as traced from the ſtone. As they are reducible to no known alphabet, but come neareſt to the Phœnician, he ſuppoſed the ſtone brought from ſome old monument of that people on the ſea-ſhore here. Colonel Vallancey comparing it with the druidical Ogham reads it *Aongtus*, a common name of Iriſh kings and here of the arch-druid: but the Governor cannot deduce ſuch a reading from the Ogham. On ſome of the ſtones which form the ſides and backs of the kiſtvaens he found lines cut in a ſpiral form: in the front edge of one of the ſtones forming the top of the kiſtvaens ſome lines forming a kind of trellis-work in ſmall lozenges, ſuch as are not unfrequently found on Daniſh monuments and croſſes. The Governor inclines to think this barrow ſepulchral, the cave at the end the cemetery, and the three kiſtvaens or tabernacles repoſitories of three ſeveral perſons of different ranks, whoſe aſhes were collected and laid in the rock baſons. Dr. Molyneux ſays *two entire ſkeletons* not burnt were found on the floor in the cave when it was firſt opened: Colonel Vallancey only *one*, and that it lay on the large ſtone in the centre, and no other bones but black aſhes in the three niches. He deems it a tomb built by a Druid in his life-time, who offered ſacrifices in it, and thence he calls it *Antrum Mithræ* [b]; but the Governor maintains that it is a Daniſh monument formed ſucceſſively as the perſons interred in it died, and the inſcriptions brought from another place [c].

Ruined caſtles in this county are *Greenaoe*, *Maretown* [d], *Tyanſtown* [e], and *Donore* [f].

There were formerly many epiſcopal ſees in Meath. The principal were, *Clonard*, *Duleek*, *Kells*, *Trim*, *Ardbraccan*, *Dunſhaglin*, *Slane*, and *Fowre*; all which, except Duleek and Kells or Kenanuſe, were united and fixed at Clonard before 1152; at which time the diviſion of the Iriſh biſhoprics was made by cardinal John Papara legate from pope Eugenius III. The other two ſees afterwards underwent the ſame fate. The firſt biſhop of Clonard was St. Finian, a diſciple of St. David, A. D. 520. Here he kept a famous ſchool, and was buried A. D. 563. The laſt biſhop was Simon Rochford an Engliſhman. St. Kenan founded the ſee of Duleek in the fifth century. Afterwards followed that of Kells, a contraction from *Kenlis*, q. d. *Kenan's ſee*. The abbey of *Fowre*, founded by St. Fechin, was made an epiſcopal ſee in the eighth century. The ſees of Trim and Dunſhaglin were founded by St. Patrick's two nephews. That of Slane by St. Erc in the beginning of the ſixth, and that of Ardbreccan by St. Ulſtan in the middle of the ſeventh century. The dioceſe of Meath, which now comprehends all the reſt, has neither dean, chapter, cathedral, nor œconomy. The archdeacon is the next officer under the biſhop, and to him and the clergy in general the *congé d'élire* is directed. A ſynod with a common ſeal tranſact all buſineſs [g].

[b] Collect. Hib. IV. 211. He finds another but in a natural cavern called *Carrig Coire* or the cave of the rock in Waterford near Tramore, and a ſimilar one in Angleſea diſcovered 1778.
[c] Archæol. II. 238, 239. 251—260. 269, 270.
[d] Wilſon, 63.
[e] Ib. 70.
[f] Ib. 433.
[g] Harris' Ware, I. 135.

COUNTY OF WEST METH.

THE county of *Weſt Meth*, which has its name from its ſituation in reſpect of the foregoing county to which it adjoins on the weſt, reaches to the river Shannon between *King*'s county to the ſouth and the county of *Longford* to the north: inferior to neither of theſe in fertility of ſoil, number of inhabitants, or any thing except perhaps in the elegancies of life. *Molingar* which lies as it were in the centre was made by act of parliament the chief town of the county, and the whole country divided into twelve hundreds or baronies, viz. *Fertulagh* where the Tirells live, *Ferhille* the reſidence of the Darcies, *Delvin* which gives title of parliamentary baron to the *Nogents*, an Engliſh family, deſcended from Gilbert Nogent, to whom Hugh *Lacy* the conqueror of Meth gave theſe lands with thoſe of *Fourry* for his bravery and ſervices in the wars of Ireland, as related by that learned gentleman Richard Stanihurſt. *Fourry* before-mentioned and *Corkery* where the *Nogents* live; *Moyaſſel* where live the *Tutes* and *Nogents*; *Maghertiernan* where are many of the *Petits* and *Tutes*; *Moygoiſy* where are the *Tutes* and *Nangles*; *Ratchmore* belonging to the *Daltons*; *Magirquirke* to the *Dillons*; all of Engliſh extraction: *Clonlonan* where are the *O'Malaghlins* of the royal family of Meath; *Moicaſſell* where prevail the *Magohigans*, native Iriſh, and others whoſe names have ſomething barbarous in them; but, however, as Martial ſays, after enumerating ſeveral barbarous names of places in Spain, his native country, he had rather have them than Britiſh ones, ſo the Iriſh had rather have theſe than Engliſh, inſomuch that one of their great men ſaid he would on no account learn Engliſh, leſt the ſpeaking it ſhould make his mouth awry. Thus does every man eſteem what belongs to him ſo much beyond what belongs to others, deſpiſing them in compariſon of himſelf.

Molingar.

Meth had antiently kings or rather petty princes of its own, and Slane, monarch of Ireland, is reported to have aſſigned it for the proviſions of the royal table. But when the Engliſh gained footing in Ireland Hugh *Lacy* ſubdued the greateſt part of it, and king Henry II. gave it him in fee with the title of *lord of Meath*. While he was building *Derwarth* caſtle and ſtooping down to give directions to an Iriſh carpenter, he received from his ax a ſtroke which ſtruck off his head. He had two ſons, Hugh earl of *Ulſter*, of whom hereafter, and Walter, lord of *Trim*, who had a ſon named Gilbert, who died in his father's life-time. But by Gilbert's daughters Margaret and Matilda part came by the *Genevilles* (who are ſaid to be of the houſe of Lorrain), and by the *Mortimers* to the dukes of York, and ſo to the crown. For Peter *de Genevill*, ſon of this Matilda, had Joan married to Roger de Mortimer earl of March. The other part came by Margaret, wife of John *Verdon*, and his poſterity, who were conſtables of Ireland, to various families in England.

WEST MEATH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Weſt Meath is 38 miles from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt 21 miles. It is divided into twelve[a] baronies, *Fore* (a half-barony), *Moygeeſh*, *Corkerry*, *Moyaſhill*, and *Magherdernon*, *Delvin*, *Farbill*, *Raconrath*, *Kilkenny Weſt*, *Brawney*, *Clunlonan*, *Moycaſhel*, and *Fertullagh*; and contains 62 pariſhes and eight boroughs, which were all but Athlone diſfranchiſed at the Union. The county is bounded on the north by Cavan, on the ſouth by King's county, on the eaſt by Meath, on the weſt by Longford, from which it is divided for the moſt part by the river *Inny*, and Lough Ree, which ſeparates it from Roſcommon. It extends from eaſt to weſt from Caſtletown near Aſhby to Athlone 35 or 50 Engliſh miles, and is in general not more than 14 or 15 miles broad, and contains about 231,538 acres, of which 180,000 acres are profitable land, the reſt bogs with lakes and rivers. The moſt weſtern part of the barony of Kilkenny near Athlone is called the territory of *Brawney*, containing between 3 and 4000 acres. The ſoil is for the moſt part pleaſant and fruitful, well ſtored with coppices, the poor remains of the antient foreſts; many of the hills are plowed to the top. The principal commodities are corn of all kinds, hides, tallow, flax, hemp, cheeſe, butter, wool, honey, wax, &c.

The principal rivers are the Shannon and Inny; the latter riſing in Lough *Rower*, paſſes through the four loughs of *Selin*, *Kinully*, *Direvreagh*, and *Sallagh* to *Ballybane*, thence under *Ballinglach* bridge through Lough *Iron* to *Ballincarrow* bridge to *Abby Shrool*, and is loſt in that great lake in the Shannon called Lough *Ree* or the King of lakes. The rocks in its channel prevent its being made navigable. Among its fiſh is one called *goaſke*, not unlike a herring.

The river *Bromy* riſing in Lough Foyle runs by Kilbeggin and through King's county into the Shannon at or near Bannagher.

The little river *Gayne* riſing among ſprings to the eaſt and ſouth of Monylea waters Multifernan friary and falls into Lough Direvreagh.

The county is alſo watered by a number of agreeable lakes. Lough *Leign* within half a mile of Fore town; *Derrivaragh* under *Knock Eyen*, the higheſt hill in the county, in whoſe ſide next to the lake is St. Eyen or Keyon's chapel, cut out of the rock, and famous for pilgrimages on the firſt ſaint's day in harveſt; *Foyle* in the heart of the county has at the ſouth end an iſland with a church made a garriſon in the wars of 1641: *Iron*, a mile from Foyle, a mile long from north to ſouth: *Ennell*, the largeſt of all, being five miles by two and an half; *Drin*, whoſe trout create a nauſea when eaten; *Banean Annagh*, remarkable for being loweſt in winter and riſing in ſummer more than 20 feet of water.

The bogs in this county are two-fold from the colour of the peat or moſs produced in them, the red producing only moſs and the bitter ſtrong-ſmelling herb called *Moregall* or in Iriſh *Redeoge*, and the *moonogs* or bog-berries and bill-berries, and *ros ſolis*. The black bog is rather a kind of meadow or paſture, capable of draining, and affording a ſort of black hard turf called *ſtone turf*, making a more laſting fire but not ſo pleaſant or ſweet. In all theſe bogs at the depth of 4 feet or more are found bodies, roots, and branches of oak, alder, and other foreſt trees, leaves of willow, &c. no way impaired except in colour, whole hazel-nuts containing only thick blackiſh water. In Moygeeſh barony was the extenſive foreſt of the Black Hog, now without a ſingle tree. Pieces of juniper, yew, and fir, have been found in ſome bogs; alſo in draining one, links of a gold chain and the bowl and ſtem of a tobacco-pipe: proofs among others that theſe bogs grow in no very long time. The bog muſcle found in them is a ſhell-fiſh, in ſhape and ſize like the ſea muſcle, but flatter and broader, the ſhell brighter and greyiſh, thinner, and brittle[b].

The whole county is comprised in the dioceſe of Meath, except the half-barony of Moygeeſh[c].

Of the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants, ſee ſir Henry Piers' deſcription of the county, 108—126.

Delvin in the barony of its own name is a large oblong high caſtle with a large round tower at each corner. It gives title of baron by tenure from the time of Henry II. to the Nugents earls of Weſt Meath[d]. Delvin.

Foure, an antient corporation and borough-town, governed by a portreive, though now a very mean village, and diſfranchiſed, ſtands on the north ſide of the hill between it and Lough Lene. It is ſaid to have been an univerſity, its name ſignifying in Iriſh the *town of books*, as that of the lough, in which is an iſland, the *lake* Foure.

[a] Sir H. Piers' Deſcription of Weſt Meath 1682, in Collectan. Hib. I. 1—60. only *eleven*, *Brawney* being made part of Kilkenny, and *Mullingar* omitted.
[b] Ib. 1. [c] Ib. 126. [d] Ib. 62. Wilſon, 455.

of learning. It is alſo called by the Iriſh *Ballyleabhair* or the town of brooks. Here are the ruins of three pariſh churches, one monaſtery of St. Fechin, who built it about 630 for canons regular, and the only hermit's cell in all Ireland [c]. It was made an houſe for Benedictines by Walter de Lacy 1218.

Fahatty. *Fahatty* on the eaſt ſide of Lough Direvereagh was the reſting-place of Mortimer earl of March during the reign of Richard II. [f]

Ballinegroſs. *Ballinegroſs* has a handſome church and tower rebuilt about 1682 [g].

Rathwire. *Rathwire*, a ſtrong well-built fort on an eminence in Farbill barony, erected as reported by Hugh de Lacy, one of the firſt Engliſh conquerors in the reign of Henry II. [h] He alſo built at *Killucquin* the largeſt pariſh church in the county with a handſome caſtle [i].

Within a mile of *Kinnegad* are ruins of *Ardmullen* caſtle [k].

Near *Ballynacargy* is *Baronſtown*, the fine ſeat of lord Sunderlin [l].

Mullingar. Some miles to the ſouth is *Mullingar*, a large well-built town, ſituate on a river iſſuing out of Lough Foyle in the centre of the county, of which it is the chief town, and before the Union returned two members to the Iriſh parliament. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions and all the public meetings are held, and a conſiderable wool fair, and here are barracks for a troop of horſe. Here were a houſe of canons regular founded by Ralph le Petit biſhop of Meath about 1227; and another of friars preachers by the Nugents 1237, wherein ſeveral chapters of the order were held; part of the ſteeple and other ruins remain. The antient corporation is diſſolved, and the whole town and commons given to the earl of Granard and his heirs as a manor. It gave title of viſcount to the earl of Carbery in Wales [m]. In 1622 the friars of Multifernan began here an houſe for Franciſcans, but it was never completed [n]. Three miles from Mullingar is *Belvedere*, the ſeat of the earl of Belvedere [o].

In March 1748 in ploughing at *Carne*, an eſtate ſeven miles weſt of Mullingar, the plough cutting through a ſandy hillock in the middle of the field turned up a flag ſtone about 4 feet by 3, which covered a grave of ſtones; the bottom, ſides, and ends being each compoſed of a ſingle ſlab, and containing the bones of a human body of very large proportions. The head was covered with an integument of clay as with a cap, which on handling mouldered to duſt, the border of which neatly wrought like point lace reached half way down the forehead. With the bones lay an urn of yellow clay, and beſide it a ring ſet with 25 table diamonds, regularly and well diſpoſed in gold. Five ſimilar graves of ſmaller dimenſions containing alſo human bones were afterwards found diſpoſed in a regular figure round the other, two on each ſide and one at the feet. They were ſuppoſed to have been the graves of a chieftain and his attendants: or perhaps a family burial-place of ſome great perſonage. Five more ſuch graves were alſo diſcovered within a mile of this place on the lands of *Adamſtown* [p].

Multifernan. *Multifernan* had a monaſtery of Franciſcans founded by William Delamere 1236, reformed to Obſervantines 1460. A provincial chapter of the order was held in it 1529. Notwithſtanding the general ſuppreſſion the friars were permitted to repoſſeſs themſelves of this houſe, and continued in open and peaceable poſſeſſion of it till 1641, when the rebellion which broke out with ſo much fury on the Engliſh Proteſtants in this kingdom was concerted in it, being a place conveniently ſituated almoſt in the centre of the kingdom, and much reſorted to for ſome time before by the Popiſh clergy from all parts thereof. This friary was neat and compact, and had a handſome narrow ſteeple 60 feet high. The houſe was burnt by ſome of the Rochforts, and ſome of its ruins built of a blackiſh ſtone remain [q]. Not far hence eaſtward on the north ſide of a high hill, after aſcending more than half the height, one ſees a great cavern called *Catt's hole*, entered for 14 feet by creeping on all fours, then 7 or 8 feet high, divided into different apartments, and ſaid to end at Croach Patrick in Connaught [r].

Kilmacahill. At *Kilmacahill* or *Killmac Cathill* are ruins of a Franciſcan friary founded by the family of Petyt [s]; and at *Kennard* on the ſouth ſide of the Inny within a mile of Lough Iron, a priory of Auguſtine monks called *Triſternaugh*, founded by ſir Geoffrey Conſtantine, one of the Engliſh conquerors; the church in form of a croſs with a central tower entire, except the roof. Sir John Piers has a handſome ſeat here. Scarce a quarter of a mile weſt of it is a ſmall well-built chapel of *Temple croſs*, which ſupplies the defect of the mother church of *Kilbixy*, the chief reſi- Kilbixy. dence of Conſtantine, where is a piece of an old ſquare caſtle called the Burgage caſtle, and 40 acres of land belonging to it called the Burgage land [t]. It is an antient town in the barony of Moygeeſh, was adorned with a caſtle built by Hugh de Lacie 1196; and had an hoſpital for lepers [u].

Ballymore. *Ballymore*, a market town having two fairs, ſtands in Rathconrath barony on the weſt ſide of Lough Sendy, and was the chief fortreſs of the county in the midway between Mullingar and Athlone. Here was an abbey founded in or before the 8th century. The family of Lacie erected one for Gilbertines 1218 [x]. To it adjoins *Plary*, a Gilbertine priory, founded by ſome of the Lacies. Henry VIII. converted the church into the cathedral of the dioceſe of Meath for a ſhort time [y].

Ardnacrann. North-weſt from hence at *Ardnacranna* is a Carmelite monaſtery, founded by Robert Dillon of Drumrany in the 14th century [z].

Kilbeggan. *Kilbeggan*, a corporation, diſfranchiſed borough, and market town, in the barony of Moycaſhel on the Broſny, had a monaſtery founded by St. Bechan of the blood royal of Munſter, and reformed 1200 by the family of Dalton for Ciſtertian monks from Mellefont [a], which being burnt in the war aforeſaid ſhews no remains [b].

[c] Piers, 63—66. Wilſon, 36. Archd. 711. [f] Piers, 66. [g] Piers, 68. [h] Ib. 60. [i] Ib. 62, 61.
[k] Wilſon, 101. [l] Ib. 102. [m] Piers, 77—79. Wilſon, 101. [n] Wilſon, 437. Archd. 722—726.
[o] Wilſon, ib. [p] Biſhop Pococke in Archæol. II. 32, 33. [q] Archd. 726, 727. [r] Piers, 68—70.
[s] Ib. 71. Archd. 721. [t] Piers, 71—76. [u] Archd. 720. [x] Ib. 706.
[y] Ware. Piers, 74. not in Archdall. [z] Archd. 705. Piers, 80. [a] Archd. 717—719. [b] Piers, 84. Wilſon, 117. 434.

Athlone.

Athlone is a corporate and borough town, ſending one member to the imperial parliament, ſituate on both banks of the Shannon, walled and fortified; the part on this ſide was formerly much the better built. The other part with the caſtle on the weſt bank is in the county of Roſcommon, united to the other by a handſome ſtrong bridge commanded by the caſtle built by king John on a high raiſed round hill with a lofty tower in the centre. On the ſide next the river were the apartments of the lord-preſident of Connaught, who was governor of the caſtle; but ſince the preſidency was diſſolved the caſtle was granted in fee to Cole earl of Ranelagh, to whom Athlone gave the title of viſcount. On the bridge is a monument with figures cut in marble and queen Elizabeth's arms and ſome inſcriptions declaring the time and foundation of the building. Athlone was formerly conſidered as a place of very great importance, yet in 1691 part of the Engliſh army under general Ginkel took poſſeſſion of it with conſiderable loſs in face of the Iriſh who were ſtrongly entrenched on the oppoſite ſide of the river. For this and other noble ſervices performed by this general the title of earl of Athlone was conferred on him. His deſcendant Frederick-Chriſtian is the 9th and preſent earl [c]. The town was wholly deſtroyed by fire in the war, and ſince that experienced a ſecond calamity of the ſame kind. Here were two monaſteries, one on the Connaught ſide called St. Peter's for Ciſtertians [d]; the other on this ſide, in the *Engliſh town*, for Franciſcans, founded by a prince of Connaught; completed 1241 by ſir Henry Dillon of Drumrany, who was buried in it [e].

The nave of the Carmelite church at Athlone is uſed as a pariſh church. In the ruined chancel are ſeveral inſcriptions both in Latin and Engliſh, and in the ſouth aile ſome antient monuments. One of the vaults falling in diſcovered a corpſe which had protruded hair through all the interſtices of the coffin [f].

On a promontory jutting into Lough Ree five miles north of Athlone was a nunnery of the order of St. Clare called Bethlem, which being burnt in the firſt year of the war the nuns were diſperſed, but united again at Athlone [g].

Kilkenny Weſt.

Kilkenny Weſt, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the city of Kilkenny, gives name to the barony, and is ſituated five miles north-eaſt of Athlone. An abbey was founded here in the 8th century, afterwards a priory of Crouched friars 1185, where was an holy well [h]. Here are ſome remains of a houſe of Knights Templars, founded by Thomas, a prieſt, great-grandſon to ſir Henry Dillon, who came into Ireland 1185 [i].

Ardnorcher.

At *Ardnorcher* Hugh Lacy, one of the firſt Engliſh adventurers under Henry II. was killed by one of his workmen employed in building the ſtately caſtle, of which ſome ruins remain. It is now called *Horſeleap* [k].

Robert Dillon of Druimrany founded a houſe of Dominicans at *Athnecarne* in the 14th century [l].

At *Drumrany*, ſix miles north-eaſt of Athlone, was a famous monaſtery A. D. 588 [m].

At *Killare* in the barony of Raconrath were three churches and three holy wells [n].

At *Clomnellen* is an elegant church with a ſteeple and ſpire, lately built in the Gothic ſtyle [o].

Loughall is a fine lake three miles long and one broad, with ſeveral iſlands well planted and cultivated [p].

Lower Lough Erne is noted for fine pike, eels, and a ſort of fiſh called *goaſke*, nearly of the ſhape of a herring, and caught in the month of May [q].

Near *Caſtle Pollard* is *Pakenham* hall, the ſeat of lord Longford [r].

Religious houſes in Weſt Meath were

Auſtin canons regular; *Rath Edha* or *Rathaodha*, founded by St. Aid [s].

Franciſcans: *Farrene Manach* [t]: *Kilmichael* founded by the Petits [u].

Killuken, *Leckyn*, and *Lynn* abbies are now pariſh churches [x].

St. Colman built one at *Diſart*, where a houſe of Franciſcans was afterwards founded [y].

St. Carthag alias Mochuda erected a famous monaſtery at *Rathyne*, where he preſided near 40 years over 867 monks and a celebrated ſchool, but being driven out by king Blathmac 630, the founder took refuge at Liſmore, where he died 636 [z].

St. Fechin of Fore founded a monaſtery at *Tibradain Maine*, now a chapel in the half-barony of Fore [a].

At *Tober*, two miles north-eaſt of Ballymore, was founded 1488 a Dominican monaſtery [b].

At *Triſternagh* on the borders of Lough Iron in Moygeeſh barony was a priory of canons regular, ſometimes called *Kilbixy* priory, founded by ſir Geoffrey Conſtantine 1200. This magnificent and beautiful edifice in form of a croſs and of conſiderable extent was built of blackiſh ſtone, and the ſteeple ſquare ſurmounted by an octagon 74 feet high, and the column octagon with plain capitals. It was totally deſtroyed 1783 [c].

Dunamore gives title of baron to John Baker Holroyd lord Sheffield 1781, and alſo baron of Roſcommon 1783: created an Engliſh baron July 20, 1802.

Richard, 10th baron Delvin, was created earl of Weſt Meath by James I. 1621. His great-great-great-grandſon George-Frederick is the preſent and 7th earl.

[c] Wilſon, 118, 119. [d] Archd. 600. [e] Piers, 85—88. Archd. 705. [f] Gent. Mag. LV. 972.
[g] Piers, 81. [h] Archd. 720, 721. Wilſon, 424. [i] Piers, 81. [k] Archd. 710. Wilſon, 117.
[l] Archd. 706. [m] Ib. 710. Piers, 81. [n] Archd. 716. [o] Wilſon, 19. [p] Ib. 102.
[q] Ib. [r] Ib. 436. [s] Archd. 727. [t] Ib. 710. [u] Ib. 721.
[x] Archd. 721, 722. [y] Ib. 710. [z] Ib. 727. [a] Ib. [b] Ib. 728. [c] Ib. 729.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

TO Weſt Meth on the north adjoins *Longford*, reduced into the form of a county by the care of Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, a few years ago; it was antiently called *Analè*, and inhabited by the numerous family of *O Pharoll*, of which there are two branches; one to the ſouthward called *O Pharoll Boy* or the *yellow*, the other to the north *O Pharoll Ban* or the *white*. There are but few Engliſh, and thoſe but lately ſettled among them.

Analè.

O Pharoll.

This county is waſhed by the *Shannon*, the nobleſt river in all Ireland, which runs as was before obſerved between *Meth* and *Conacht*, and is called by Ptolemy SENVS, by Oroſius SENA, and in ſome copies SACANA, by Giraldus *Flumen Senenſe*, but by the natives *Shannon*, q. d. according to ſome the *old river*. It falls from the mountains of *Therne* [1] in the county of *Letrim*, and flowing ſouthward through the fields ſometimes ſpreads itſelf among marſhes, ſometimes contracts its courſe, and after forming one or two lakes confines itſelf within its bounds, viſiting MACOLICVM mentioned by Ptolemy, now as the moſt learned geographer G. Mercator obſerves called *Malc*, and preſently after falling into a ſpacious lake called *Lough Regith*, whoſe name and ſituation points out that the city RIGIA which Ptolemy places hereabout is not far off. After paſſing by this lake it confines itſelf within a narrower channel, on which ſtands the town of *Athlon*, of which in its place [2]. From thence the Shannon making its way down the fall at *Killaloe*, becomes fit to bear the largeſt ſhips, and encompaſſes the city of *Limeric* already deſcribed. From hence for near 60 miles the Shannon proceeds ſtraight weſtward, broad, and full of iſlands, and wherever the tide makes ſhallows, forts with garriſons were placed by the care of our anceſtors to prevent the incurſions of marauders. At length it falls into the weſtern ocean * at a wide mouth beyond *Knoc Patric* or *Patric's hill*. For ſo Necham calls it in theſe lines on the Shannon:

Shannon r.

SENVS fl.
Shannia fl.

MACOLICVM.

Malc.

RIGIA.

Fluminibus magnis lætatur Hibernia, Sineus
Inter Connatiam, Momoniamque fluit.
Tranſit per muros Limerici, Knoc Patric illum
Oceani clauſum ſub ditione videt.

Fair ſtreams and ample glad Hibernia knows;
Between Connacht and Munſter Shannon flows.
The ſtream continued runs by Limeric's wall,
Knoc Patric ſees it into ocean fall.

[1] G. *Trim.*

* called by others *Mare Bredanicum.*

[2] See in Roſcommon.

LONGFORD

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Longford is bounded on the north by Cavan and Leitrim, on the eaſt and ſouth by Weſt Meath, and on the weſt by Roſcommon. It is 20 miles long by 19 broad, divided into the ſix baronies of *Longford*, *Granard*, *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Shrule*, and *Rathline*, in which are 23 pariſhes and four diſfranchiſed boroughs. It contains 134,152 acres, 10,026 houſes, and 50,100 inhabitants. It is much encumbered with bog, intermixed with tolerably good ſoil. Though by far the greater part of this county is flat, and in ſome parts ſubject to be overflowed, the farmers ſend conſiderable quantities of oats to Drogheda. Much linen is made in this county, and great quantities of yarn made here are ſent to other counties. The *Shannon* forms the weſtern boundary, and the *Inny* flows at the ſouth: Lough Gawnagh extends its waters over many miles in the north, and the *Camlin* and *Fallen* ſupply the middle parts. The antient families are the O'Ferrals, Tuites, and Delameres. This county was antiently called Angalia or Annaly; was the principality of the O'Ferrals, who were in poſſeſſion of the north-weſt and ſouth parts of it at the beginning of the ſixteenth century, but were diſpoſſeſſed of the eaſtern parts by the Engliſh ſettlers the Tuites and Delameres. A repreſentative of this family, William Farrell, eſq. marrying the female repreſentative of the antient family of Skeffington of Skeffington in Leiceſterſhire, his grandſon William Charles Farrell, eſq. took that name, and was created a baronet of Great Britain June 10, 1786.

There being no ſuch place as *Malc*, ſir J. Ware placed *Macolicum* at *Melie* in Galway; but this is not a maritime town. Much leſs will Baxter's endeavour to fix it at Kilkenny ſucceed by deriving that place from *Mack Collack*, q. d. the field of cornel trees. Ptolemy was entirely ignorant of the interior parts of Ireland, and none of the Iriſh writers mention Kilkenny. The name *Macolicum* ſeems a corruption in *Magh Ol i cand*, the place of the principal wharf or port, and was evidently therefore *Limeric*, the antient *Lunmeach* [a].

Ptolemy's *Regia* is to be ſought for at *Clogher*, the rath or palace of the antient kings of Ergall [b].

Longford.

Longford, the capital of the county, ſtands on the river Camlin, and has a caſtle, whoſe garriſon was baſely murdered by the Papiſts 1641, after promiſe of quarter. It gave title of earl to the family of Aungier, now extinct; of viſcount to that of Micklethwaite; and at preſent gives title of baron to the noble family of Pakenham, ſo created 1756. In a very early age an abbey was founded here, of which St. Idus, one of St. Patrick's diſciples, was abbot [c]. Here was a noble houſe of Dominicans founded by Cornelius O Farrel biſhop of Ardagh or prince of Annaly 1400 [d]. It was deſtroyed by fire, and pope Martin V. granted by a bull 1429 indulgences to all who ſhould contribute to rebuilding it. Pope Eugene in 1433 granted a ſimilar one; 1438 another. The church is now parochial. It was granted in 1615 to Francis viſcount Valentia.

Granard in the north-eaſt part of the county is a pretty neat new-built town, which gave title of viſcount to the noble family of Lane, and now gives the title of earl as at firſt of viſcount to a deſcendant from the Scotch family of Forbes, ſo created 1675 and 1684, whoſe lineal deſcendant George is the ſixth and preſent earl. This family had a beautiful caſtle at Longford, which was burnt by the O Neiles in king James's war. Their preſent ſeat is at Newtown Caſtle-Forbes, alias Liſbrack, near Newtown Forbes in this county, where the firſt earl built the church and ſettled a linen manufacture [e]. Here have lately been given annual prizes to the beſt performers on the Iriſh harp. Mr. Dungan, a native of Granard, having raiſed a fortune in Denmark ſome years ago, determined to employ part of it in charitable or uſeful donations to his native country; and finding that a prize had been offered in Scotland to the beſt Highland bag-pipers, inſtituted four prizes for the Iriſh harpers, who accordingly met in July 1784 and 1785 before a large and brilliant company; but the performers were moderate and the muſic common and ill ſelected [f]. On a remarkable hill called the *mote of Granard* is a ſuppoſed Daniſh rath, and from its top is a proſpect into ſix or ſeven adjoining counties [g]. Granard.

Near Colehill is *Tenelich* the noble ſeat with beautiful demeſnes of the late lord Annaly on the river Inny, on the oppoſite ſide of which are ruins of a caſtle. Within three miles of *Ballyſhannon* are ruins of two caſtles oppoſite each other [h].

Shannon park or Ballinrea gave title 1660 of viſcount to Richard Boyle ſixth ſon of the great earl of Cork, which expired with his ſon 1740. Henry Boyle grandſon of Roger firſt earl of Orrery, was created earl of Shannon, viſcount Boyle, and baron Caſtle Martyr, April 15, 1756, and dying Dec. 18, 1764, was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard the ſecond and preſent earl.

Laneſborough on the Shannon gives title of viſcount

[a] Beauford in Coll. Hib. N° XI.
[b] Ib. Lodge, I. 90.
[c] Seward's Hib. Top.
[d] Wilſon, 95. 103. Archd. 443.
[e] Lodge, I. 382—385. Wilſon, 103.
[f] Walker's Hiſt. of the Iriſh Bards, p. 99.
[g] Wilſon, 107.
[h] Ib. 94.

to Robert Herbert Butler, whoſe great-grandfather was ſo created 1728, and his father earl 1756.

The right hon. John Gore lord Annaly of Tenelich in this county was created a peer 1765; which title became extinct 1793.

William Henry Lyttelton of Ballemare, governor of Jamaica and ambaſſador to Portugal 1760, was created baron Weſtcote 1776; and Auguſt 13, 1794, was created an Engliſh peer as lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, co. Worceſter.

Religious houſes in this county were two abbies and a priory of Auguſtin canons at *Inis Boffin* in Lough Ree, founded in the ſixth century [h]; another in the iſland of *All Saints* [i]; and a third at *Innis Clohran* [k]; a priory on *Inchy* moor in Lough Gaun of the ſame date [l]; a priory of regular canons at *Derg* in the reign of John [m]; an houſe of regular canons and another of Franciſcans at *Ardagh* of the ſixth century, reformed to Obſervantines 1521 [n]; two nunneries of the ſame order founded by St. Patrick at *Cluin Bronach* and *Druimcheo* [o]; a houſe of Ciſtertians at *Lerha* near *Granard*, founded by ſir Richard Tuite about 1210 [p]; another at *Shrule*, founded about 1150 [q]; another houſe of Franciſcans at *Ballyne Saggard* [r].

The ſee at *Ardagh* founded by St. Patrick before 454, is juſtly reputed one of the moſt antient in Ireland. In 1658 it was united to Kilmore, from which it was ſeparated only for one year 1692, and united again to Kilmore till Dr. Hort was tranſlated from thoſe ſees to Tuam in 1741, when it was annexed to the archbiſhopric, which has ſo continued to this time. There are no chapter or prebends in this church. All that remains of it is part of a wall built of large ſtones, which when entire appears to have been a very ſmall building [s].

[a] Archd. 440.
[b] Ib. 437, 438.
[c] Harris, p. 247.
[i] Ib. 441.
[o] Ib. 438, 439.
[k] Ib. 440.
[p] Ib. 442.
[l] Ib. 439.
[q] Ib. 436.
[m] Ib.
[s] Ib. 438.

CONNAGHT.

THE fourth part of Ireland fronting the weſt incloſed by the river Shannon diſcharged from *Logh Erne* (called by ſome *Trovis*, by others *Bana)*, and by the weſtern ocean, is called by Giraldus Cambrenſis *Conachtia* and *Conacia*, by the Engliſh *Conaght*, and by the Iriſh *Conaghty*. It was occupied antiently as we find in Ptolemy by the GANGANI [a], called alſo CONCANI [b], AVTERI [c], and NAGNATÆ [d]. Theſe CONCANI or GONGANI as well as the LVCENI their neighbours, by the affinity of name and ſituation, ſeem derived from the CONCANI of Spain, who alſo in different copies of Strabo [e] are written CONIACI and CONISCI, whom Silius [f] ſhews to be of Scythian [g] origin, and to have drank horſes blood, which is not unuſual among the preſent wild Iriſh.

Et qui Meſſagetem monſtrans feritate parentem,
Cornipedis fuſa ſatiaris, Concane, vena.

Thou too, expreſſive of thy ſavage breed,
Concanian, quaff'ſt the blood of mettled ſteed.

and beſides him Horace [h],

Et lætum equino ſanguine Concanum.

—he who joyous quaffs the thirſty bowl
Streaming with horſes blood. FRANCIS.

Unleſs any ſhould chuſe to ſuppoſe this Iriſh name *Conaghty* compounded of the CONCANI and NAGNATÆ [i].

The country in the main pleaſant and fruitful, by ſome marſhy places covered with graſs and called from their ſoftneſs *boghes*, is rendered like the reſt of the iſland dangerous and covered with many thick woods. The ſea-coaſt by its many bays and navigable rivers as it were invites and challenges the inhabitants to navigation; but the charms of their native indolence ſo withhold them that they had rather beg their living from door to door than ward off poverty by honeſt labour. It is at preſent divided into the counties of *Twomond* or *Clare*, *Gallway*, *Maio*, and *Slego*, *Letrim*, and *Roſcommon*.

The *Concani* above mentioned formerly poſſeſſed the ſouthern part of Connaght, where now are Twomond or Clare, the county of Gallway, the territory of Clan Richard, and the barony of Atterith.

[a] or *Cangani*. Sir J. Ware places them about Thomond and the ſouth parts of Galway, Mr. Beauford in the barony of Burniſ in the county of Clare, deriving theſe names from *Cean* a head land, and *gan* external, and *Burnis* ſignifies the ſame.

[b] Q. where this people of Ireland occur.

[c] Ware places them in Galway and Roſcommon, and diſcovers their name in *Athenry* antiently *Aterith*. This people are not mentioned by the Iriſh writers; but as the word ſignifies an habitation on the weſtern water, they were probably in Galway. Beauford. Richard of Cirenceſter writes it corruptly *Auteri*.

[d] or MAGNATI. Ware places them in Sligo and Mayo. Baxter in Galway, deriving it from *Cuan-na-gnaëtie*, q. d. the port of the ſmall iſlands, q. d. of Arran, which agrees with Ptolemy's ſituation of Galway. Mr. Beauford from *Na Gaetagh*, the habitation on the ſea, reading it *Nagnata*.

[e] III. p. 156. 162. where ſee Caſaubon, who ſuppoſes them the ſame with Polybius' *Conii* (lib. x.) and Horace's *Conani* (a miſprint for *Concani)*. [f] III. l. 301.

[g] The Scythicum promontory in Spain had its name from facing Scotia (i. e. Ireland), as the Portus Britannicus in Gaul from its ſituation reſpecting Britain. MS. n. Gale.

[h] Ode III. 4. 34. [i] as Baxter ſeems to do, ſee note *d*.

CONNAGHT

ADDITIONS.

THIS province comprehending the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Roſcommon, Mayo, and Galway, was denominated *Olnemacht* and *Conmacne* by the antient inhabitants; and comprehended the principalities of *Conmacne*, including north Teffia and the ſame as *Leitdrum* or the preſent county of Leitrim; *Conmacne cuilt ola* the preſent county of Roſcommon, and the county of Mayo: the princes of which were the O'Connors, frequently ſtyled kings of Connaught: *Slioght Gae*, the preſent county of Sligo, called alſo *na Gaetaegh*, the Ναγυαται of Ptolemy. This principality was generally tributary to the O'Connors. *Galeng*, comprehending the preſent county of Galway; the princes of which were the O'Kellys. As to *Thomond*, or the preſent county of Clare, it has only lately been added to the province by being included in the Connaught circuit[a].

The province of Connaught is in length from north to ſouth 90 miles, from eaſt to weſt 80, and about 500 in circumference, bounded on the eaſt by Leinſter and the Shannon, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Munſter, on the north and north-weſt by Ulſter, and on the weſt by the weſtern ocean. It contains one archbiſhopric, five biſhoprics, ten boroughs, of which only Sligo and Galway have each a repreſentative in the imperial parliament, eight ports, and 296 pariſhes, and is divided into the five counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Galway, and Roſcommon, and ſubdivided into 42 baronies, and it is the moſt mountainous and barren of all the four provinces, leaſt cultivated and incloſed, thinneſt of inhabitants, and they moſt ignorant and unpoliſhed. The air is much improved by draining the bogs and cutting down the woods. The moſt noted rivers are the Moy, Duff, Gora Cara, Conn, Owenbwee, and Allin. It gives title of earl to his majeſty's nephew the duke of Glouceſter.

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. No. XI.

TWOMOND, OR THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

TWOMON or *Twomond*, called by Giraldus *Thuetmonia*, and by the Iriſh *Towoun* or North Munſter (for though it lies beyond the river Shannon it was formerly accounted part of Munſter till Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, united it to *Conacht)*, runs with a large tapering point into the ſea. On the eaſt and ſouth it is bounded by the winding river Shannon, which gradually increaſes in its progreſs; on the weſt it is ſo confined by the wide ocean, and on the north borders on the county of *Galloway*, that there is no approach to it by land except through the territory of *Clan Ricard*. It is a country in which no advantages of ſea or ſoil would be wanting if the inhabitants would exert a proper induſtry, ſuch as Robert de *Muſcegros*, an Engliſh gentleman, and Richard and Thomas *Clare*, younger ſons of the family of the earls of Glouceſter, to whom king Henry I. granted this country, endeavoured to excite among them by building towns and caſtles, and forming civil ſocieties. From them the chief town had the name of *Clare*, which is now the reſidence of the earl of Twomond, from whence the whole tract is called the county of *Clare*. The principal and moſt noted places are *Kilfennerag*, and *Killa loe* or *lao*, the ſee of a biſhop. This in the Roman provincial is called *Ladenſis*. Here is a rock in the middle of the Shannon, from over which the water pours down with a great noiſe, and by its fall prevents veſſels from coming up any higher. If it were cut away or a canal drawn round it, goods could be conveyed much higher up in boats to the great advantage of the inhabitants. Not far from the bank of the Shannon ſtands *Bunraty*, for which Robert *Muſcegros* obtained of Henry III. the privilege of a market and fair, and having built a caſtle there gave it afterwards to king Edward, who granted this and the whole country to Richard *Clare* already mentioned. Seven miles from hence one ſees *Clare*, the chief town, on a receſs of the Shannon full of iſlands. Theſe two are the only market towns in this county. The many Engliſh formerly ſettled here are either deſtroyed or have degenerated. The principal authority is in the hands of the Iriſh families of *Mac Nemors*, *Mac Mahon*, *O Loghton*, and by far the moſt powerful the *O Briens*, who boaſt their deſcent from the old petty princes of *Conacht*, or the monarchs of Ireland. Of theſe *Murchard* or *Morogh O Brien* was created firſt earl of Twomond by Henry VIII. for life, and afterwards the earldom to deſcend to his nephew *Donat*, or as they call him *Donogh*, who was at the ſame time made baron *Ibarcan*, ſucceeded in the earldom, and was killed by his brother Donell. Conogher O Brien, ſon of Donat, was the 3d earl, and father of Donat the 4th earl, who has given great proofs of his fidelity and bravery in the ſervice of his king and country.

Kilfennerag.

Bunraty.

Clare.

Earls of *Twomond.*

CLARE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Clare, at preſent in the Connaught circuit, and formerly belonging to that province, now appertains to Munſter, and was denominated by the Iriſh *Tuath Mumhan* or *Thomond*, that is, North Munſter, containing the following cantreds; *Hy Lochlean*, *Corcumruadh*, *Ibh Caiſin*, *Hy Garman*, *Clan Cuilean*, and *Dal Gaes* [a].

Hy Lochlean or Bhurrin, the preſent barony of *Burrin*, on the weſtern ocean; the chiefs of which were the O'Loghlins or Laghlins [b].

Corcumruadh, the preſent barony of *Corcomroe*; the chiefs of which were the O'Garbhs. In this cantred was the antient biſhopric of Fenebore or Kilfenoragh, at which place a battle was fought in 1317, where were ſlain Mortogh Garbh and Teige O'Brien [c].

Ibh Caiſin comprehended the preſent barony of *Ibrichan*; the chief of which was Cumheadh-mor O'Brien; this cantred being the hereditary diſtrict of the O'Brichean or O'Briens [d].

Hy Garman comprehended the preſent barony of *Moyferta*; the hereditary chiefs of which were the O'Briens Arta. Theſe four cantreds, whoſe reſpective denominations ſignify the maritime parts or countries on the ſea, were moſt probably in the early periods inhabited by the people whom Ptolemy calls *Conganii* or Γαγγανιοι [e].

Clan Cuilean comprehended the preſent barony of *Clanderlagh*; the chiefs of which were the Mc Namaraghs [f].

Dal Gaes contained the baronies of *Inchiquin*, *Bunraty*, and *Tullagh*; over which preſided the O'Briens, who had a caſtle or palace at Cancora near Killaloe, built by Brien Boromh. It was deſtroyed by O'Neil and his Ultonians in 1101. The only remains now viſible are the ramparts and foſſe of the rath [g].

Twomond or the county of *Clare* is bounded on the north by Galway, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Shannon from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry, and on the weſt by the ocean; is 52 miles in length by 33 in breadth; divided into nine baronies of *Burrin*, *Corcomroe*, *Inchiquin*, *Tullagh*, *Bunratty*, *Iſlands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlagh*, and *Moyferta*. It contains 79 pariſhes and one borough, 476,200 plantation acres, 17,396 houſes, and 96,000 inhabitants: it is a hilly country, abounds with good paſture, and produces the beſt horſes in the kingdom; the ſoil yields corn and rape.

Clare, a ſeat of the family of Thomond, once the capital of the county, now only a conſiderable market town on the river Fergus 12 miles above its fall into the Shannon. A great battle was fought here 1278 between Donell ſon of Teige Caoluiſke O Brien and Mahon O Brien, wherein the latter was defeated with great ſlaughter [h]. On an iſland on the river Fergus is the caſtle, uſed as a barrack for two companies of foot. An excellent bridge has lately been built over the Fergus [i]. A mile beyond Clare are ruins of an once noble abbey of canons regular, founded by Donald O Brien the great king of Limerick about 1195 [k]. Clare.

Ennis, the principal and ſhire town, conſiderable but not regularly built, ſtands on the river Fergus, ſends one member to the imperial parliament, and has a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. Donac Carbrac O Brien about 1240 built a very noble monaſtery here for Franciſcans. Many of the antient ornaments of its church remain, one of its ailes being the preſent pariſh church [l]. There is a fine ſchool erected on the foundation of the late Eraſmus Smith's charities. Ennis.

Killala or *Killaloe*, alſo called *Laonia*, is a ſmall town beautifully ſituate by the ſide of a large bay in the north-eaſt corner of the county on the weſt bank of the Shannon near the noted cataract which ſtops the navigation further up the river. It had an abbey founded by St. Molualobhair the grandſon of Eocha Bailldearg king of North Munſter about the beginning of the ſixth century. From him it has in almoſt all the Iriſh writers the name of *Kill-da-Lua*, q. d. church or cell of *Lua*, *Mo* being only a ſoftening addition. His diſciple and immediate ſucceſſor St. Flannan was conſecrated biſhop of this place A. D. 639 [m]. The cathedral built by Donald king of Limerick 1160 is in good repair, 200 feet long with a fine large eaſt window and a central tower, and to it adjoins the oratory of St. Molua erected in the ſeventeenth century. This church, whoſe weſt end, conſidering the poverty of the place, makes a beautiful figure, was much reſorted to by pilgrims, and one of the kings of Thomond and Deſmond died here 1142 on ſuch an expedition. Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, was a great benefactor to it. About the end of the twelfth century the antient ſee of Roſcrea founded about A. D. 620 was united to it, whereby the dioceſe became very extenſive [n]. Here is a round tower. The chapter conſiſts of a Killaloe.

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° xi.
[b] Ib. O'Connor's Ortelius.
[c] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° iv. & xi. Ware.
[d] Ib. N° xi.
[e] Ib. N° iv. & xi. Beauford.
[f] Ib. N° iv. p. 602.
[g] N° xi. Beauford.
[h] Wilſon, 386.
[i] Ib. 176.
[k] Arch. 43.
[l] Ib. 45, 46.
[m] Ib. 52.
[n] Harris, 589.

dean,

dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebendaries [o]. There is another church in an iſland bearing marks of higher antiquity, a ſtone roof ridged and the door formed of plain great ſtones with a ſingle one for the lintel and wider at bottom than at top, and all the ſtones of the building of large dimenſions. The biſhop's houſe is at *Clariſford* near Killaloe, a handſome new building. The name of this place was given by the Engliſh ſettlers from Thomas de Clare earl of Glouceſter, it being the only ford over the Shannon into this county [p]. The river is croſſed by a bridge of nineteen arches, below which is a ridge of rocks, which prevents the navigation up to Lough Derg. Here is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel fiſhery [q].

At O Brien's bridge is *Montpelier*, a ſuburb in the county of Limerick, having in the county of Clare an excellent ſulphureous ſpring, noted for curing ſeveral diſorders [r]. Two miles further is a bridge over the canal which is made from the Shannon about half a mile ſoutherly, and communicates with the ſame noble river within two miles from Limerick. Two miles and an half beyond O Brien's bridge are ruins of *Coolaſtigue* caſtle, and a mile further at *Doonas* ſir Hugh Dillon Maſſey, bart. is building a ſuperb and elegant houſe near the old one. Few eſtates in the kingdom are ſo much improved as this, the tenants being well encouraged. Three miles and an half from O Brien's bridge are ruins of *Rhinrow* caſtle near *Newtown* [s].

At *Smith's town* two miles from Kilfenora is a ſeat of lord viſcount Powerſcourt [t].

Dromoland. *Dromoland* is the noble and beautiful ſeat of ſir Edward O Brien, bart. ſituated on a hill gently riſing from a lake of 24 acres in the middle of woods: three beautiful hills riſe above it commanding fine proſpects of the great rivers Fergus and Shannon at their junction, being each of them a league wide [u]. At the foot of a high hill are ruins of a caſtle.

Dyſart c. *Dyſart* caſtle is ruined, and ſo is *Inchiquin* caſtle in an iſland ſituated on the ſide of a pleaſant lake [x]. *Lemenagh* caſtle at the foot of a high hill four miles from Corofin belongs to ſir Edward O Brien [y].

Two miles beyond *Kilmurry Ibrican* are ſome very pretty waterfalls [z]. At *Moyvore* is a ruined caſtle [a]. Half a mile from *Tullo* is *Liſfin* caſtle [b].

Kilfenoragh. The ſee of *Kilfenoragh*, *Fenabore*, or *Cellumabrach*, may poſſibly have been founded by St. Fechnan, to whom the church is dedicated. As it was the leaſt and pooreſt in the kingdom, we are not to wonder the accounts of its prelates are ſo imperfect. It was made ſuffragan to the archbiſhopric of Caſhel; and ſince the Reſtoration annexed to that of Tuam, but now to Killaloe [c]. The cathedral is very antient but in good repair, the nave full of old family monuments, and in the choir is that of St. Fechnan, its original founder, having his effigy carved at full length. Here are alſo ſeven croſſes, each of a ſingle ſtone and ornamented with very antient ſculpture [d].

Bunratty. *Bunratty* caſtle on the ſide of the Shannon was the antient ſeat of the earl of Thomond. It was built 1277, and beſieged but not taken in 1307; but the town was burnt to the ground 1314.

Two miles from Bunratty is *Six-mile-bridge*, a ſmall poſt-town called in Iriſh *Abhuinn O Gearna* from the river *Gearna*, which runs from thence to the Shannon. There was a chapel or vicarial houſe near this town which belonged to the Dominicans of Limerick, but no remains of it ſubſiſt [e].

At *Corcumcroe*, a ſmall village in Burren barony, Corcumcroe. Donald, king of Limerick, founded 1194, or his ſon Donagh Carbrach 1200, a ſplendid monaſtery of Ciſtertians, called "the abbey of the fruitful rock." Donagh O Brien, king of Thomond, killed in the battle of Siudaine 1267, was buried here, and had a ſuperb monument, whoſe remains are ſtill to be ſeen [f].

At *Quin*, five miles eaſt of Ennis and one from Quin. *Ardſallas*, was an abbey, early built, burnt 1278, ſucceeded by one for Franciſcans about 1405 or 1350. Biſhop Pococke in his MS. journal deſcribes it as one of the fineſt and moſt entire monaſteries he had ſeen in Ireland. It is ſituated on a fine ſtream, with an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps to the church; the high altar is entire, and others on each ſide of the arch of the chancel. To the ſouth is a chapel with three or four altars and a very Gothic figure of a ſaint in relief. On the north ſide a fine monument of the family of M'Namarra of Rance, erected by the founder. On a ſtone by the high altar the name of Kennedye appears in large letters. In the middle between the nave and chancel is a fine tower built on the two gable ends. The cloiſter is in the uſual form with couplets of pillars and buttreſſed round. On three ſides of it are the refectory, dormitory, and another grand room to the north of the chancel with a vaulted room under all. To the north of the large room is a cloſet leading through a private way to a very ſtrong round tower, the walls of which are near ten feet thick. In the front of the monaſtery is a building which ſeems to have been an apartment for ſtrangers, and to the ſouth-weſt are two other buildings [g].

Killoen had a nunnery founded for Auſtin nuns Killoen. about 1190 by Donald O Brien, king of Limerick [h].

Kilſhanny in the barony of Corcumroe was a cell to Kilſhanny. Corcumroe [i].

Inniſtymond caſtle is the handſome ſeat of the mar- Inniſtymond. quis of Thomond, containing many old family pictures, and ſituate in a fine park. Three miles beyond Inniſtymond are the ruins of *Moy* caſtle, delightfully ſituated in the midſt of a grove of trees on the eſtate of Mr. Fitz-Gerald [k].

On *Inchycronane*, an iſland in the Shannon, Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, founded an abbey of canons regular about 1190 [l].

Turlogh, ſon of Teige Caoluiſge, ſon of Conor Na Suithaine O Brien, king of Thomond, built a magnificent abbey at *Iniſanlaoi*, where he was buried 1305 [m].

St. Camin founded an abbey on *Iniſkeltair*, an iſland in Lough Derg on the Shannon. There yet remains here a fine round tower with ſeven ſmall

[o] Harris, 589, 590. [p] Wilſon, 392. [q] Ib. 170. [r] Ib. 172. [s] Ib. 173.
[t] Ib. 387. [u] Ib. 175. [x] Ib. 387. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 151. [a] Ib. 150.
[b] Ib. 171. [c] Harris. [d] Wilſon, 387. [e] Ib. 382. [f] Archd. 44.
[g] Ib. 53, 54. Wilſon, 175. 382. [h] Archd. 53. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. 388.
[l] Archd. 47. [m] Ib.

churches,

churches, which are much reſorted to by pilgrims on certain feſtivals [o].

In *Iniſnegannanach*, or the iſland of canons in the Shannon, Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, in the twelfth century founded or rebuilt a priory of canons regular of St. Auſtin [p].

Innifcattery. On *Inniſcattery*, a rich and beautiful little iſland in the mouth of the Shannon, St. Senan founded an abbey before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munſter, or as others ſay St. Patrick placed Senan here. He had eleven churches for his monks, and no woman was permitted to land in the iſland before the coming of the Danes. The prelates of this noble and antient church are called in eccleſiaſtical writers ſometimes biſhops, ſometimes abbots. In proceſs of time it became a priory of regular canons. The monument of St. Senan is ſtill to be ſeen here with the remains of eleven ſmall churches and ſeveral cells. In the ſtone that cloſes the top of the altar window of the great church is the head of the ſaint with his mitre boldly executed, and but little defaced: an antient round tower of 120 feet in height and in complete repair graces the ſcene. This iſland is remarkable for the reſort of pilgrims on certain feſtivals [q].

At *Tograny* three or four miles eaſt of Lough Derg was an abbey, founded early, now a pariſh church [r].

Kilmucreg or *Kilmorey*, a ſmall village on the ſea-coaſt, gives title of viſcount to the family of Needham, of whom Robert is the eleventh and preſent.

In 1784 was diſcovered by Mr. O Flanagan on *Callan* mountain (in Iriſh *Altoir na Greine* or altar of the ſun) about eight miles north-weſt of Ennis, a curious tomb-ſtone with the following inſcription, which is in itſelf curious and rendered intereſting by the degree of authenticity which it ſeems to ſtamp on the early Iriſh MSS.

fan li da fica Conan
Colgac Coſ-obmda.

i. e. *Beneath this flag is interred*
Conan *the fierce and ſwift-footed.*

This remarkable ſtone, which has been long celebrated in this county, is of granite, eleven feet and an half long, three broad, and about one thick, placed on a kind of tumulus at the ſide of a ſmall lake, in memory of Conan, one of the Conaught knights, ſlain in battle. In an hiſtorical tale written as ſuppoſed by Oſſian about the year 296 is this apoſtrophe: "But the intrepid hero Conan was not at this battle: for going to the adoration of the ſun the preceding May he was cut off by the Fenii or Fin or the Leinſter troops, though he was a ſingle knight of Conaught, and his body interred on the north-weſt ſide of the dreary mountain of Callan, and over a flag is his name inſcribed in the Ogham." This ſtone is copied in pl. XXII. fig. 8, 9. from the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy 1787. On the ſouth ſide of the mountain about half a mile from the high road leading from Ennis to Ibrican on the right is a very large druidical altar about twelve feet by four, the moſt regular of the kind now remaining [s].

Burren barony is a continuation of very high rocky limeſtone hills, with little or no plain land through the whole barony. It produces immenſe quantities of juniper and ſome yew, great variety of capillary herbs, Virga aurea, Verbena, &c. Here has been found the Teucrium Alpinum magno flore of C. Bauhin, and a large ſhrubby cinquefoil anſwering to Morriſon's Pentaphylloides rectum fruticoſum Eboracenſe. *Kilcorney* is in a pretty low valley, entered at the eaſt end. On the north ſide of a ſmall plain of an acre, under a ſteep rugged cliff, lies *Kilcorren* cave. The mouth level with the plain about 3 feet diameter, part blocked up with lime and ſtone, widens beyond the entrance; the floor pretty even rock 2 to 4 or 5 yards broad, ſides from 6 to 12 or 14 high: 40 yards from the door a deep pit 7 or 8 yards over, after which the floor is even for 200 yards. Dr. Lucas, who deſcribes it, never paſſed beyond the pit. The cave pours forth occaſional deluges over the adjacent plain to the depth of above 20 feet, ſometimes once in a year or two, commonly three or four times a year, preceded by great noiſe as of falling water. It flows with rapidity and great noiſe for a day or two, and afterwards returns into the cave or the ſmall holes in the low ground, but flower; is putrid like ſtagnated pond water, and leaves a rich ſcum. There is no river or lake near it, and it is ſix miles from the ſea [t].

The family of O Loghton is now extinct in this county [r].

The title of earl of Thomond expiring 1741 with Henry eighth earl and lineal deſcendant from the firſt, was revived 1756 in the perſon of his nephew Percy Wyndham (youngeſt ſon of ſir William Wyndham by lady Catharine Seymour, ſiſter of the earl's lady), to whom he left the reverſion of his eſtate; and with whom the title became extinct 1774. Of the ſame family was Murrough, created baron Inchiquin of this county 1543, 35 Henry VII. whoſe deſcendant and nameſake the ſixth baron was advanced by Charles II. 1660 to the title of earl of Inchiquin. Murrough, the fifth earl, was created marquis of Thomond 1800, and an Engliſh peer by the title of lord Thomond of Taplow in Bucks Oct. 2, 1801. *Earls of Thomond.*

Robert Craggs Nugent, earl Nugent, deſcended from ſir Richard Nugent eighth lord Delvin, anceſtor of the earl of W. Meath, was created viſcount Clare 1766 and earl Nugent 1776. The title of Clare became extinct in 1779; but that of earl Nugent is in the preſent marquis of Buckingham.

Robert Clive was created baron Clive of Plaſſy 1761, and ſucceeded 1774 by his ſon Edward, created earl of Powis May 12, 1804.

The right hon. John Fitzgibbon, attorney general 1784, and lord chancellor of Ireland 1789, when he was created baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connelly, viſcount 1793, and earl of Clare June 10, 1795, alſo an Engliſh baron in 1799. He died Jan. 8, 1802, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John the 2d and preſent earl.

[o] Archd. 47, 48. [p] Ib. 48.
[q] Archd. 49—52. Smith's Kerry, 227. O'Halloran, introd. lxxxi. lxxxv. cxxxvi.
[r] Archd. 55. [s] Wilſon, 177. 179. Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Acad. 1787. Antiquities, p. 3—17. [t] G.
[t] Account by Dr. Charles Lucas, Phil. Tranſ. No. 456, p. 360.

COUNTY OF GALLWAY.

THE county of *Galloway* is bounded on the ſouth by that of *Clare*, on the weſt by the ſea, on the north by the county of *Maio*, and on the eaſt by the river *Shannon*. The ſoil well repays both the ſkilful cultivator and the ſhepherd. The weſtern coaſt abounds with little friths, green iſlands, and rugged rocks, diſpoſed in a kind of regularity, among which the four iſlands of *Arran* as they are called conſtitute a barony, and are mentioned in romances by the name of the *iſlands of the living*. *Inis-ceath* antiently noted for a monaſtery, built by the holy man Colman for the Scots and Engliſh; and *Inis-Bovind*, which Bede * tranſlates from the Scotch language the *iſland of the White Heifer*, whereas it is pure Britiſh. But the monaſtery was ſoon deſerted by the Engliſh upon a difference between them and the Scots. Further inland is Logh *Corbes*, where Ptolemy places the river AVSOBA, near 20 miles long and three or four broad, navigable and diverſified with 300 graſſy and pine-bearing iſlands. Growing narrow as it comes nearer the ſea it waſhes *Gallway*, in Iriſh *Gallive*, whether ſo called from the Gallæci of Spain I do not pretend to determine. This is the chief city of this province, and at leaſt the third in Ireland, being handſomely built of hewn ſtone in a form nearly circular, and beautified with towers. It is diſtinguiſhed by the ſee of a biſhop, and frequented by merchants, who with great eaſe and advantage ſupply it with the various riches of land and ſea. Scarce four miles from hence is *Knoc-toe*, q. d. *the hill of Hatchets*; below which was the greateſt rabble of rebels ever ſeen in Ireland, collected by *William de Burgh*, *O Brien*, *MacNemare*, and *O Carrall*. The famous William, earl of Kildare, who was at intervals 33 years lieutenant of Ireland, routed this body with great ſlaughter.

Iſles of Arran. *Inis-ceath.* *Inis-Bovind.* *Logh Corbes.* AVSOBA fl. *Gallway.* *Knoc-toe.* 1516.

Not far eaſt from hence is *Aterith* (which retains traces of the antient name of the AVTERI) commonly called *Athenry*, incloſed with a vaſt circuit of walls, but thinly inhabited. It boaſts its warlike baron John de *Bermingham*, a native of England; of which family the earl of *Louth* was deſcended. But theſe Berminghams of Aterith have ſo far degenerated into Iriſh barbariſm that they ſcarce allow themſelves to be Engliſh. The more remarkable Iriſh clans are, *O Kelly*, *O Maidin*, *O Flairte*, *Mac Dervis*, &c.

Aterith or *Athenry.*

Clan-Ricard, q. d. the *ſons* or *tribe of Richard*, or the *land of the Fitz Ricards*, bordering upon theſe and reckoned part of this county, takes its name according to the Iriſh faſhion from one Richard, of an Engliſh family, ſurnamed *de Burgh*, which afterwards acquired great renown and influence in theſe parts, and of which Henry VIII. created *Ulick* de *Burgh* earl of *Clan-Ricard*, whoſe eldeſt ſon enjoys the title of baron *Inis-killin*[a]. He had Richard, ſecond earl, whoſe children by ſeveral wives raiſed diſturbances fatal to their father, their country, and themſelves. Richard, who died advanced in years, was ſucceeded by his ſon Ulick third earl, father of Richard fourth earl, whoſe ſteady faith and ſingular fortitude were eminently diſplayed in the diſordered ſtate of the Engliſh affairs in Ireland.

Clan-Richard.

In this county is the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Toam*, commonly called *Tuam*, which had many biſhops ſubject to it formerly; but thoſe of *Anagchony*, *Duac*, and *Mayo* are at preſent united to it. The biſhopric alſo of *Kilmacough*, which is not mentioned in the antient provincial, unleſs the name be corrupted, and that of *Clonfert*, are placed here, and, as I am informed, are united to the ſee of Tuam.

Toam or *Tuam.* *Anagchony.* *Duac.* *Mayo.* *Kilmacough.* *Clonfert.*

* Hiſt. Eccl. IV. c. 4.

[a] *Dunkellan.*

GALWAY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Galway, the largeſt but one in Ireland, is bounded on the ſouth by Clare, on the north and north-eaſt by Mayo and Roſcommon, on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Roſcommon, King's county, and Tipperary; is in length 82 miles from eaſt to weſt, in breadth from ſouth to north 48 miles, and contains 17 baronies: *Ballynahinch*, *Clare*, *Downamore*, *Kyllihan*, *Tyaquin*, *Kilconnel*, *Athenry*, the town and liberties of *Galway*, which is a town of itſelf, *Moycullen*, *Clonmahow*, *Longford*, *Dunkellin*, *Leitrim*, *Loughrea*, *Kiltartan*, the half-barony of *Roſs* and *Ballymoe*, and the iſles of *Arran* in the ſea. It contains 989,950 acres, 116 pariſhes, 28 churches, and three boroughs, two of which were diſfranchiſed at the Union. The ſoil is a warm limeſtone, and it abounds in general with corn, paſture, and cattle. The ſouth and eaſt parts are beſt inhabited: the weſt ſide runs out in form of a peninſula. It is computed to contain about 28,212 houſes and 142,000 inhabitants. It is remarkable that old caſtles are more common in it than in any other part of Ireland.

The occaſion of the difference between the Scots and Engliſh, whom Colman planted in *Inis boſin* in the county of Mayo, as related by Bede, was, that the former idling away their ſummer when they ſhould have been gathering in their harveſt, wanted to live in the winter on the labours of the latter. Their founder having in vain attempted to remedy this evil, carried off the Engliſh to Mayo in Ireland, and left the Scots to ſhift for themſelves in the iſland.

AVSOBA. Mr. Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in placing Ptolemy's AVSOBA or AVSONA at *Lough Corbes*. It is indeed extremely difficult to aſcertain its exact ſituation. The word *Auſoba* ſignifies an æſtuary, being derived from the Britiſh *Auiſc aba* or antient Iriſh *Auſc obha*, a projection of water, conſequently a bay or gulph. Richard of Cirenceſter makes it *Clew* bay in the county of Mayo; but as it was a place frequented by foreign merchants, the bay of Galway ſeems the moſt probable place[a]. It ſeems in the 12th century to have acquired the name of *Gallvia* or *Galliva*, which it gave to the town of Galway[b], whoſe ſituation on a bay capable of containing a large fleet enables it to maintain a very lucrative commerce with France, Spain, and the Weſt Indies. This bay, which runs above 30 miles into the country, has innumerable harbours and roads on every ſide, and one of the nobleſt entrances in the world, ſheltered by the ſouth iſles of Arran, through which there are three paſſages for ſhips beſides the north paſſage at the mouth of the bay. Here is in the ſeaſon a very conſiderable herring fiſhery. Among its many harbours is that called *Batterbay*, four miles in length and a mile or two broad, with a very ſafe entrance 10 or 12 fathoms of water, and not leſs than five on each ſide with clean anchorage.

Galway, ſeated on the bay of its name on the weſtern ocean, is the capital of this county, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom, ſurrounded by ſtrong walls running faſt to decay, has long ſtraight ſtreets, and the houſes are generally well built of ſtone. It has a conſiderable trade with foreign parts, and a good herring fiſhery in the bay. The port is very commodious and ſafe, but ſo diſtant from the city that goods are carried up in lighters; only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town; the north ſide of the bay is foul and dangerous, but the ſouth ſide more ſafe[c]. Galway is a borough town, governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſheriffs, ſends one member to the imperial parliament, and has three barracks for ten companies of foot. In the rebellion 1641 it refuſed to admit either Engliſh or Iriſh till the rebels became maſters of the adjoining country, and were joined by the citizens. After the ceſſation it ſubmitted to the duke of Ormond as the king's deputy, but in 1651 ſurrendered to major-general Ireton and ſir Charles Coote. A plague afterwards in 16 months ſwept off 12,000 of the inhabitants. It held out for James II. 1690, but next year ſurrendered to general Ginkel after the battle of Aghrim, and the fortifications were repaired. Charles I. 1628 conferred the title of viſcount on Richard 4th earl of Clanrickard; William III. thoſe of viſcount and earl of Galway on Henry marquis de Rouvigné, one of his general officers, with whom it expired; but the former title was revived 1727, 1 George II. in the perſon of William Monckton, whoſe grandſon Robert Monckton-Arundel now enjoys it[d]. The church is collegiate, and the archbiſhopric of Tuam was attempted to be removed hither in a parliament held at Dublin under William III.[e] The warden of Galway hath conteſted the archbiſhop's juriſdiction, pretending it is a peculiar[f].

GALWAY.

The ſon of Blake, mayor of Galway in the reign of Elizabeth, bringing over an eminent Spaniſh merchant to ſettle in Galway, robbed and murdered him at ſea. One ſailor, who was privy to the tranſaction, diſcloſed it on his death-bed; but the young man's mother belonging to a more powerful clan than his father's, inſiſted he ſhould not be put to death. The father had him tried, and kept him back ſome time, till his mother's friends, to the number of 200,

[a] Beauford in Collect. Hib. xi. p. 283, 284.
[b] Ware.
[c] Wilſon, 384.
[d] Ib. 120.
[e] Harris, 619.
[f] G.

beſetting

beſetting the houſe to reſcue him, he hanged him on a beam out of a window of his houſe in Lombard ſtreet in this town; under which is ſtill a rude repreſentation of a death's head and croſs bones.

Sir William de Burgh ſurnamed Lyegh or the Grey, founded a Franciſcan monaſtery in St. Stephen's iſland. His tomb was diſcovered, 1779, 4 feet under ground, with his family arms and a very long broad-ſword carved on it. Maurice de Iortu, abbot of Tuam, was buried on the ſouth ſide of this friary 1513, and his humble monument is ſtill ſhewn; ſome remains of this friary are yet to be ſeen [f].

The Dominican friary was at firſt a nunnery without the walls called St. Mary of the Hill, granted to the Dominicans 1488. It was demoliſhed by the townſmen 1652 to prevent Oliver Cromwell uſing it againſt the town; only the cemetery remains [g]. Here was alſo an Auguſtinian friary, founded by Stephen Lynch 1508 [h].

New harbour near Oranmore is an aſylum for ſhipping, where veſſels of very great burden reſort from the road of Galway in tempeſtuous weather, and ride in perfect ſafety. Here is a bank of oyſters of exquiſite flavour [i].

Five miles north-weſt from Galway are the ruins of *Clare Galway* abbey, founded for Franciſcans about 1290. The centre tower is a curious piece of architecture, and the chapel is now the Romiſh maſs-houſe. Here is an antient caſtle, and a fair for cattle on the four Thurſdays before Chriſtmas [k].

Athenry. *Athenry*, antiently called *Bealatha*, q. d. *the place of Beal on the waters*; it was afterwards called *Aterith*; is governed by a portrieve, and has a barrack for three companies of foot. It has been a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but the walls and towers remain only as monuments of its former grandeur [l]. In the church of the Dominicans or friars predicants founded by ſome of the Berminghams 1241 are ſeveral monuments of the biſhops of Kilmacough and others: but the moſt memorable is that on the north ſide of the altar aſcribed to William Bermingham, biſhop here 1289—1311 [2], though ſome aſcribe it to John Baterley, biſhop here 1427—1436 [m]. The ruins of this friary prove it to have been a ſumptuous building. Part of it was taken down to erect the preſent barracks, and the cloiſters probably ſtood where the barrack-yard is. The whole was well built of a blue-coloured ſtone: the tower diminiſhes upwards. There were numbers of monuments, but the ſoldiers have eraſed them all, and the church is nearly covered with their fragments [n].

The Berminghams, like other families, as a part of the degeneracy complained of by Mr. Camden, aſſumed the Iriſh name of Mc Feoris [o]. The firſt baron of this family, who are originally of Birmingham c. Warwick, was ſuch by tenure t. Henry II. and premier baron of the kingdom of Ireland. Edward II. created John, 2d ſon of Pierce the 3d baron, earl of Louth, for having ſlain Edward, brother of king Robert Bruce, who had landed in Ireland, and been proclaimed king. He was afterwards baſely murdered by the diſcontented inhabitants of Louth. Athenry is ſaid to have been walled with the booty got at a famous battle fought by Richard 4th baron 1316 [p]. Francis, 21ſt baron, conformed to the eſtabliſhed church of Ireland 1709. His ſon Thomas was created earl of Louth 1759, which title became extinct on his death in 1799, and the barony is now in abeyance between the three daughters of the late earl. The ſeat of this family was at *Turlovaughan* in this county.

Roſſerelly, a houſe of Franciſcan Obſervantines, Roſſerelly. founded by lord Granard 1498, repaired 1604; the ruins which yet remain ſhew it to have been a very extenſive building [q].

On the ſite of the monaſtery founded by St. Patrick at *Domnagh padraig*, now *Dunmore*, a friary Dunmore. of Auſtin Eremites was founded by Walter Bermingham lord Athenry 1425; part of it is now converted into a pariſh church, the remainder was levelled and forms the market-place. Henry Moſſop the celebrated actor was born in this town, his father being rector, and a celebrated mathematician [r].

Here is a fine ſeat of the earl of Roſs, and ruins of a large caſtle [s].

The iſles of Arran are three iſlands in the weſtern Iſles of ocean oppoſite to the bay of Galway. The principal Arran. of them was called *Arran Naomh* or *Arran of the Saints*; a number of churches having been erected in it, wherein the bodies of many ſaints repoſe. Engus, king of Caſhel, granted it to St. Enna, who built ten churches in it, and about 490 was abbot of Killenda, the principal one to which all the others were ſubject. The tomb of St. Nenius is ſhewn in one of the church-yards called *Teglagh Enda*. The middle or ſecond iſland has only two churches. The third called *Ara coemhain* from St. Coeman its patron had three churches. In one of theſe iſlands a Franciſcan friary was founded 1485 [t].

The title of earl of Arran was conferred 1662 on *Earls of* *Richard Butler* fifth ſon of James firſt duke of Ormond; and that of earl of the iſles of Arran 1693 on Charles younger brother of the ſecond duke of Ormond, with whom it became extinct in 1758. It was revived in the perſon of ſir Arthur Gore, bart. 1762, having been before created baron Saunders of Deeps c. Wexford, and viſcount Sudley of Caſtle Gore c. Mayo, where his ſeat is. He died 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, and he 1773 by his ſon Arthur Saunders 2d and preſent earl.

Thomas O Kelly, biſhop of Clonfert, and afterwards archbiſhop of Tuam, converted the pariſh church of *Clonkeen* 1435 into a monaſtery for friars of the third order of St. Francis [u].

The family of *Burgh* or *Burke* are deſcended from Burke *family*. Serlo, who came over with the Conqueror and ſettled in Yorkſhire [x]. His ſecond ſon William obtained of Henry II. great part of Connaught, and from his grandſon William deſcended in a direct male line Ulic created by Henry VIII. 1544 baron of *Dun-*

[f] Archd. 286, 287. Wilſon, 385. [g] Archd. 287. Wilſon, 385. [h] Archdall, 287. [i] Wilſon, 384.
[k] Archd. 277. Wilſon, 393. [l] Wilſon, 120. 144. [2] G.
[m] Harris, 600. 612.
[n] Archd. 276. [o] Harris, ib. [p] Cox, from Camden's Ann. of Ireland, Lodge, IV. 6.
[q] Archd. 296. [r] Ib. 282. [s] Wilſon, 128. 384. [t] Archd. 281.
[u] Wilſon, 128. 394. [x] See Knarefborough, vol. III.

kellin

kellin in this county, not as Mr. Camden *Iniſkellin*, which is in Fermanagh. Ulic the fifth earl and viſcount Galway was created marquis of Clanricard and lord-deputy of Ireland. His titles expired with him, and Richard, ſon of colonel William Bourk, ſucceeded as earl of Clanricard, which title is now borne by his lineal deſcendant John-Thomas de Burgh 14th and preſent earl [y].

Caſtle Burk. *Caſtle Burk* near Portumna is the ſeat of the Burkes, but the caſtle is ruined [z].

Knordoc. Eight miles from Galway at *Knordoc* was fought a battle between the Iriſh and Danes [a].

Tuam. *Tuam* in Dunmore barony is a market and disfranchiſed borough, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. An abbey dedicated to the Virgin Mary founded A. D. 487, was converted into a cathedral by St. Jorlath, and a city was built in his honour at the beginning of the 6th century. Edan O Hoiſin firſt archbiſhop 1152 rebuilt the church, as his ſucceſſors did the choir. The ſee of *Enagh dune (Anagchony* or as Mr. Beauford *Dunmore)* was united to it 1328; that of *Maio* 1210 as Ware, but rather as Uſher 1559; that of *Kilfenoragh* 1660; that of *Duac* is the ſame with *Kilmacduach* or *Kilmaccough* united to Clonfert. Archbiſhop Laly, who died 1595, wanted to hold this archbiſhopric with Enach dune, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach. The priory of St. John Baptiſt was founded about 1140 by Tudelvore O Connor king of Ireland, but for what order is not known. It was granted at the ſuppreſſion to the earl of Clanricard. Trinity abbey was founded by one of the Burghs in the reign of John or Henry III. for Premonſtratenſians [b]. In the middle of the 12th century O Connor king of Connaught built at Tuam a caſtle of *ſtone*, which was ſo great a novelty as to be called the wonderful caſtle [c]. Tuam gave title of viſcount to the family of Wenman, created 1628, 4 Charles I. and baron of Kilmainham, which became extinct in 1800.

Within a mile and an half of Tuam is *Bermingham*, the ſeat of the late earl of Louth.

Clonfert. The ſee of *Clonfert* was eſtabliſhed by the famous St. Brendan A. D. 558 in an abbey which he had founded on the Shannon [d], the name of which ſignifies "the wonderful retreat," and the revenues of which were annexed to the biſhopric 1568. The ſee of Kilmacduach was united to it 1573. The chapter of Clonfert conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, treaſurer, and nine prebendaries; that of Kilmacduach of a dean, archdeacon, provoſt, chanter, treaſurer, and two prebendaries. The latter ſee was founded by St. Colman, ſon of Duach, A. D. 620 [e]. The epiſcopal houſe of Clonfert was rebuilt by biſhop Dawſon between 1627 and 1643 [f].

The river *Moyne* between Headfort and Shrule ſinks under ground for about a mile and riſes again. Here are ruins of *Roſs* abbey, founded for conventual Franciſcans at *Roſs traily* 1431, in a very ſolitary place ſurrounded by water, reformed by the Obſervantines 1470 [g]. It was antiently the burial-place of many of the firſt families in this part of the county, and tradition places here an eminent ſchool for divinity [h].

At *Bellew bridge* are good flour-mills and noted fairs for cattle [i]; and near it ruins of *Caſtle Bellew*, and beyond *Newtown Bellew* thoſe of *Moylagh* caſtle.

At *Kilmacduach* in *Kiltartan* barony St. Colman Kilmacdu-ach. founded an abbey about A. D. 620, and Maurice, biſhop of the ſee, who died 1283, erected on the antient ſite a monaſtery of canons regular of St. Auſtin, to the north-weſt of the cathedral on a neck of land between two loughs. The church is ſmall but very neat; the pillars and arches of the nave and eaſt window finiſhed in an elegant ſtyle. On the ſouth is a ſacriſty, and adjoining to it an arched room called the gaol, probably to guard the valuable effects. Beyond theſe a chapel and the refectory: two feet north from the church an old wall, ſaid to have been a place of penance: and a holy well with a circular incloſure. An antient round tower here leans 17 feet and an half from its perpendicular, which is 4 feet and an half more than that of Piſa [k]. At the diſſolution of monaſteries this was granted to Richard earl of Clanrickard.

Lough *Corrib*, two miles from Galway, is upwards Lough Cor-rib. of 20 miles long, and in ſome parts ſix miles broad, having in it many fine iſlands. North of it is Lough Lough Maſk *Maſk*, about half its breadth and near as long, part of it being in the county of Mayo. In each are found the gillaroe trout, a very delicate fiſh, weighing from 12 to 18lb. remarkable for its extraordinary gizzard like that of large fowl, and not unfrequently made up into a favourite diſh [l]. In the river which runs from Lough Corrib to Galway is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery.

One of the Burghs founded a nunnery in Lough Corrib [m]; and on *Rathmath*, an iſland in this lough, St. Furſey of the blood royal of S. Munſter founded an abbey about A. D. 653, ſuppoſed to be the pariſh church of *Kelfurſa* [n].

The road from Galway to *Oughterard* is moſtly in ſight of Lough Corrib; the country round it rocky, wild, and mountainous [o].

At *Ennachdune* on this lough were an antient Ennachdun abbey, a nunnery of the Arroaſian order, an houſe of Premonſtratenſians, a Franciſcan friary, and a college of St. Brendan [p].

At *Ballynaloe* are the greateſt cattle and wool Ballynaloe. fairs in Ireland [q].

Aghrim is a ſmall village, famous for the defeat of Aghrim. the Iriſh army under St. Ruth by general Ginkel July 12, 1691, wherein 7000 Iriſh and about 600 Engliſh were ſlain. Here was an abbey of Auguſtine canons founded in the 13th century [r].

Kilconnil gives name to a barony, and has magni- Kilconnil. ficent ruins of an abbey founded in the 5th century, but of ſhort duration, refounded for Franciſcans about 1400 by William O'Kelly [s].

Monivea was built and a linen manufactory eſta- Monivea. bliſhed in it by the late Robert French, who made

[y] See alſo Camden in Maio, 372.
[z] Wilſon, 375.
[a] Ib. 393.
[b] Archd. 297, 298. Wilſon, 393.
[c] Harris, 601. 604. 615. 626.
[d] Archd. 278.
[e] Harris, 647.
[f] Ib. 537 & ſeq.
[g] Archd. 296.
[h] Wilſon, 400.
[i] Ib. 122.
[k] Archd. 292, 293. Wilſon, 383.
[l] Wilſon, 399.
[m] Archd. 288.
[n] Ib. 296.
[o] Wilſon, 140.
[p] Ib. 283, 284.
[q] Ib. 119.
[r] Ib. 134. Archd. 293.
[s] Archd. 290. Wilſon, 119.

great

great improvements there in planting and agriculture [u].

Ballinaſloe. At *Ballinaſloe* are ruins of a caſtle between two branches of the river *Suck* [x].

Near the river Broſna are ruins of *Killeoggan* and *Cool* caſtles [y].

Eyrecourt is the fine ſeat of the late lord Eyre [z]. *Queenſborough* that of the earl of Louth [a].

Loughrea. *Loughrea*, an agreeable well-built town, has a charter-ſchool capable of receiving forty children, a barrack for a troop of horſe, and a race-courſe. It derives its name from a beautiful lake above a mile long and one broad [b]. About A.D. 1300 Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter founded a houſe of Carmelites, granted at the diſſolution to Richard earl of Clanricard [c]. The ruins of many caſtles are to be ſeen hereabouts too numerous to be particularized [d].

At *Terryland* near Galway are ruins of a noble reſidence of the Clanricard family [e].

Portumna. *Portumna* in *Longford* barony is agreeably ſituate on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg. The monks of the Ciſtertian abbey of Dunbrody in the county of Wexford had for a long time here a chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but having forſaken it, O Madden, dynaſt of the country, gave it to the Dominican friars, who erected a houſe here; the remains of whoſe church ſhew that it was no mean building. The choir ſerves for a pariſh church [f]. The caſtle, a fine building, is the ſeat of the earl of Clanricard [g]. Four miles diſtant is *Flower hill*, that of lord Riverſtown [h]. There was formerly a wooden bridge acroſs the Shannon here, which being broken down during the civil war, was not rebuilt till about ten years ſince, when a toll was eſtabliſhed for its ſupport. Here is a garriſon of a troop of horſe and two companies of foot.

Glinſk. *Glinſk* caſtle is the antient ſeat of a branch of the Burke family, who have had great poſſeſſions in the northern part of this county, and had ſeveral caſtles here. John Burke, eſq. (the preſent poſſeſſor, and next in ſucceſſion to the title of baronet on the death of his half-brother, ſir Henry, an idiot) is about to repair and reſtore Glinſk caſtle to its antient magnificence. The large chief rents now received by Mr. Burke are a proof of the great antient dignity and power of his family.

Cregg. *Cregg* caſtle, three miles beyond *Cahir Morres*, is the laſt caſtle erected in this county. It was built by an anceſtor of Mr. Kerwan, who has new-modelled the inſide: the hall is 36 feet by 26, and the library of the ſame dimenſions. One of the family received the thanks of general Ireton, and permiſſion under his hand and ſeal to carry arms, in conſideration of the protection by him afforded to the Proteſtants during the maſſacre [i].

Religious foundations in this county for Auguſtin canons, beſides thoſe at Aghrim and in the iſles of Arran, were

Clonthuſkirt O Maney founded by Broadan, who died A. D. 809 [k].

Monaſter O Garmago or *de Via Nova* in the barony of Longford, about nine miles eaſt of Loughrea, founded before 1309 [l].

At *Imaidh* or *Imagh* St. Fechin founded an abbey in the 7th century [m]; as did St. Brendan at *Iniſquin* in the 6th century [n].

Cluainfois had an abbey and a celebrated ſchool about the year 540 [o].

Kilcoona in Clare barony near Enachdune had a religious houſe in the 5th century [p].

Knights hoſpitallers at *Kinalekin* in the 13th century [q].

Benedictine nuns at *Kilcreunata* about 1200 [r].

Ciſtertians at *Knoc moy* 1189, ſix miles north-eaſt of Tuam [s].

Dominicans at *Kilcorban* 1446 [t]; and *Tombeolla* 1427 [u].

Franciſcans at *Clochin Cantualaig* in the beginning of the 15th century [x]; *Milic* before 1203 [y]; *Sleuſhancough* [z]; *Beagh* [a]; *Kilconnel* 1414 [b]; *Boilean Clare* [c]; *Clonkeen* 1435 [d]; *Cloonvornoyge* 1441 [e].

Carmelites, *Ballinehinch* 1356 [f], *Crevaghbane* 14th century by an earl of Clanricard [g]; *Caltragh ne pallice* [h], *Burgachere* or *Burgaſlore* [i].

Grey friars at *Falligh* 1390 [k].

Other religious foundations; *Ahaſkeragh* [l], *Allfarannain* [m], *Dundrynan* [n], *Fidhard* [o], *Kilbrenan* [p], *Kilcolgan* [q], *Kilcoonagh* [r], *Killine Bonaina* [s], *Killoebhain* [t], *Killrichill* [u], *Kiltullagh* [x], *Maghee* [y], *Mucinis* [z].

Wintertown in this county gives title of earl to Edward Turnour, ſo created 1765. He died 1788, and is ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake 2d earl.

[u] Wilſon, 131. [x] Ib. 133. [y] Ib.
[c] Archd. 293. [d] Wilſon, 139. [e] Ib.
[i] Ib. 398. [k] Archd. 282. [l] Ib. 265. [m] Ib. 288. [n] Ib. [o] Ib. 282. [p] Ib. 290.
[q] Ib. 293. [r] Ib. 291. [s] Ib. 266. [t] Ib. 289. [u] Ib. 297. [x] Ib. 278.
[y] Ib. 294. [z] Ib. 296. [a] Ib. 277. [b] Ib. 290. [c] Ib. 277.
[d] Ib. 281. [e] Ib. 282. [f] Ib. 276. [g] Ib. 283. [h] Ib. 295. [i] Ib. 277.
[k] Ib. 285. [l] Ib. 270. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 283. [o] Ib. 285. [p] Ib. 289. [q] Ib. 289, 290.
[r] Ib. 290. [s] Ib. 291. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 292. [z] Ib. [y] Ib. 294. [z] Ib.
[a] Ib. 138. [a] Ib. [b] Ib. 139.
[f] Archd. 295. [g] Wilſon, 374, 375. [h] Ib. 375.

COUNTY OF MAIO.

THE county of *Maio* waſhed by the weſtern ocean, and ſurrounded by the counties of *Gallway* on the ſouth, *Roſcommon* on the eaſt, and *Slego* on the north, is a fruitful and pleaſant country, rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey, denominated from *Maio*, a ſmall epiſcopal city, called in the Roman provincial *Mageo:* but the ſee is now united to the metropolitan ſee of Toam, and the neighbours are ſubject to the biſhop of *Killaley* in the barony of *Tirawley*.

Maio.

Biſhopric of *Killaley.*

In Maio, if I miſtake not, Colman the Iriſh biſhop founded a monaſtery, having, according to Bede, aſſembled about 30 of the Engliſh verſed in the rules of the monaſtic life, whom he carried into Ireland. But hear Bede *: Colman "found a ſpot in the iſland "of Ireland proper for a monaſtery and called in the "Scotiſh language *Magio*. He purchaſed a ſmall "part of it of the earl to whom it belonged to build "his monaſtery, upon condition that the monks "ſettled there ſhould offer up prayers to the Lord "for him who accommodated them with the ground. "Having preſently erected a monaſtery, by the "aſſiſtance of the earl and all the neighbours he "placed the Engliſh there, leaving the Scots in the "iſland Boivind. This monaſtery is to this day oc"cupied by the Engliſh, having from a ſmall be"ginning riſen to a conſiderable ſize, and commonly "called *In Mago*. Its inhabitants having long ſince "turned their thoughts to better principles, it con"tains a noble company † of monks, who being all "aſſembled there from the Engliſh province live "agreeable to the example of the antient fathers "under certain rules and a canonical abbot in great "continence and ſimplicity, ſupporting themſelves by "the labour of their hands." This monaſtery was rebuilt about the year 1115, and was in a very flouriſhing ſtate in the time of king John, who by his charter confirmed to them many eſtates. No other place occurs here worthy notice except *Logh Merk*, a large lake well ſtocked with fiſh, in whoſe two little iſlands are ſtrong caſtles belonging to the family of *Burk*. This county is not ſo famous on account of its towns as of its inhabitants, they being of Iriſh extraction, as the *O Mailies*, *Joies*, *Mac-Vaduſes*, or of Scotiſh from the Hebrides, and of the tribe of Donell or the *Clan Donells* who are all Galloglaſſes and a kind of mercenary troops who fight with two-edged axes, are armed with coats of mail of rings, and were formerly invited hither by the rebels who gave them lands; or of Engliſh, as the *Burks*, the *Jordans* deſcended from Jordan of Exeter, the *Nangles* of *Caſtlough*, *Prendergeſt* of *Clan-Moris*[a]. But much the moſt powerful are thoſe of *Burk*, who owe their deſcent and glory to William, younger brother of Walter de Burgh earl of Ulſter. He being covered with military glory was carried priſoner into Scotland, and on leaving his wife for hoſtage reſtored to his friends. By his valour he recovered Conacht, out of which in his abſence all the Engliſh had been driven by *Phelin O Connor*, who with *Mac Dermond*[1] and *Tegue O Kelly* was ſlain in battle; as was Burk himſelf at laſt by Cormach *Mac Dermond*[1] in revenge. Thomas, ſon of his ſon Edmund (ſurnamed *Albanach* becauſe born in Scotland), ſeeing the rich inheritance of his family tranferred by a female to Thomas duke of Clarence, reſented it highly, and collecting a body of deſperate men, never wanting in Ireland any more than other places, entered by force on the eſtate of the earls of Ulſter in this county, and from the name of his grandfather, whoſe glory and favour were then freſh, ſtyled himſelf *Mac William* or *Son of William*. His deſcendants under that name ſeized the government here, murdering one another, and haraſſing the wretched people for a long time by their extortion and rapine; ſo that there was ſcarce a town left undeſtroyed or unſacked by them. Theſe violent proceedings Richard *Bingham*, governor of Connacht, an active man and fit to govern ſuch a ſavage country, could not brook. His prudence ſuggeſted to him that the principal cauſes of the rebellions were the barbariſm and miſerable poverty in Ireland; and that the people were ſo drawn off from their allegiance to their ſovereign, that they acknowledged no king but their own chiefs. He exerted, therefore, his utmoſt abilities to reeſtabliſh the royal authority, and put a ſtop to the growing tyranny of this *Mac William* and others, and carried his point through all the repeated charges brought againſt him to the queen and lord-deputy. In oppoſition to him, thoſe of the family of Burk and their dependants who refuſed to ſubmit to the laws took up arms, called to their aſſiſtance the *Clan Donnells*, *Joies*, and others, who were alarmed for their perſons and authority; but all theſe were eaſily diſperſed by governor Bingham, who forced their caſtles, and drove them into woods and retreats, till the lord-deputy compaſſionating the ſupplicants wrote to him to grant them peace. But they who had firſt broken the peace had ſo little reliſh for its bleſſings, that no ſooner were they relieved and their lives enſured to them, but they took up arms again, renewed their ravages, and raiſed all poſſible diſturbance, demanding their Mac William for their king, or threatening to fetch ſome other from Spain, refuſing to receive a ſheriff or ſubmit to law, and privily inviting to their aſſiſtance the Scots from the Hebrides by the

Lough Merk.

Galloglaſſes.

also *Mac William Eaglo.*

Cuttings, Coyne, Livery &c.

The Cauſes of the Rebellions in Ireland.

Richard *Bingham.*

promiſe

* B. IV. c. 4. † *examen.*

[a] To theſe may be added the Barrets, Mac Williams, Browns, Lynotts, Binghams, Fitzmaurices, and Joyces. Seward's Top. Hib.

[1] *Cormach Mac Dermod.*

promiſe of lands. The lord-deputy commanded the governor of this turbulent iſland to repreſs theſe new violences, and ſoon after upon their rejecting all fair conditions offered them he raiſed an army, and preſſed them ſo hard in their woods and foreſts that after ſtruggling for ſix or ſeven weeks with hunger, they made the moſt humble ſubmiſſions. About this time the Scotch auxiliaries arrived, and attempted to ſteal into the county of Maio by the moſt impervious inacceſſible ways; but the governor by continual marches night and day followed them ſo cloſe that he at laſt came up with them at *Ardnary*, and vigorouſly attacking them he totally routed them, near 3000 being killed or drowned in the river *Moin*[2]. This glorious victory was of the greateſt conſequence in ſuppreſſing the rebellion and extinguiſhing the title of Mac William; Donell *Coran* and Alexander *Corragh*, ſons of James *Mac Conell*[3], and thoſe iſlanders who ſo much infeſted Ireland being ſlain. I mention theſe things though foreign to my purpoſe in a ſummary way, deſerving for their importance to be treated of more at large by an hiſtorian.

[2] *Moy* or *Muay*.

[3] *Mac Donell*.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Mayo is the third in ſize in the kingdom, bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Galway, north-eaſt by Sligo, eaſt by Roſcommon, weſt and north by the ſea. It is of an irregular form, in length 60 miles, in breadth about 50, and is divided into nine baronies, *Tyrawley*, *Erris*, *Burriſhool*, *Gallen*, *Coſtello*, *Clanmorris*, *Kilmaine*, *Carra*, and *Murriſk*. It has 62 pariſhes, 790,600 acres, about 27,970 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants[a]. There are now ſeveral good towns in it, and many of the families mentioned by Mr. Camden are decayed, particularly the Mc Vaduſes, Nangles, and Prendregraſts[1]. The ſoil of this county is various, the north-weſt parts contain the higheſt mountains in the kingdom, and an immenſe tract of bog, while the champaign country on the eaſt contains many rich paſtures. The barony of Tyrawley is interſperſed with gentlemen's ſeats very prettily ſituated, with views of the ſea, enlivened and improved by the Moyn and Rathfran rivers, and the points of land and broken iſlands of the ſea. From Kilcummen head, where the French landed in 1798, travelling ſouth-weſt the ground ſwells for a few miles into high hills, the tops of which are covered with heath, but the ſides and vallies are green and very fertile; ſoon after you meet with black mountains, which ſtretch for ſeven miles deep all along the borders of Tyrawley, meeting as they proceed, the mountains of Erris in a run of about 25 miles: going ſouth from this mountainous diſtrict as far as *Lough Con* the country is good for tillage and paſture, and very much enlivened by gentlemen's ſeats and improvements. Farther weſtward riſes to the clouds Mount *Nefin*, to a height of about 2500 feet, and north and ſouth lies ſcattered to an extent of ſixty miles a continued tract of ſubordinate mountains terminating in Erris on one hand, and on the other in the Ox mountains, near Ballyſadore, in the county of Sligo. In croſſing the mountains from Nefin to Newport there is no variety to relieve the eye but the beautiful glen of Bohedoon, and the extenſive woods which ſweep along the windings of the Colnabinne river. The barony of *Burriſhool* is deep gravelly ſoil, moſtly moory loam, pretty good for tillage, in which it may be ſaid to be excluſively employed. The barony of *Murriſk* has much the ſame ſoil, except about Weſtport, where the hills become mountainous and the vallies boggy, but the improvements are great, and the reclaimed bog very extenſive. There is but little wood. On the ſouth of Clew or Newport Bay in this barony is *Croagh Patrick*, ſaid to be the higheſt mountain in the kingdom, off which St. Patrick is ſaid to have tumbled into the ſea all the venomous ſerpents and creatures of the iſland. The bare feet of his votaries have excavated a path on its rocky face, to do penance on its top by faſting, praying, and circuiting certain rounds on the bare knees, ſtaining in this ſlow march the ſharp ſtones and gravel with their blood.

Croagh Patrick is divided into two parts; the baſe is compoſed of ſeveral irregular mountains to a conſiderable height, upon which riſes the ſecond part prodigiouſly high, in the form of a cone. Good, though perhaps not exact authority, ſays, the height is 2666 feet. The whole extent from Weſtport to Caſtlebar, except the ſkirtings of the lake of Rahins, is on all ſides either bogs, mountain, mountainous paſture, or reclaimed; which laſt is very inconſiderable. The ſoil of the barony of *Carra* is various; from Barnagee to Caſtlebar is moor and mountainous; from Ballyhaine to Partry the ſoil is rich, on a limeſtone bottom. One half of this barony ſeems to have been originally good ſoil or has been well reclaimed, and the green parts are ſtudded with gentlemen's ſeats. The barony of *Clanmorris* is generally deep and rich, on a limeſtone bottom, and very much adorned by handſome ſeats. The ſoil in the barony of *Gallen* is light and moory, ſurrounded by tracts of mountain and wide ſeas of bog, dotted in ſome places with rocky iſlands; it has, however, ſome good ground and a few ſeats: the eaſt and north is very rocky. The barony of *Kilmaine* is a fine rich-looking country, fit for cattle and tillage, and had many ſeats. The barony

[a] Seward's Top. Hib.

[1] C.

of

of *Coſtello* is either bog, reclaimed moor, or mountain, with few exceptions.

The barony of *Erris* is chiefly mountain, interſperſed with a few reclaimed ſpots, and but thinly inhabited. The roads in this barony are but few, and in the winter impaſſably bad, except one, and that is as rough and devious as thoſe of the Alps: in a courſe of thirty miles from Newport to the Mullet, this alpine road is intercepted by about twenty rivers, on the banks of ſome of which a traveller muſt ſtand, if there is a flood, till it ſubſides, without cabin or cover from the ſtorm, as there are at leaſt fifteen miles of this tract without human habitation; but a new road is making from the barony of Tyrawley to the Mullet.

Much iron ore is to be met with in the mountains of this county, where ſome mines were formerly worked. Coals are ſaid to exiſt in the mountains of Derinkee. In the mountains of Glanmore, four miles ſouth of Weſtport, are large beds of manganeſe. A ſlate quarry is alſo worked in theſe mountains, which employs two hundred men, near which are great rocks of hornſtone. In an adjoining hill is viſible the terra ponderoſa in its opake form. In Sliew Carn there are alſo indications of coal [1].

Lakes. *Lough Carra* is in the barony of Carra, a very pretty lake, five miles long and two and a half broad, with wooded peninſulæ and iſlands.

Lough Maſk, in the barony of *Kilmaine*, is about twelve miles long and the average breadth three: it extends into the county of Galway. This lake forms a ſubterraneous communication with Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, near Corry [2].

The *Lake of Rahins* is a very pretty lake, partly in the barony of Murriſk, partly in that of Carra; it is about ſeven miles long and from one to two broad; it is ſometimes called *Caſtlebar lake*, becauſe the eaſtern extremity of it comes near that town.

There are alſo many lakes of inferior note, ſuch as *Beltra lake*, *Dawrus*, and others.

The principal rivers are the *Robe*, the *Black river*, the *Erriff*, the *Deel*, the *Liney*, the *Moy*, the *Glanamoy*, which falls into Broad haven, and *Owenmore*, which falls into Blackſod bay.

Moy *r.* The *Moy* is a beautiful river riſing at the foot of a romantic mountain called *Knockneſhee* in the county of Sligo, and after meandering through a fertile country above forty-five miles accounting for its windings, and dividing the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, falls into the Atlantic ocean in the pariſh of Killala. On its banks are three remarkable round towers, five noble abbies in the higheſt ſtyle of Gothic building, all founded by the Engliſh in the 12th and 13th centuries, and five ſtone bridges. Three public ſeminaries are ſituated near this river, in which are ſeveral ſalmon weirs [a]. After uniting with the *Guiſhden* near Foxford it falls into Lough Conn.

The Moy is navigable from the Atlantic to Killala for boats of fifty tons, and to Ballina, ſix miles and a half into the country. The *Lung*, which runs into Loughgara, is navigable for eight or ten miles above the bridge of Crenan for boats of ten tons, except in a few ſpots. Theſe are the only navigations, except the marquis of Sligo's canal, which winds for ſeveral miles through his demeſne.

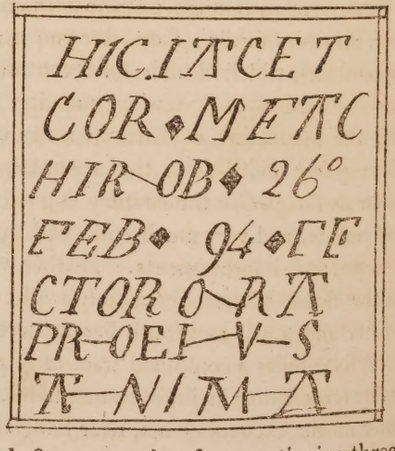
Fifty fiſhing-boats ply about Killala, and are frequently very ſucceſsful; but for a few years paſt, under an idea that the herrings had deſerted the coaſt, the fiſheries have been totally neglected about Newport and Weſtport. At Newport and Burriſhool there are ſmall ſalmon fiſheries let for £60 per ann. At Killery bay there is a ſalmon fiſhery which lets for £150 a year. There are other conſiderable ſalmon fiſheries at Beclau and Louiſbourg. The lakes and rivers abound in all ſorts of freſh-water fiſh. Fiſheries.

There is no manufacture but the linen in this county, which is ſold in its unbleached ſtate: this, however, is very general.

The roads in this county are in general very good.

Mayo, the principal town, now an humble village, Mayo. ſtands at the mouth of the river Moy, which falls into Lough Carra on the borders of Sligo. St. Gerald, a native of England and diſciple of Colman, enlarged the monaſtery, which that ſaint had founded here about 665, and erected it into a biſhop's ſee before 697. The ſucceſſion of prelates here is very imperfect. It was united to Tuam 1559 [b]. Here was an antient nunnery [c]. On the plains of Mayo are ruins of the cathedral and ſome traces of the ſtone wall which encompaſſed the city, built A. D. 664 [d]. It was an univerſity, founded for the education of ſuch of the Saxon youth as ſhould be converted to Chriſtianity, and is to this day frequently called *Mayo of the Saxons*, being celebrated for having given education to Oſwald, and to Alfred the Great, king of England [e]. It gave title of earl and viſcount to the family of Bourk, ſo created 1628, of whom John is the 4th and preſent earl.

At *Bal* is a round tower; the upper part is fallen Bal. off, but it ſtill remains 50 feet high: juſt near it are the ruins of a ſmall plain church; the ſtones and workmanſhip are the ſame as the tower. In the middle of the north ſide wall Dr. M'Parlan [f] diſcovered a quadrangular ſtone, making part of the wall, with a cornice round the edges in high relief, projecting a little both off the wall and the ſtone by way of ornament, and perhaps protection for the inſcription, in the following words, which are copied from his work:



The doctor proceeds, after mentioning three round towers, viz. that at Meleek, three miles from Swin-

[1] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 19. [2] Ib. 21.
[a] Wilſon, 109, 110. [b] Harris, 602. [c] Archd. 505, 506. [d] Wilſon, 395. [e] Seward's Top. Hib.
[f] Stat. Surv. 128.

ford,

ford, one at Turlow, remarkably high and beautiful, and that at Killala.

"The fourth, as mentioned at Bal, which, though it is the loweſt, moſt worn, and oldeſt looking, may on account of the little church and inſcription prove not the leaſt intereſting. In plain writing the inſcription reads thus:

Hic jacet Cor. Meaghir—ob. 26° Feb. 94.
Lector ora pro ejus anima.

"There is on the ſtone no ſpace left between the letters Feb. and the figures 94, which could give room to ſuppoſe that any figure, implying a later date, could have been prefixed to the figures, neither is there any manner of obliterations or defacements. The letters on the ſtone, ſuch as they are, are ſtrong and viſible, and in a wonderful ſtate of preſervation; the cornices kept off outward injuries, even rain.

"How to reconcile this fact with the idea of ſome modern gentlemen, who, among ſome writers of reſpect, give it as their opinion to the world, that no ſtone building exiſted in Ireland prior to the eighth century, appears impoſſible."

The doctor further ſtates, that, from reading Keating, Giraldus Cambrenſis, Roger Hoveden's account of Henry the Second's palace of ſmooth rods, &c. he had reſted ſatisfied there were no ſtone buildings prior to that period, except perhaps a few convents and abbeys; and at laſt ſtates himſelf doubtful whether there were not towers and ſtone buildings coeval or before the introduction of Chriſtian worſhip. He proceeds,

"That the town of Bal was ſo called from Baal, I think the word itſelf demonſtrates, and a round tower here further demonſtrates the fact, and that it was erected for the worſhip of Baal, after whom the town received its name, for it ſometimes is to this day ſpelled *Baal*; and this Baal is even now a moſt extraordinary place of ſuperſtitious worſhip. Here are a couple of ſmall chapels, vaulted over a river, which runs through the town, and once a year, I think in autumn, immenſe ſwarms of people crowd from all parts to perform certain circuits and evolutions on their knees, dropping, as they proceed in deſcribing thoſe figures, a certain number of beads to various intentions, and in expiation of various ſins; but the day cloſes moſt cheerfully in eating and drinking. Mr. Lynch, who lives juſt at the town, aſſured me that not leſs than three hundred ſheep are conſumed at this feſtival."

It is unneceſſary to ſay much in refutation of the poſſibility of this ſtone and inſcription being genuine: as to its apparent date, the introduction of Chriſtianity into Ireland was in the year 427, and the date being prior alſo to the uſe of the Arabic figures, is ſufficient to deſtroy its authority.

At *Moat* are ruins of a round tower, an abbey and well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary [f].

At *Ballagh*, a ſmall village in the barony of Clanmoris, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſtlebar, St. Mochuro alias Cronan founded a monaſtery, and died 637. Here is another round tower [g].

At *Ballinſmalley*, in Clanmoris barony, is a houſe of Carmelites, founded by —— Prendergaſt in the 13th century; part of its extenſive ruins may ſtill be ſeen [h].

Belleek or *Bellina* in Tyrawley barony is a conſiderable market-town, delightfully ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Moy, which is 200 yards in breadth, and has a ſtately ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches, and at the head of the æſtuary of this place is interſected by a waterfall ſix miles from the ſea, to which it is navigable for ſmall craft. In the centre of the town is the ſeat of the right hon. Henry King, a ſpacious building 132 feet in front with two large and noble ſquares of offices behind, and one of the moſt uſeful and elegant gardens in the kingdom. Here is a large weekly market for linen and yarns, the ſtaple of the country, bought up by dealers and factors for the uſe of the Mancheſter manufacturers. The ſalmon fiſhery, one of the moſt conſiderable in Ireland, let at £526 *per annum*, is the eſtate of the hon. Richard Gore [k]. Here are remains of an abbey with a fine Gothic door-caſe [l]. Belleek.

Two miles and an half beyond Belleek are ruins of *Connor* caſtle [m].

At *Croſſmalyn*, a village in the barony of Tyrawley, a mile north-weſt of Lough Conn, and ſix miles from Ballina, was an abbey [n]. Croſſmalyn.

A friary at the end of *Erew*, a peninſula ſtretching from this barony into Lough Conn [o].

At *Kilroe*, an abbey founded by St. Fechan or St. Patrick [p]; another at *Killyn* [q]. At *Inchincan*, an iſland in Loughmaſk, an abbey ſo early as 490 [r].

Killala is a market, fair, and poſt town, ſituated on the bay of the ſame name. It is a biſhopric united to that of Achonry in the county of Sligo. It was founded at the ſame time as Elphin, and in the following century the ſee of Achonry was eſtabliſhed. Here is one of the antient round towers and the biſhop's houſe. Killala is rated in the king's books at £23. 6*s*. 8*d*. and Achonry at £10; but united they are worth £2000 *per annum*. The French in 1798 were in poſſeſſion of this town. Killala.

About ten miles weſt of Killala are various remains of antient fortifications, which are deſcribed by Dr. Mac Parlan as follows:

"After travelling from Killala about nine miles due weſt, then for another mile you gradually aſcend upon a neck of land which ſtretches into the ocean, narrowing to a point, till you arrive at a precipice 300 meaſured feet from bottom to top, upon which the ſea is always rough and daſhes in tremendous billows. About the ſame diſtance of 300 feet into the ſea ſtands a rough perpendicular rock, of the ſame height as the main land and precipice; it is of a triangular figure, and terminates conically from a broad baſe to a top, the ſurface of which is about 60 yards round; on this top appear to the naked eye the ruins of ſome building. There are in the main land precipices of an angular indenture, and an angular prominence correſponding with it in this oppoſite rock; not only the prominence and indenture of the paſtures, but the colour and quality of the precipice and rock, ſeem to correſpond. Within 130 yards of the extremity of this neck of land, a ſtrong grouted wall, ſeven feet broad and nine high, runs acroſs the point from ſea to ſea about 60 yards; the

[f] Wilſon, 115. [g] Archd. 493. [h] Ib. 494. [k] Wilſon, 109. [l] Archd. 494. [m] Wilſon, 110.
[n] Archd. 501. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. 504. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. 502.

gateway is very narrow and ſtrong. Every thing ſeems to indicate the rock and the building on it to have belonged to the main land, and the croſs rampart to have been the fortifications of a caſtle.

" I can find no account, written or traditional, of this phenomenon; it certainly was a reſidence of extent, and a fortification of importance; and as neither its riſe, time of building, founder, or ſeparation from the main land is any way recorded, it may well be ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe very antient buildings which the invaſions and rebellions of Ireland ſwallowed into eternal oblivion.

" Approaching this point, one paſſes within a quarter of a mile of the extremity of it over an arch formed by the working of the ſea water, 150 feet broad by 100 feet high, through which the water of the ocean rolls, and which one ſees into by an aperture on the top of the arch 20 feet diameter.

" This place is called *Downpatrick*, in Iriſh it is called *Dunbriſte*, or *Broken Fort*. Hither the common people reſort to do penance about a number of ſtone croſſes, going round and round again, and dropping beads nearly as at Lough Day, with this exception, that here they come to pray but one day in the year, that is, on Good Friday, where a prieſt on that day attends to read the paſſion of our Saviour.

" In different parts of the adjoining ſhores are miniature caverns and apertures repreſenting the large ones, owing probably to veins of decompoſable limeſtone. To look into the large caverns, one muſt creep on the belly, and even in that poſition the ſight is ſo frightfully awful, it is neceſſary to have the feet held to make ſure of not tumbling in, while you view the rolling of the ocean below, the reiterated bellowing of the noiſe, and the pictureſque winging of flocks of pigeons and other birds [q]."

Here alſo ſtand the ruins of a ſmall chapel and ſteeple, ſaid to have been built by St. Patrick.

Rathran. *Rathran* in Tyrawley barony near the ſea, and five miles north of Killala, had a houſe of Dominicans, founded 1274 by the family of Dexter, who afterwards took the name of M'Jordan. The walls of the monaſtery remain in a ſmall village of a few wretched cabins [r].

Roſſeric. At *Roſſeric*, commonly called *Roſerk*, in the ſame barony, on the Moy, three miles ſouth-eaſt of Killala, was a friary of the third order of Franciſcans, built by the Joices in 1400. This monaſtery and church are handſome monuments of this ſpecies of antiquity. The church meaſures 99 feet long by 20 broad; in the eaſtern gable are remains of a very fine window, looking over the river Moy. Almoſt commenſurate with the centre of the church is a grand arch of ſingularly exquiſite workmanſhip and beauty; it is compoſed of two curved columns ſix feet aſunder, and each three broad, both bending as they riſe into two arches 30 feet high, and connected at the top by two croſs arches and other elegantly carved ſtone work, over which is erected a handſome ſteeple about 60 feet high. On one ſide of this church are the ruins of a beautiful and extenſive monaſtery, and on the other a chapel divided from the church by very fine arches. Mr. Groſe, in his Iriſh Antiquities, in his deſcription of this church, which he took from Cocking's views for colonel Conyngham, places the ſteeple at the gable end, inſtead of its riſing, as it really does, off the middle of the church, ſupported as mentioned by the noble arch, which makes part of the nave [s]. In the tower, as at Moyne, there is a cloſet of hewn ſtone for two confeſſors to ſit in, with a hole on each ſide for the perſons who confeſs to ſpeak through [t].

Moyne in the barony of Tyrawley is a fair town about a mile eaſt of Killala. Here are the large remains of an abbey, once a beautiful and extenſive building, ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the Moy river, about a quarter of a mile from the great road leading from Ballina to Killala. Its ſituation is beautiful, though lonely and ſequeſtered; the grounds around it fall gently on every ſide, till they form a flat of four or five acres, partly ſurrounded by the river, but chiefly by a wall, which is ſtill entire, and encircles the precincts of the abbey on every ſide, till it meets the river, which at this place is very deep, and its banks rocky and ſhelving. One ſide of the abbey is ſhrouded by old oak and aſh trees: the abbey itſelf is almoſt perfect, except the roof and ſome buildings on the north ſide, which were taken down about 60 or 70 years ſince by the proprietor to furniſh materials for a dwelling-houſe. It was founded in 1466 by M'William Burke for Franciſcan friars, by the advice of Nehemiah O'Donoghue, who introduced into Ireland the laſt reformation of that order. Some however affirm, that Thomas Bourk M'William Oughter was the founder, and that father Nehemiah took poſſeſſion of the houſe agreeable to the licence of pope Nicolas V. Provincial chapters of the order were held here 1464, 1498, 1512, 1541, and 1550. In June, 37 queen Eliz. a grant was made to Edmund Barrett of this friary and its poſſeſſions at the yearly rent of five ſhillings. It has a remarkable ſquare tower in high preſervation, which you aſcend by a helix of 101 ſteps, on one ſide of which there is a confeſſionary of hewn ſtone for two prieſts to ſit in, with a hole on each ſide for the perſons confeſſing to ſpeak through. The church is 135 feet long by 20 broad, in ſome places 40 and 50 feet broad; this increaſe of breadth is opened by high and broad arches of magnificent ſize and workmanſhip. The ſteeple is ſupported by arches which make part of the nave, and riſes from the centre of the church. The cloiſters are ſtill entire and of exquiſite workmanſhip. Moſt of the beautiful ramified ſtone-work of the windows is ſtill preſerved. The inſide of the abbey has been long uſed as a burial-place, and the chancel, with all the niches round the church, are filled with human bones. The only entrance is through a low arched door on the ſouth ſide [u].

Moyne.

Foxford is a good market-town pleaſantly ſituated on the river Moy in Gallen barony. Foxford.

Three miles beyond *Swineford* is a very fine round tower, almoſt perfect, and not far from it are the ruins of *Milick* church: and three miles further thoſe of *Ballynglen* caſtle [x].

A houſe of Franciſcans at *Killedan* on the river Moy [y]. A cell or chapel at *Killetrynode*, united to Trinity abbey in Lough Kee c. Roſcommon [z].

[q] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 153.
[r] Archd. 508.
[s] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 148; and Seward's Top. Hibern.
[t] Seward's Top. Hib.
[u] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 150.
[x] Wilſon, 108.
[y] Archd. 503.
[z] Ib.

At

Strade. At *Strade* on the Moy in the barony of Gallen the ſept of M'Jordan founded a Franciſcan friary, but it was given to the Dominicans 1252 by Jordan of Exeter or his ſon. A very ſmall part remains; but the walls of the church, which was ſingularly beautiful, are entire, and the high altar adorned with Gothic ornaments, in the centre of which is the Nativity of Chriſt: here is alſo a tomb adorned with curious relievos of four kings in different compartments, one of them kneeling before a biſhop, near which are the ſaints Peter and Paul [z].

Ballyhauneſs. The abbey of *Ballyhauneſs* was built and largely endowed by the family of De Angelo or Nangle, who afterwards took the name of Coſtello. They came over with Henry II. and had large poſſeſſions in this barony and alſo in Meath. The abbey as it now ſtands conſiſts only of the walls of a church, with two ſmall wings, ſeparated from the church and from each other by arches. The church, wings, and arches, are a miniature and mean reſemblance of that at Moyne. Beneath the eaſtern window is the altar, with the Dillon arms under a crucifix, and in the vaults many of that noble family reſt. The abbey was built for Auguſtinians, and dedicated to the Virgin. Theſe monks took poſſeſſion of the church at the commencement of the Iriſh rebellion in 1641, and repaired it. By an inquiſition held 10 Sept. 1625, lord Dillon was ſeiſed of its environs [a]. No veſtige remains of the abbey itſelf; a modern houſe, in which ſome friars ſtill reſide, is built on its ſite [b].

Ballinrobe. *Ballinrobe* or *Ballinrael*, a ſmall town in the barony of Kilmain, is a corporation, and reckoned the ſhire town, and has a barrack for two companies of foot and a troop of horſe. Here was a Dominican friary, of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen, and near them is a charter-ſchool on the banks of Lough *Sky* near a mile long but not a quarter of a mile broad [c]. In a field by the road to this place are four circles of ſtones, two of them double. On a mountain near the famous fortification at *Dyneyguill* near Ballinrobe, but in Iniſkinhaim pariſh, is another circle 29 paces diameter: all engraved by Dr. Stukeley. At *Killecrau* near Ballinrobe was a religious houſe or chapel [d].

Near *Kilglaſs* are ruins of a caſtle; alſo at *Cary* and *Robin* caſtles, and near *Balcarra* two more [e].

At *Annah* in the barony of Kilmain was a Franciſcan cell [f].

At *Aghagower* St. Patrick founded a monaſtery for St. Senach [g]. This is now a pariſh church, and here is ſtill a round tower [h].

Weſtport. *Weſtport*, though built within theſe 30 years, may be called a pretty and not a ſmall town, already of ſome importance, and improving every day [i].

Near Weſtport is the magnificent ſeat of the marquis of Sligo, who takes from it his title of viſcount 1768. It is 104 feet in front and 96 in depth, built of grey marble, on a riſing ground in a vale, whoſe hills to the eaſt and weſt are richly wooded, and through it a fine river runs by the houſe and diſcharges itſelf into a vaſt bay, crowded with not fewer than 400 iſlands, and terminated and protected from the Atlantic ocean by the high mountainous iſland of Cliara.

Caſtlebar. *Caſtlebar*, a diſfranchiſed borough and market-town, is the capital of the county, well inhabited, and carries on a briſk trade, has a charter-ſchool and horſe barrack, and near the town is the ſeat of the earl of Lucan (whoſe father was created baron Lucan of Caſtlebar 1777, and earl of Lucan 1795), *Nephin* mountain, and Lough *Conn*, a large lake eight or ten miles long, in which are a great number of iſlands, ſome of them well planted and yielding good paſture for ſheep and cattle. The gillaroe trouts are found in great abundance in this lake [k]. *Newton Gore* or *Caiteegere* on the edge of this lough is a pleaſant old ſeat of the earl of Arran.

Caſtlebar, *Killala*, and *Barnagee-gap*, are remarkable for the landing of the French under general Humbert in 1798, and the conſequent events thereon. An inſtance of truly Spartan bravery occurred at Caſtlebar, which deſerves to be recorded: two ſoldiers of the Frazer fencibles, juſt as the French entered the town, ſtood ſentinels in their boxes while whole crowds of the Engliſh and Iriſh armies galloped and ſcrambled off in confuſion through the ſtreets, hallooing to the ſentinels to make their eſcape; but they continued to fire upon the enemy, till, overpowered by numbers and covered with wounds, they fell glorioufly at their poſt [l].

Turlogh. At *Turlogh*, three miles from Caſtlebar, is a ſeat of the Fitzgerald family, a lofty round tower, not above ten feet diameter within the entrance, about four feet from the ground, which is very uncommon, it being in general not leſs than 15 feet, and yet the ſoil has not apparently gained any acceſſion of elevation. There is no veſtige of an aſcent on the inſide or outſide [m]. Here is a quarry of beautiful marble, as black as jet, without any mixture of white or grey, but as yet but little worked.

Buriſhool. At *Buriſhool*, a village which gives name to a barony and a bay, was a Dominican monaſtery, founded 1486 by the Turlogh family [n]. *Ballintully* is ſaid by Harris to have been a Franciſcan monaſtery [o]. Another at *Kilveny* [p].

Lough *Maſk* is 11 miles long and 5 broad. At *Inchmean*, an iſland in it, was an abbey [q].

Croſs in the Mullet. At *Croſs in the Mullet* a peninſula in the half-barony of Erris on the point to the ſouth of Balludurisk we find the monaſtery of the Holy croſs, cell to the priory of Ballintobber, whoſe ruins may be ſeen [r].

Murriſk. *Murriſk*, an inſignificant town in the barony of the ſame name on the bay of Newport, had a friary for Auguſtine Eremites; large ruins of which may ſtill be ſeen [s].

On *Bophin* iſland in the ocean about 12 miles from the barony of Murriſk was the abbey founded A. D. 667 by St. Colman [t].

Cliara *iſle*. The iſland of *Cliara*, about a mile eaſt of Murriſk, belonging to the antient family of O Mallie, and

[z] Archd. 508.
[a] View by Cocking 1791, taken for colonel Conynham, copied by Groſe.
[b] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 140.
[c] Archd. 494. Wilſon, 129, 130.
[d] Wilſon, 403.
[e] Ib. 122.
[f] Archd. 493.
[g] Ib. 492.
[h] Ib.
[i] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey.
[k] Wilſon, 124.
[l] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 154.
[m] Wilſon, 123. 130.
[n] Archd. 498.
[o] Ib. 493.
[p] Ib. 504.
[q] Harris, 589, 590.
[r] Archd. 501.
[s] Ib. 506.
[t] Ib. 497.

containing about 2400 acres, worth on an average £200 *per ann.* was a cell of Carmelites, founded 1224 [u].

At *Urlare* in the barony of Coſtello one of the family of Nangle 1448 founded a Dominican priory [x].

At *Aghamore* St. Patrick founded a monaſtery for his diſciple St. Loam [y].

At *Ballintobber* in the barony of Carragh ſeven miles north of Balcurobe, Cathal Crovedargh O'Conor, king of Connaught, founded an abbey of canons regular 1216 [z].

Cong. *Cong*, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Connaught, now an inconſiderable village, had a magnificent monaſtery, erected by St. Fechan, who died 664, or as others by Donald Mc Ed king of Ireland. The ruins of ſeveral churches may be ſeen here [a]. Near it is the pigeon-hole, a ſubterraneous cave, deſcended to by ſteps, with a clear trout ſtream at bottom.

At *Boghmoyen* was a friary of the 3d order of St. Francis [b].

The Carmelites had a houſe at *Borriſcarra*, which pope John XXIII. gave to the Auſtin friars 1412 [c]. At *Bowfinnan* was a friary of the conventual Franciſcans [d].

The caſtles in this county are very numerous. *Portnahally caſtle* is one mile weſt of Downpatrick; it was about 20 feet ſquare, the walls eight feet thick, no traces of a window remain in the walls. *Ballycaſtle caſtle* is razed to the ground. *Ballynglin caſtle* is a ſquare of 30 feet, and 50 high, the walls very broad and grouted. It is ſituated in the glen of the ſame name in Tyrawley barony, about two miles from the ſea. On the top of this caſtle is an altar; the part of the caſtle where it is, is called the altar room. *Carrickanaſs caſtle*, about a mile weſt of Caſtlerea, is a ſquare of 30 feet, about 45 feet high, ſurrounded by a ſtrong bawn nine feet high, built by the Burke family. At *Caſtlerea* are the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle. *Deel caſtle*, originally built by the Burkes, ſtands roofed and entire, within four miles of Bellina, on colonel Cuffe's demeſne; it is about 20 feet ſquare, and very ſtrong. The caſtle itſelf and the views from it over the Deel river, Lough Con lake, and the diſtant mountain of Nephin, are great ornaments to col. Cuffe's eſtate. *Croſſmalina*, *Knochglas*, *Cloyhaus*, *Carrickaneady caſtle*, *Derowils*, *Caſtle Morr*, *Brieſc*, *Caſtlemagarret*, *Caſtlemarneen*, *Inover*, *Knockalina*, *Tarran Barnagh*, and *Corcloyn caſtles*, were all ſquare buildings and ſmall. In *Caſtle Iſland* in Lough Con it is ſaid O'Conor, after putting out his eyes, confined his brother who had rebelled againſt him.

Two miles weſt of Newport on the ſea ſtands *Rockfleet caſtle*, only a ſmall ſquare building, ſaid to have been built by the famous Grace O'Malley, known by the name of *Grace of the Heroes*. She was fond of ſailing, her caſtles were all built on the ſea, and a cable of her favourite barge was always faſtened to her bed-poſt; ſhe uſually navigated herſelf, and by ſome was ſaid to be a moſt fortunate and adventurous pirate. In Gallen is *Ballylahan caſtle*, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall; the ſquare of this is about 30 feet; it was built by one of the Jordan family, who alſo built in the ſame barony ten more for his ten ſons, viz. *Othouſe*, *Rathlevin*, *Bohelo*, *Balanamore*, *Tomore*, *Oldcaſtle*, *Newcaſtle*, *Carran mac Steven*, and two more, all in the plain ſquare faſhion of the country.

Dunah caſtle lies on the weſt ſide of Blackſod harbour, in the mountain of Erris. The walls are almoſt entire, 30 feet ſquare, 7 feet broad, with a great many appurtenant compartments, all ſtrong and extenſive, ſurrounded by the remains of a ſtrong wall 7 feet thick. The love of the foundreſs Grace O'Malley for ſailing became proverbial, and her attachment to marriage, having had ſix huſbands. It was for her the famous Iriſh ballad called Grawnnya Wael was compoſed. There are beſides many other caſtles ſcattered over the country, chiefly built by the Burke, Barret, and Jennings families [e].

Broadhaven In the north-weſt corner of the county is a ſort of peninſula, on the north ſide of which is *Broadhaven*, a bay with a good harbour; and on the ſouth ſide lies *Blackſod* harbour. About ſeven miles acroſs the bay are the two iſlands of *Achil*, ſeparated by a ſound; and ſeveral good harbours ſafe againſt all winds, but not frequented except in ſtormy weather. There is a good ſalmon fiſhery in a river which falls into a bay of theſe iſlands.

[u] Archd. 498. [x] Ib. 509. [y] Ib. 510. [z] Ib. 495. [a] Ib. 498—501. Wilſon, 129.
[b] Archd. 497. [c] Ib. 498. [d] Ib. [e] M'Parlan's Stat. Surv. 132.

COUNTY OF SLEGO.

HIGHER up adjoins the county of *Slego*, by its fertility favourable to breeding of cattle, and entirely open to the ſea. It is ſeparated on the north by the river *Troby*, the RAVIVS of Ptolemy, iſſuing out of Logh *Erne* in Ulſter, and by the ſteep *Curlew* hills from the neighbouring counties of *Letrim* and *Roſcommon*, and divided by the river *Suc*. Somewhere hereabouts Ptolemy has placed the city NAGNATA; but its exact ſituation I have not been able to aſcertain. He alſo places in theſe parts the river LIBNIVS, which being miſplaced by the error of tranſcribers we have juſt before brought back to its proper ſtation, Dublin; but the place pointed out by Ptolemy is now called *the bay of Slego*, a good harbour below *Slego*, the chief place of this county, where is a caſtle now the ſeat of the family of *O Connor*, hence named of *Slego*, and deſcended as they pretend from Roderic *O Connor Dun* [a], who being a man of great influence had aſſumed the government of Ireland when the Engliſh firſt invaded that kingdom, and with much difficulty ſubmitted to Henry II. of England; and though he profeſſed a verbal ſubmiſſion often raiſed diſturbances, and as an anonymous author of that time relates, complained that theſe words of Pope Adrian were foiſted without his conſent into the bull granted to the king of England *: "You ſhall enter "that iſland, and there do whatever tends to the "glory of God and the good of that country, and the "people of that country ſhall receive you and re-"verence you as their lord," till Pope Alexander III. by a new bull confirmed the rights of the kings of England to Ireland. Then he grew more tractable and more ready to ſubmit to terms, as will be hereafter related. After the *O Coners*, the *O Dons*, *O Harris* [b], *O Ghars* [c], and Mac *Donaghs*, are the moſt conſiderable in this county.

NAGNATA.

LIBNIVS fl.

Bay of Slego.

Slego.

* See Diploma B. II. c. 6. Gir. Camb. de Expugn. Hib. p. 787.

[a] The name of O Conor Dun was a diſtinction not known till long after Roderic's death. The O Connors of Slego were not deſcended from Roderic (whoſe poſterity has been long extinct), but from Brian Leighnach, Roderic's brother.

[b] O Hara. [c] O Gara.

SLIGO

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Sligo is bounded on the north and north-weſt by the ſea; on the eaſt by Leitrim; on the weſt by Mayo; and on the ſouth by Roſcommon; is in length from north to ſouth 32 miles, from eaſt to weſt 29 miles; and is divided into ſix baronies, *Carbery*, *Tyraghrill*, *Corran*, *Coolavin*, *Leney*, *Tyreragh*. It contains 247,150 acres, 39 pariſhes, and one borough.

Of Ptolemy's *Nagnata* or *Magnata* ſee before, p. 379.

The climate here is very temperate, as to rain very changeable, ſo much ſo that the beſt barometers are very uncertain.

The ſoil from Bunduff to Grange is either a thin turf moſs on a freeſtone gravelly bottom, or a thin ſandy gravelly loam, mixed with roundiſh white ſtones, cold and infertile, with conſiderable tracts of bog; it then grows better, and is tolerably productive of potatoes and barley; it gradually improves as you approach Sligo, where the ſoil is in general very good on limeſtone rocks and gravel. The principal mountains are *Benulben* in the barony of Carbery, *Ox mountain*, *Sliebhdhan*, and *Knockmaſhee* mountains, in the baronies of Tyreragh and Leney.

Minerals. At Balliſadare is a ſilver mine; it has been worked, but is given up. A lead mine has been worked on the eſtate of ſir Edward Croſton, but now given up. Iron ore has been worked in the mountains of Kilmadeye in the barony of Leney, till all the woods of the country had been burnt out. Iron ore is viſible on the banks where the road has been ſunk weſt of Dromohair leading to Ballintoghee. There are indications of coals in ſeveral places in the mountains of Weſt Lough Gill. On the north-weſt of Maherow lies the Serpent Rock, ſo called from the great variety of its curious petrifactions, repreſenting fiſhes, ſerpents, &c. of different ſizes, and beautiful ſhells. Potter's clay, very fine, is found where the Sligo road departs from Lough Gill. Manganeſe is viſible in many parts of the ſouth-weſt mountains of Lough Gill: copper ore is alſo in theſe mountains, and a variety of viſcid clays of different colours, as red, white, grey, green, &c.

Lakes. The principal lakes are Lough Gill, Lough Arva, Temple houſe lake, Lough Jalla, and Lough Gara; the two laſt are remarkable for large high-flavoured trout. It is ſingular, that on one ſide of Loughtulla the trout are exceedingly bad, the head exceeding the remainder of the animal in ſize, while thoſe on the other ſide are of an excellent ſhape, ſize, and flavour[a].

Rivers. The principal rivers are the *Sligo*, *Bonnet*, *Owenmore*, *Coolaney*, *Eſky*, and the *Moy*, which laſt is navigable for ſix or ſeven miles from the ſea for ſhips of conſiderable weight. The Sligo, which is an emanation of Lough Gill, is navigable from that lake to the town. The Bonnet is in ſome parts navigable, and in caſe of a canal from Lough Allen to the Shannon will be uſeful.

Fiſheries. At Sligo is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery; there are others in the Moy, Owenmore, Glanamoy, &c. The herring fiſhery has entirely failed on this coaſt ſince the years 1783 and 1784. Cod, turbot, haddock, &c. are caught in great abundance.

The roads are generally very good.

Education is here at a very low ebb; but at Sligo there is a charter-ſchool; and at Knocknarea is a ſchool for twenty children, endowed by a Mr. Nicholſon. Miſs Jones gives £20 a year to a ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh of Skreen. The late Rev. Mr. Valentine endowed a ſchool with £30 a year for fourteen boys; it is regularly kept; the boys taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Theſe are all the ſchools in the county.

The chief manufacture of this county is in the linen line: it has increaſed, and continues to increaſe rapidly.

Sligo. *Sligo*, the capital of the county and the only town of note in it, is a ſea-port of conſiderable trade, a borough, and ſends a member to the imperial parliament, a market town, and has a barrack for two companies of foot and a charter-ſchool for 60 children, an infirmary very well conducted, and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions, opened in 1735. The governors of the ſchools founded by the late Eraſmus Smith, eſq. paid £500 towards the building it, and reſolved to give £200 annually towards its ſupport; and the late Owen Wynne, eſq. gave four acres of land for ever at one ſhilling yearly. Sligo conſiſts of ſeven ſtreets, compoſed of tolerably decent houſes, ſome very good; it is ſituated on the bay of Sligo on both ſides the river, which runs from Lough Gill to the ſea, and communicates by two bridges. It has been conſidered dirty and unhealthy, but it is now paved, cleanſed, and lighted. It has about 10,000 inhabitants. It has a very commodious harbour, and ſhips of 200 tons may come up to the town quay. Here is a good old caſtle built 1245 by Maurice earl of Kildare, and rebuilt 1310 by Richard earl of Ulſter. The town is populous though not large, and its trade conſiderable; it was frequently deſtroyed by barbarous

[a] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, 11.

contending

contending factions. In 1270 O Donel burned the town, and it was again deſtroyed by fire in 1360. In 1394 M^c William Burke ſpoiled and burned it. The rebels took it with very great loſs 1690, but it was retaken by general Ginkel 1691. Here was a Dominican friary founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord juſtice from 1229 to 1245, earl of Kildare, who died 1257. In 1414 there were but 20 friars reſident in it, and the next year the whole fabric was conſumed by fire; in conſequence of which John XXIII. iſſued his letters apoſtolic, dated at Conſtance 16 Feb. 1415, whereby he relaxed ten years penance to all who, at the feaſts of the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin and St. Patrick, ſhould viſit that place and contribute to its reparation. Among the principal benefactors were O Conor lord of Sligo, and Peric O Temmoney, a man of conſiderable wealth, whoſe ſtatue was placed in the cloiſter. At the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries this with its poſſeſſions were granted to ſir William Taafe, anceſtor of the lord Taafe. The ruins of this once ſpacious and beautiful monaſtery evince its former ſplendour; three ſides of the cloiſter ſtill remain, covered with an arched roof, the arches and pillars of extraordinary workmanſhip, and a few of the latter are adorned with ſculpture; the eaſt window is beautiful, and the high altar ornamented with relievos in the Gothic ſtyle, but now ſo overwhelmed with bones as to prevent a minute deſcription: the nave is ſpacious, with a paſſage round it in the nature of a gallery, ſupported by ſtone pillars, about four feet diſtant from each other; in the corner to the right, as you look towards the altar, is the tomb of O Conor, with a repreſentation of himſelf and his lady, and an inſcription now almoſt defaced: no one has with certainty determined the date of this monument, or the perſon to whom it properly belongs. It cannot be coeval with the rebuilding of the church in 1415, for there is no tradition or record to that purpoſe; but we know that Eleanor daughter of Edmund lord Dunboyne married O Conor of Sligo, and died 1656. She directed a chapel to be built near the abbey of St. Dominick in Sligo, towards the erection of which and a monument therein ſhe bequeathed £300. Here are alſo ſeveral vaults and cells, and the tower in the centre is pretty entire except the battlements. This great and curious monument of antiquity, beſides ſuffering from the ravages of time, is ſaid to have received ſome injury from Cromwell [b].

Near Sligo is a place called *Lugna Clogh*, or the *Giants grave*, where there are ſeveral large ſtones raiſed upon the ends of others not unlike Stonehenge, under which bones have been found.

Sligo, 4 Charles I. gave title of viſcount to ſir John Scudamore of Home Lacy c. Hereford, who was ſent ambaſſador to France 1635, maintained a correſpondence with the famous Grotius, and notwithſtanding the great loſſes he ſuſtained in the civil wars, with unparalleled charity not only relieved the diſtreſſes of the clergy, but contributed to the repairs and library of Hereford cathedral and to the city, and by a rare example of liberality reſtored to the churches of Door Home Lacy, and Hempſted, and four other churches, their tithes, of which he was impropriator. He died 1671, without iſſue, and the title became extinct [c]. Sligo gives title of marquis to John Denis Browne, 3d earl of Altamont, who was ſo created Dec. 29, 1800.

On the top of a high hill over *Shreen* church is a circular ſtone fort [d]. This is *Knockamoile Skrine* alias *Scrinium Sancti Adamnani* in the barony of Tyreragh [e].

A mile from *Caſtle Connor* is a round hill, under which 1640 a cowherd accidentally diſcovered a number of vaulted ſquare rooms made of great ſtones with circular paſſages into them, as may be ſeen in the plan taken by Miles Synmer ſoon after it was found. The moſt probable opinion ſeems to be that it was a granary or ſepulchre of the antient Oſtmen [f]. A is the paſſage to the chambers B, which are 15 or 16 feet on every ſide. It is uncertain to what uſe C the centre was applied. Fig. 12. repreſents the form of one of the arches. Caſtle Connor. Pl. XXII. fig. 11.

On the weſt ſide of the hill or rock of *Corren* in the middle of a ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible entrance are hollowed out variety of habitations and retreats called the *Giants' houſes*; before the entrance to theſe caves is a narrow path or gallery above 100 paces long. Whether this work was executed by the Iriſh or Danes, it may have ſerved for a ſecurity in time of war [g].

Near *Ballinafad* in Tyreragh barony are ruins of a caſtle. Two miles beyond is *Hollybroke*, the ſeat of William Phibbs, eſq. delightfully ſituated by the ſide of a large and beautiful lake called *Lough Arrow*, which has in it a number of iſlands moſt romantically ſituated and well planted [h]. On this lake at *Ballindown* the family of M'Donogh lords of Corran and Tirerill founded a houſe of Dominican friars 1427; much of which remains [i].

Six miles from Ballinafad are ruins of *Drumfin* caſtle; and a mile further thoſe of *Coolteem* caſtle [k].

At *Ballymote* in Corran barony is the hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice's extenſive linen manufactory, and one of the largeſt old caſtles in Ireland, 150 feet ſquare, flanked by ſix towers of great ſtrength [l], built in 1500 by Richard de Bourgh ſecond earl of Ulſter. Here the ſept of M'Donogh built a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, which ſtill remains at the weſt end of the town; the workmanſhip in general is good, and the eaſt window remarkably curious [m].

At *Enniſcrone* are ruins of a caſtle, and another cloſe to the church [n]. On Enniſcrone hill is a moſt delightful proſpect of the barony of Tyrawley, bounded by Mount Nephin, the hilly country, and the ſea to the river, and the river Moy in front, at every reach exhibiting new beauties, Mr. Gore's and Mr. Lindſey's improvements on the oppoſite ſide, with old caſtles and ruins quite to Belleek, where the right hon. Mr. King's houſe and lawn ſloping down to the water's edge, a ſtately bridge of 16 arches, the waterfall, church, and town of *Ardnare* with Mr. Enniſcrone.

[b] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey. [c] Gibſon's Hiſt. of Door, &c. [d] Wilſon, 406. [e] Archd. 637.
[f] Harris's Ware, p. 138. [g] Ib. [h] Wilſon, 104. [i] Archd. 626.
[k] Wilſon, 104, 105. [l] Ib. 402. [m] Archd. 627. [n] Wilſon, 406.

Jones's charming demeſne near the bridge, render the entire ſcene one of the fineſt landſcapes that can be conceived [o].

At *Lough Glin* is a very fine ſeat of lord Dillon [p].

Achonry. *Achonry*, antiently *Achad* and *Achad-Conair*, is remarkable only for having been the ſee of a biſhop, founded by St. Finian biſhop of Clonard about 530, and by him given to his diſciple Nathi, called alſo *Dathi*, i. e. David. In the antient annals of Ireland this place is called *Lingny* or *Leney*, from the barony in which it is ſituated. This ſee was united to Killala, not to *Elphin*, 1607 [q], and the place reduced to a village [r].

Religious houſes in this county:

Druim Lias [s], *Druimnea* [t], and *Ardſeinlis* [u], founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century. *Bile* [x], *Kilnamanach* [y], and *Drumrat* [z], founded by St. Fechin in the 7th century. *Cailleavinde* by St. Fintan [a].

Aheras alias *Kilmantin* in the barony of Tyreragh had a priory of canons regular, founded in 1280 by the family of M'Donald [b].

At *Ardnary* in the ſame barony a houſe of Auguſtine Eremites 1427 [c].

Near *Slieu Bagna*, in the barony of Tyreragh, St. Patrick built a nunnery for St. Lalloca, who was ſiſter of St. Mel.

At *Ballindown* on Lough Gara the family of M'Donogh founded a monaſtery in 1427 for nuns of the order of St. Dominick, many parts of which ſtill remain: it was granted at the diſſolution to Francis Goſton, who aſſigned it to Edward Crofton.

At *Ballymote*, in the barony of Corran, the ſept of M'Donogh founded a Franciſcan friary of the third order.

At *Bile*, in the territory of Lugne, St. Fechin built an abbey, now the pariſh church.

Athmoy, a houſe of Premonſtratenſes, founded by an archdeacon of Elphin before 1251 [d].

Near the rivulet of *Ballinley* in the barony of Tyreragh are ruins of an abbey, of which nothing further is known [e].

Ballyſadare alias *Eaſdare* was a monaſtery founded by St. Fechin the founder of Fore abbey in Weſt Meath. Its ruins ſtill remain within three miles and an half of Sligo; and near it a very magnificent waterfall 14 feet perpendicular among ſeveral others, the ſcenery about it bold, the features of the mountains great, and *Knockare* in full relief [f].

Bennada on the Moy in Leney barony a friary of Auſtin Eremites, founded 1423, has ſtill ſome fine ruins remaining with a ſteeple of hewn ſtone [g].

Caſhel-irra in Corran barony between the rivers Owenmore and Uncion, ſix miles ſouth of Sligo, had a biſhopric in the 7th century [h].

Cloghermore in Carbery is a burial-place of note, and ſaid to have belonged to a nunnery [i].

Clonyneaghan has a Dominican monaſtery, founded 1488, afterwards cell to Sligo; ſome ruins are ſtill to be ſeen [k].

At *Court*, in the barony of Leney, O Hara built a ſmall monaſtery for Franciſcans of the third order: the ſteeple and ſeveral fine ruins of this building yet remain [l].

At *Drumcliffe* in the barony of Carbery, three miles north of Sligo, once an epiſcopal ſee, ſince united to Elphin, and the place become a deſolate village, St. Columb founded a celebrated monaſtery A. D. 590 [m]. Here is an imperfect round tower.

Drumcolumb, ſituated in the barony of Tyraghrill and a little to the north of Loughgara. This owed its origin to St. Columb, and St. Finbar was abbot of it. It is now a pariſh church [n].

At *Drumratt*, in the barony of Leney, near Ballyſadan, St. Fechin founded an abbey. Cellagh Nua Maolmidhe provoſt of Drumratha ob. A. D. 1016. This is now a pariſh church, in the dioceſe of Achonry.

Echenach or *Enaceich* was built by St. Marceus, one of St. Patrick's diſciples in Tyraghrill. It became in time the pariſh church, where the ſaint was honoured on the 5th of November.

Emlaghfadd, an antient town, ſix miles ſouth of Sligo and one from Ballymote, had a magnificent monaſtery built by St. Columb, and a caſtle by Richard earl of Ulſter [o].

Inniſmore is an iſland in Lough Gille and Carbery barony, commonly called *Church iſland*, about two miles long and half a mile broad, the church at the eaſt end; in a rock near the door is a cavity called Our Lady's bed, into which pregnant women going and turning thrice round and ſaying certain prayers fancy they ſhall not die in child-bed. This rock and the remainder of the church, founded by St. Loman, are entirely covered with ivy [p]. In the year 1416 this abbey was deſtroyed by accidental fire, in which the valuable MSS. of O'Coryn and many other rare curioſities periſhed.

Iniſmurray, an iſland in the great weſtern ocean about five miles from the main land of Carbery barony, had early an abbey, whoſe ruins are very rude and maſſive, and the cells under ground lighted only by holes at the top or ſide: there are alſo two chapels built with mortar and in a rude ſtate, as is St. Molas's cell, with a ſtone roof and wooden ſtatue of the ſaint. One of the chapels ſtanding by itſelf has an extraordinary window, whoſe arch is one rough crooked ſtone in its original ſhape. Here is an altar called the *curſing* altar, covered with round ſtones, and north of it that of the Trinity [q]. A ſtatue of the patron St. Molas, very rudely carved in wood and painted of a reddiſh colour, is ſtill preſerved. There is but one inhabited houſe in the iſland.

At *Killaragh*, near Lough Gara, or O'Gara's lake, St. Patrick founded a nunnery, now a pariſh church [r].

Kilmacoen had a religious houſe founded by St. Diermot [s]. The antient abbey of *Kilnemanagh* was founded by St. Fechin [t]. That of *Kilraſſe* by an archdeacon of Elphin for Premonſtratenſians, cell to Loughkee [u].

At *Knockmore* near the county of Roſcommon was

[o] Wilſon, 406, 407. [p] Ib. 423. [q] Harris, 658. [r] Ib. 626. [s] Archd. 631.
[t] Ib. [u] Ib. 628. [x] Ib. 636. [y] Ib. 632. [z] Archd. 426. [a] Ib. 629.
[b] Ib. 625. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 626. [e] Ib. [f] Wilſon, 105. 402. 405.
[g] Archd. 628. [h] Ib. 629. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. 630.
[m] Ib. 631. [n] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey of Sligo, 102. [o] Archd. 633. [p] Ib. 633, 634.
[q] Ib. 634. [r] Ib. 635. [s] Ib. 636. [t] Ib. [u] Ib.

an houſe of Dominicans or Carmelites, erected by the O Connors; the ruins of whoſe caſtle ſtill remain in the village [x].

Temple houſe or *Teach Temple*, on the river Owenmore, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Sligo, was founded for Knights hoſpitallers [y].

Memleek caſtle is ſituated three miles weſt of Coloony; it is ſtill entire, forty-ſix feet long by twenty-five broad, and in ſome parts divided into two thick laminæ, through which ſtairs wind to the top. It was built by T. B. O'Hara. Mr. Groſe's account of this and many other antient buildings in this country is very erroneous [z].

Pl. XX. fig. 13. On *Inis Murray* is an incloſure of walls from five to ten feet thick and ten feet high, built without mortar of large ſtones *b b b*. Within are cells covered with earth thrown up ſo as to make them in a manner ſubterraneous *c c c*; ſome are fallen in, others look horrid and gloomy, having a ſmall hole at the top and another in the ſide, ſeemingly to give air not light. They have all been vaulted with the ſame rude ſtones. The cell C at the entrance is lighted by the door, and appears to have been the place where the candidate was reſted before admittance into the other cells. The entrance *d d* into the incloſure is ſo narrow as ſcarce to admit a man to paſs. Within are three ſquare chapels A and B, dedicated to St. Molas, and D to St. Columkill, built of ſtone and lime in a rude manner, but modern to the reſt of the building. An altar or ſingle ſtone D is incloſed within another ſquare wall as at fig. 14. This place Mr. Vallancey, who has given a plan of it, calls "a temple of the monument of *Mindhr*" or Mithras, from whom he ſuppoſes the iſland was antiently called *Innis Mindhr* [a].

Rodolphus Taafe viſcount Taafe and baron of *Ballymote*, both in this county, is the 7th viſcount from the firſt creation by Charles I. 1628.

[x] Archd. 637. [y] Ib. 639. [z] M'Parlan's Stat. Survey, p. 98. [a] Collect. Hib. N° IV. 220. pl. V. fig. 1.

COUNTY OF LETRIM.

THE county of *Slego* is bounded on the eaſt by *Breany*, the property of the antient family of *O Rorck*, which derives its deſcent[a] from Roderic monarch of Ireland (whom by a favourite contraction they call *Rorck)*, till Brian O Rorck, lord of *Breany* and *Minterolife*, amuſed by Pope Sixtus V. and the king of Spain with empty promiſes, threw off his allegiance to queen Elizabeth, and took up arms, but was preſently driven to Scotland, whence returning to England he ſuffered at the gallows the puniſhment due to his inconſiderate raſhneſs. His lands were forfeited to the crown, and this tract made a county by John *Perrott*, lord deputy, and called *Letrim* from the chief town. It conſiſts entirely of mountains covered with luxuriant herbage, yet not ſo much ſo as to verify the words of Solinus[b], "that "Ireland abounds with ſuch a quantity of paſturage "that the cattle if not driven off ſometimes would "be in danger of ſurfeit." It feeds, however, ſo many cattle that within its narrow compaſs it counted at one time above 120,000 head. In it is the biſhopric of *Achonry*, now united to Elphin, and here riſes the Shannon, that prince of Iriſh rivers, which ſometimes narrow, ſometimes broad, by its various windings waſhes many counties. The principal families are *O Rorch*, *O Murrey*, *Mac Lochleim*, *Mac Glanchie*, and *Mac Granell*, all downright Iriſh. John de Burgh, ſon of Richard earl of Clanricard, created by queen Elizabeth baron *Letrim*, and afterwards murdered by his rivals, is ſaid by ſome to have taken his title not from this *Letrim*[c], but from ſome other place, nor have I diſcovered any thing certain on this head.

Breany.

Achonry.

Baron Letrim.

[a] From a celebrated line of anceſtors up to Achay Moymade, monarch of Ireland A. D. 366.
[b] c. 24.
[c] but from *Leitrim* in Clanricarde.

LEITRIM

ADDITIONS.

LEITRIM comprehends the antient principality of *Hy-Brune-Brefine* or lower Brefine, commonly called Breany and Conmachne, being the antient ſeat of the *Maſragii* or Mas-*Rachii*, that is, the *O'Ruarcs*, princes of this diſtrict. The ſubordinate cantreds were *Dromhaire*, the preſent barony of Drumahare; *Leitdrumai* or *Liathdromen*, the preſent barony of Leitrim, from whence the county takes its name; *Munſter Eolus* or *Hy-Colluing*, the preſent baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill, the chiefs of which were the Maghrannals or Mc Granels; *Hy Murragh*, the preſent barony of Roſclogher, the chiefs of which were *O Murragh* or O Murrey[a].

The figure of this county produces an irregular cone, the baſe of which is the ſouth, and ſeated on the county of Longford; the apex runs north into the bay of Ballyſhannon. The ſouth, and nearly an equal part of the weſtern limits, is formed by the river Shannon, which meets the baſe in rather an acute angle, and divides it from Roſcommon all the way to Lough Allen, which there becomes the boundary of the two counties for four miles northward, when they firſt come into contact without the intervention of water, except a very ſmall rivulet called Srooawn-an-Ionlaid, which they preſerve for five or ſix miles to Glackandara. It then joins the county of Sligo, which accompanies it to the ſea, forming the northern part of the weſtern limits. On the north-eaſtern ſide Leitrim meets the county of Donegal in a diſtance of about two miles, which together with Fermanagh forms the northern part: the ſouthern and greateſt part of the eaſtern boundary is the county of Cavan. The length of this county, as near as can be aſcertained in a county which has not been meaſured, is about 46 miles, its breadth at the baſe 66 miles, and at the apex three miles, but it may be computed at a medium of 16 miles, and divided into five baronies, *Roſclogher*, *Drumahare*, *Leitrim*, *Carrigallen*, and *Mohill*. It contains 17 pariſhes and two boroughs. The air is cold and ſharp but wholeſome, and though a mountainous bleak country it is noted for feeding vaſt herds of cattle.

The ſoil and ſurface exhibit much diverſity: large tracts of deep, dark, rich ſoil, on a limeſtone bottom, are to be found in the neighbourhood of Shumore, Mohill, Drumahare, and Manor-hamilton. But the greateſt part of the county, not including the mountains, is compoſed of high ſteep hills and vallies, the tops and ſides of which are ſurfaced with a thin ſtratum of hungry ferruginous loam, and this loam ſubſtrated with a hard gravel of the ſame complexion as the hill. The vallies are generally watered with rivulets, and are much more fertile. Sir William Petty makes this county conſiſt of 644 ſquare miles, of which 322 are bog, water, and waſte.

This county is rich in mines. On the north ſide of Slieve-an-Iaroin, over Lough Allen, in the deep dingles which ages have formed by the caſcading of the mountain floods, iron ore lies ſcattered in abundance, and alternate ſtrata of limeſtone are viſible in the banks. On the ſouth and weſt alſo on the eſtates of Mr. Payhen and Mr. Johnſton are thin ſtrata of iron ore. The ore of Slieve-an-Iaroin is by far richer than that found on the Roſcommon ſide of Lough Allen. Of this ore thick ſtrata, amounting almoſt to quarries, are viſible in the beds of the cataracts of Barnamena on Mr. Lyon's eſtate and many other places. Coal has alſo been found in abundance, which in ſome places has been worked with advantage. Pipe clay and yellow ochre are alſo met with. Copper ore has been raiſed by Mr. Wynne, near which clays of various colours are met with, blueiſh-green, yellow, pale red, a beautiful crimſon, &c.: they are tough as glue, ſmooth and unctuous to the touch, and in various degrees of coarſeneſs, conſiſtence, and induration up to the ſtone. Manganeſe is found in great quantities. Binbo mountain teems with abundance of all the neceſſary materials for pottery and porcelain manufactory. Immediately round it are fuller's earth, lead, copper, and ſteel ores, with abundance of fuel and water. Minerals.

The *Shannon*, the principal river, has its riſe in a little plain, at the foot of Quilka mountain, about four miles in the county of Cavan, a mountain which hangs over Swanlingbar. Near the bottom of this plain is a little ſpring about 20 feet diameter, from which iſſues the Shannon; it is not ſmall at or near its ſource, but on the contrary is called by the natives Abhain-mohr, or the *Large river*, to diſtinguiſh it from the neighbouring ones, which, except in times in flood, are not only ſmall but their beds are ſometimes dry; nor is its general courſe, as commonly ſuppoſed, north to ſouth; for immediately from the ſpring, except in a few trifling deflexions, it takes a weſtern direction to Lough Allen, which it continues through that lake to Carrick-on-Shannon, where after eluding the high hills of Leitrim it takes a ſouthern wind, ſloping among the levels of the county of Longford, and then again takes a weſterly track, which it purſues in a tortuous but ſometimes ſoutherly courſe to Limerick. Shannon r.

The ſource of the river *Abhain-Naille* is in Leacka mountain, which riſes between Lough Allen and Abhain-Naille.

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° 11. Archdall in Leitrim. O'Connor's Diſſert. Book of Ballymote. Beauford.

Manor-

Manor-hamilton. It is ſo called from St. Nail or Natalis, who built a monaſtery at the top of the mountain. Antiquaries not being agreed upon the county to which this monaſtery belonged, Dr. M'Parlan [b] in ſearch of it traced this river to its ſource, which he found to be in Leacka mountain lake, otherwiſe *Killowmawn* lake. This little lake is ſituated on the ſummit of the mountain, without any ſlope or fall collective of any water, and yet it is never dry, but rather abundantly ſupplied. The river at its ſource is about ten feet broad, but by joining ſome rivulets it becomes conſiderable, and enters the Shannon a mile eaſt of Lough Allen.

Duibhachar river runs from Belhovel lake to Lough Allen, and many others of leſs note are not of ſufficient conſequence to merit particular notice.

The *Redſtone* river is a ſingular and rare curioſity. It runs through Mr. Wynne's eſtate; the banks and bottom exhibit all the varieties of colour which diverſify the clay, tinged and glowing from the pencil of nature. Even the bed of the river is beſtrewed with ſtones, varying and glowing in a ſtill more pictureſque manner of colour and derangement. This runs by the Binbo mountain already deſcribed.

Lakes. The lakes of this county are almoſt innumerable, we ſhall therefore only notice ſuch as claim particular obſervation.

Lough Allen. *Lough Allen* is the union of almoſt all the current water of this county. It is about ſeven miles long, and its medium breadth about five. The ſtorms of this lake are very boiſterous, and the waves run mountains high. Hugh Magowan, an old and experienced fiſherman here, ſays, in many places it is unfathomable [c]. *Clean Clough*, otherwiſe called Belhovel lake, is not quite two miles long and ſcarcely one broad. *Lough Melvyn* in Dantry is a pretty lake, ornamented with wooded iſlands and old ruins; it is about four miles long and ſcarcely two broad; it runs partly into the county of Fermanagh. *Lough Gill* chiefly belongs to Sligo; it is extremely pictureſque, and its banks highly improved; it is about five miles long and two broad. There are many mineral ſprings in this county. Sulphureous ones, *Dromſna Spa*, *Meelock water*, *Athemonus*, *Dromſhambo*, *Caſtlecargan*. Chalybeate ſprings are *Cavan Spa*, which iſſues from the ſouthern neck of a peninſula, called *Gobacowan*, which runs to the north extremity of Lough Allen; and one called *Oakfield Spa*, on counſellor Johnſton's eſtate, about two miles from the ſea.

There is but one navigation and one navigable river in this county. Upwards of 20 years ago the old navigation company opened a canal from near Longford to Battle Bridge, which is within three miles of Lough Allen, and about the ſame diſtance from Carrick-on-Shannon. A few locks only and ſome trackways are wanting to make this a complete canal. This was done for the purpoſe of opening a communication between Lough Allen and Limerick, which all to about three miles is effected, and even the greateſt part of the excavation of thoſe three miles finiſhed. Slates, military baggage, &c. are now conveyed by water from Carrick-on-Shannon to Limerick. This canal will meet the royal canal at Tormonbarry.

There are no eſtabliſhed fiſheries in this county, but the lakes and rivers abound with freſh-water fiſh of all deſcriptions, eſpecially perch.

Some of the roads, particularly near the reſidence of gentlemen, are in good order; but in other parts they are ſhamefully bad. The bridges are in general in good condition [d].

The diſtrict about Lough Allen abounds with coal and iron mines. The coal is of the ſame quality as thoſe imported to Dublin from Cumberland, and great quantities of it lie contiguous to the lake, on which veſſels of 100 tons may ride with ſafety. An iron manufactory has been eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood. A navigable communication between the Shannon and Liffey, the country between theſe rivers being almoſt level, would be a great benefit to the kingdom [e].

Leitrim, a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituate on the banks of the Shannon, though not the capital, gives name to the barony and county, whence we may infer, that it was once a place of note [f], having been alſo a biſhopric. Leitrim is chiefly in the biſhopric of Kilmore, and it is well known that Achonry is not united to Elphin. St. M'Leigus, ſon of Cemac, was biſhop here. Leitrim.

The title of baron Leitrim was conferred by Charles I. 1627 on ſir William Sherard of Leiceſterſhire, whoſe deſcendant Benet was created earl of Harborough 1 George I. 1714, and both titles are now enjoyed by Philip 5th earl and 7th baron. Carrick.

Robert Clements was created baron Leitrim of Manor-hamilton in this county Sept. 20, 1783, viſcount Dec. 20, 1793, and earl Oct. 6, 1795. He died 1804, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Nathaniel the preſent earl.

Carrick-on-Shannon, a disfranchiſed borough, is the ſhire town, and has a barrack for one company of foot [g].

Achonry is in Sligo. See before, p. 382.

The families enumerated by Mr. Camden are now greatly reduced: the name of *Mc Granell* is turned into the Engliſh name of *Reynolds* [i].

Drumahare caſtle was not built by the O'Rorkes, as is generally ſuppoſed, and as ſtated by Groſe, b. ii. p. 55. for we find in 1626 the duke of Buckingham made a grant to his brother ſir Edward Villiers of 6500 acres of arable land and 5114 of wood and bog, in the barony of Drumahare, which had before been granted to the duke the 5th January 1626, and the ſame conveyed by patent to ſir William Villiers, on the reſignation of Robert earl of Nithſdale and his brother James Maxwell 5th Sept. 1628, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* the premiſes being erected into the barony of Drumahare, with many privileges, and a clauſe for building a caſtle 60 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 32 in height, with a lawn of 400 feet in circuit. The ruins are of the ſtipulated extent, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the Bonnet river. Caſtles.

O'Rorke's caſtle or *hall* is ſituated a little lower down and nearer the river Bonnet than the above, and it may be believed that its ruined ſtate was

[b] Stat. Surv. 19. [c] M'Parlan's Stat. Surv. 1802, 21. [d] Ib. 65. [e] Wilſon, 103.
[f] Archd. 410. Wilſon, 416. [g] Wilſon, 416, 417. [i] G.

caused

cauſed by uſing the materials to build ſir William Villiers's caſtle. This caſtle, from what remains, appears to have been ſtrong and ſpacious; the windows ſtill in being are high, narrow, and dark. There is a very correct engraving of it in Groſe.

Jameſtown caſtle, charmingly ſituated on the Shannon, was built by ſir Charles Coote in 1623. Very little of it remains. *Longfield caſtle* was built by the O'Rorkes, and appears to have been ſtrong, but of coarſe ugly workmanſhip: it ſtands two miles from Newtowngore. *Caſtlefore*, between Fena and Caſcargan, was built by colonel Coote about the middle of the 17th century: it was afterwards plundered and burnt by the treachery of a female ſervant. *Caſtle John*, on an iſland in Loughſkur, built by John Reynolds in the reign of queen Elizabeth: there is a good view of it in Groſe. *Cloncorriſk caſtle*, built by the O'Rorkes, lies within half a mile of Carrigallen. Here John O'Rorke, the laſt of the family who lived in any ſplendour, reſided till the time of queen Elizabeth, when he was deprived of his eſtates. *Caſtlebar* was built by the O'Rorkes, in the diſtrict called Glancar, about three miles weſt of Manor-hamilton: it is of a very groteſque figure, being 7 feet broad in the wall, though only 42 feet in length by 30 broad, and about 30 high: the few and thoſe very ſmall windows are of the loop-hole kind, except one, which may be about 4 feet ſquare, and all irregularly placed. *Dungarbery caſtle*, within a quarter of a mile of the ſea, has only one arch, over which a gable is remaining; ſeems to have been of ſome extent, and was built by lady Iſabel Clancy, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Woodford house* is built on the ruins and ſite of one of O'Rorke's caſtles. *Manor-hamilton caſtle*, ſituated on a gentle eminence adjoining the town of that name, was built by ſir Frederick Hamilton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth: it meaſures 105 feet long by 93 broad, and is about 40 feet high, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall and a baſtion at each corner. It was the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and handſomeſt in the county, being beautifully quoined and corniced at each of the ſtories with hewn ſtone; the ſtones of which it is built are intermixed with micaceous particles reſembling ſome ore [c].

There are but two druidical altars in this county, one within half a mile of Fena, another at the road ſide on the demeſne of Letterfyan. The natives call them *Leaba Dearmud is Graine* or *Derby and Graine's bed* [d].

Religious houſes were

Annaghduffe, in the barony of Leitrim, founded A. D. 766, now a pariſh church [e]. The only veſtige of the abbey is a few ruinous ſtones in the ſouth gable window.

Balleguarcy, a houſe of conventual Franciſcans, founded 1518 by Corn. O Brien. As this houſe was in the dioceſe of Ardagh, father Wadding places it in the county of Longford, but Mr. Harris inclines to think it belonged to this county, in which is included part of that dioceſe [f].

At *Cluain-Conmaine* or *Clone* near the river of that name in the barony of Mohill, St. Fraoch about 570 founded an abbey, now a pariſh church [g].

At *Creeveleah*, called alſo *Ballyruarc* and *Carrickpatrick*, properly *Craoibhliath* or *Greybranch*, of the three orders of St. Francis, was founded 1508 a houſe of Franciſcan Obſervantines by Margaret, daughter of lord O Brien, but never completed, ſhe dying 1522. The walls and the altar are nearly entire, and ſeveral tombs of the Murroghs, Cornyns (a very antient family), the O Rorkes, &c.; the great O Rorke has a full-length figure on his tomb in the burial-place of his family. This building is of the ſame extent with the abbey of Sligo, but rather inferior in execution [h].

Doiremelle nunnery on the banks of Lough Melvyn in Lower Brefny was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother St. Mella, who died before 787 [i].

Dromleas was built by St. Patrick [k]; now no traces left of it. The Proteſtant church of Dromleas was probably built on its ſite.

In the pariſh of *Fionagh* we find a church built by St. Caillin or Kilian. The eaſt window is of curious workmanſhip, and in the weſt part, which is vaulted, ſervice is now performed. It is pretended that what Kilian erected by day the devil deſtroyed by night; and they ſhew a line engraven about the middle of the eaſt gable from ſouth to north; and on the north ſide about 12 feet from the ground is alſo engraven in the wall an ugly figure as the evil ſpirit, having part of the line in its mouth. This place was celebrated in former ages for its divinity ſchool, and was the general reſort of ſtudents from every part of Europe. About half a mile from the church is a well dedicated to St. Callin [l].

At *Jameſtown*, a disfranchiſed borough town on the banks of the Shannon, was a Franciſcan friary [m].

At *Mohill* St. Manchan built an abbey for canons regular 608, and died 652 [n].

At *Thacineling* William O Reily founded a houſe of Grey friars 1414, afterwards given to the Obſervantines [o].

The ruins of the abbey of *Kilnaile* in Briefne are ſituated in the centre of a green field on the verge of Killowmawn lake. This whole ſcene, contrary to the general ſituation of houſes of this kind, lies on a wild extenſive black mountain about five miles ſouth of Manor-hamilton. The lake, ſays Dr. M'Parlan, produces a profuſion of black trout, from a ſmall ſize to 20lbs. weight and upwards, and of an exquiſite flavour. This moſt probably was the inducement to build this monaſtery in ſo ſtrange a ſituation.

Moy abbey, on the borders of Cavan, was very ſmall. There remains no tradition or account of it.

Corrogh and *Taiſmon abbeys*, both on the weſtern borders of Lough Allen. In the latter reſided nuns, until defiled and expelled by Cromwell's ſoldiers.

At *Coolhille* was an abbey ſaid to have been built by Columbkill. It is on a ſmaller ſcale than thoſe of Fena. No farther account or tradition remains.

Oilean iona Inſe, or *the Iſland of Inſe*, contains about ſix acres, and is ſituated near the entrance of the Shannon into the northern extremity of Lough Allen; on it ſtand the remains of a church, the nave of which meaſures 50 feet by 30, the windows and ruins of the aiſles appear to be proportionate. Tradition aſcribes this to St. Beoy, to whom many ſprings hereabouts are conſecrated, and where his feſtival is kept on the 8th of March to this day with much piety, and no ſmall degree of mirth [p].

[c] M'Parlan's Stat. Surv. 92, &c. [d] Ib. 94. [e] Archd. 407. [f] Ib. [g] Ib. [h] Ib. 407, 408. [i] Ib. 408. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. [m] Ib. 409. [n] Ib. 410. [o] Ib. [p] M'Parlan's Stat. Surv. 106.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMAN.

BELOW the county of *Letrim* to the ſouth lies *Roſcoman*, made a county by the lord deputy Henry Sidney; a narrow long tract between the river *Succ* on the weſt and the *Shannon* on the eaſt, and incloſed by the *Curlew* hills on the north. It is for the moſt part a level rich country, feeds plenty of cattle, and with a little culture yields corn very kindly. On the north riſe the *Curlew* mountains, craggy and inacceſſible, till by the care of George Bingham a road was cut through them with great difficulty. They are alſo infamous for the unhappy ſlaughter of ſir Coniers Clifford, late governor of Connacht, and of a troop of brave veterans cut off there by his careleſſneſs. In this county are reckoned four baronies. The firſt under the Curlew hills on the river Shannon is the barony of *Boile*, where was formerly a famous monaſtery founded A. D. 1152, together with the monaſtery de Beatitudine. *Mac Dermot* is in ſome meaſure abſolute here. Then on the *Suc* is *Balin-Tober* barony, where *O Conor Dun* has great influence [a], and to it adjoins the epiſcopal ſee of *Elphin*. Lower is *Roſcoman*, the barony of *O Conor Roo* or *the Red*, in which is the chief town of the whole county, formerly fortified with a caſtle by Robert Ufford juſtice of Ireland, but the houſes are all thatched; and more to the ſouth *Athlone*, the barony of the *O Kellies*, ſo called from the chief town, which has its caſtle and garriſon, and a moſt beautiful bridge of hewn ſtone, built within our time to the great terror of the rebels by order of queen Elizabeth, when ſir Henry Sidney was lord deputy of Ireland, when ſhe had thoughts of fixing the reſidence of the deputy there as the moſt convenient ſituation in all Ireland to ſuppreſs rebellions.

Curlew hills.

Barony of *Boyle*.

Balintober barony.

Elphin.

Roſcommon.

Athlone.

[a] Dominic, the preſent O Conor Dun, is a perſon in high eſteem in his country. He ſtands in the fifth generation from Hugh O Conor Dun, knighted by queen Elizabeth on account of his ſervices. This ſir Hugh was the firſt repreſentative in parliament for the county of Roſcomon, in the general repreſentation of the nation in the parliament of 1585. In the compoſition made with the lord deputy ſir John Perrot, we find a recital of the ſeveral eſtates annexed to his caſtle of Balintober. He and O Conor of Sligo never departed from their allegiance, but were active to the laſt in queen Elizabeth's ſervice. In the troubles which ſucceeded to the inſurrection in Ulſter A. D. 1641, O Conor Dun, O Conor Roe, and O Conor of Sligo, remained faithful to king Charles I. but in conſequence of the diſaſters and party diviſions of thoſe times, and the king's unfortunate end, the families of O Conor Dun, O Conor Roe, and O Conor of Sligo, have been ſtript of all property by a ſingle act under Cromwell's adminiſtration.

On the reſtoration of king Charles II. Hugh O Conor, grandſon of the aforeſaid ſir Hugh O Conor, was put in poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Balintober, and the dividend annexed thereto by the ſettlement made by ſir Hugh, his grandfather. In 1662 he made a will, whereby on the failure of iſſue male in his own poſterity he willed that the ſaid eſtate ſhould devolve to the next in blood of his family. That diſpoſition of things did not take place. By ſome misfortune the will was miſlaid on the death of O Conor Dun, the teſtator's grandſon, nor was it found till preſcription of time vacated the claim of the lawful heir. Thus it is that the preſent O Conor Dun is confined to the ſmall eſtate of Clonalis, containing little more than a thouſand acres.

By the diſpoſition made by ſir Hugh O Conor Dun aforeſaid, for the maintenance of his younger ſons, he gave up to his ſon Charles the caſtle of Belanagar, and the eſtates annexed thereto; eſtates like the reſt loſt under Cromwell, but reſtored to Owen O Conor, ſaid Charles's ſon, who, following the fortune of king Charles II. obtained a majority in the regiment of his royal highneſs the duke of Gloceſter, and on his returning with the king, obtained poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid eſtate of Belanagar by a clauſe in the act of ſettlement, curtailed however by various accidents. Since the late revolution Belanagar only remains, a property of about 900 acres of productive land, now in the poſſeſſion of Charles O Conor of Belanagar, major Owen O Conor's grand nephew. Mr. O Connor.

ROSCOMMON

ADDITIONS.

ROSCOMMON in antient times was denominated *Magh Nay*, *Moy Noy* or *Magh Noadh*, the princes of which were the O Connors. The northern parts of it were denominated *Moy Plai*, and were the country of the Cruthenians, containing the preſent barony of Boyle. *Hy Maneij* or *Tirmany*, the antient country of the *Sean Ceannel* or *Senkenel*, and preſent barony of Roſcommon, the hereditary diſtrict of O Connor Ruadh. *Magh Turey*, containing the preſent barony of Ballintober and half-barony of Ballymoe, the country of the antient *Cregrai* and hereditary diſtrict of O Conor Dun. *Siol Muiridh*, containing the preſent barony of Athlone, the chiefs of which were the O Kellies [a].

The county of Roſcommon has Mayo and Galway with the river Suc between them on the weſt, King's county and part of Galway on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, Sligo and Leitrim on the north and north-eaſt, and Longford, Eaſt Meath, and part of King's county on the eaſt, together with part of Leitrim, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon. It is 43 miles in length by 28 in breadth, and divided into ſix baronies, *Boyle*, *Ballintober*, *Roſcommon*, *Athlone*, *Moycarne*, and the half-barony of *Ballymoe*. It contains 346,650 acres, 56 pariſhes, 17,137 houſes, and about 86,000 inhabitants, it being the beſt peopled of any county weſt of the Shannon. The principal families at the beginning of the 16th century were the O Connors, O Flanaghans, O Hanlys, O Don-Allans, Croftons, Burkes, and Birminghams. The ſoil yields plenty of graſs and ſome corn, and feeds numerous herds of cattle.

Athlone. *Athlone*, ſeated on both ſides of the Shannon in the barony of its own name, is a borough and market town, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, and reckoned the key of Conaught, rendered famous for its defence againſt king William, and giving title of earl to the noble family of Ginkell. The weſt ſide of the river is called the Iriſh town, the other the Engliſh. King William's troops attacked it 1690 without ſucceſs, but next year took it after an obſtinate defence, and put to the ſword all who made reſiſtance.

Lough Ree. The Shannon above Athlone ſwells into a large lake, extending in length to Laneſborough, and in ſome places four or five miles broad, called *Lough Ree*, and interſperſed all over with many iſlands well covered with wood, and having good grazing for cattle on all of them. At Athlone is a very conſiderable eel fiſhery [c].

Two miles and an half from Athlone ruins of *Cartron* caſtle [d].

The barony of *Boyle* now belongs partly to George King, earl of Kingſton.

Boyle. At *Boyle*, a market and diſfranchiſed borough town incorporated by James I. on the river of its own name, nine miles north-weſt of Elphin, was a celebrated Ciſtertian abbey, removed from *Grelachdinach* 1148. Its remains at the back of the town ſhew its antient magnificence. This is the famous monaſtery mentioned by Mr. Camden as founded 1152. The chancel and a ſmall chapel on either ſide are roofed; the great arches of the tower were 45 feet high, but the ground is now ſo raiſed as to cover the baſes: half of them reſt on plain round pillars, the reſt on cluſtered columns; all the ſpaces between the pillars are now walled up, ſuppoſed in the reign of Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence; ſome of the capitals are plain, others carved, and the eaſt window was grand and lofty. The cloiſter has been long converted into a barrack. The ſtump of a round tower near the abbey is ſtill to be ſeen [e]. Over the river are two ſtone bridges, and on one of them a ſtatue of William III. This river riſes in a romantic ſheet of water called *Lough Gara*, meanders through *Kingſton* lake or *Lough Kay*, a beautiful piece of water interſperſed with many iſlands, ſome adorned with ruins of caſtles and other buildings, well wooded. The river emerging from the eaſt ſide of the lake falls into the Shannon [f]. Robert-Edward King, eſq. was created lord Erris of Boyle in 1800.

Elphin. *Elphin* is ſituate in a pleaſant, fertile, and gently-riſing country in the barony of Roſcommon. St. Patrick founded here in the 5th century a cathedral near a little rivulet iſſuing from two fountains, and placed over it Aſſicus, a monk, who ſoon filled it with religious, and being an excellent artiſt beautified the church with monuments of elegant workmanſhip. After many centuries and a little before the arrival of the Engliſh this ſee was enriched by the tranſlation of the ſee of Roſcommon to it. Thoſe of Ardcarn, Drumclive (or as now written *Drumcliffe*), &c. had been united to one or other of theſe two about the ſame time. By theſe unions the ſee of Elphin came at laſt to be conſidered as one of the richeſt in Ireland. Biſhop King, who died 1638, repaired the cathedral, and built here a caſtle and offices for himſelf and ſucceſſors, and by recovering the antient poſſeſſions of his biſhopric raiſed its value from 200 marks to £1500 a year. Some antient viſitation books make the chapter conſiſt of a dean, archdeacon, provoſt, and 12 prebendaries, and divide the dioceſe into four rural deanries [g]. The inquiſition taken after the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes in this kingdom ſays, this church, &c. belonged to the Dominicans. On the left of the town biſhop Synge

[a] Collect. Hib. No. 11. Archd. in Roſcom. O Connor's Diſſert. Book of Ballimote. Beauford.
[c] Wilſon, 125. [d] Ib. 121. [e] Archd. 601—606. [f] Wilſon, 104.
[g] Harris, 627. Wilſon, 422. Archd. 609, 610.

built

built a beautiful palace for himſelf and his ſucceſſors with extenſive demeſnes [g]. Three miles from Elphin are ruins of *Kanbo* caſtle [h].

Croghan. Not far from Elphin is *Croghan*, formerly the ſeat of the O Connor Roe, and kings of Connaught. Here are the remains of a caſtle and a rath called the rath of Croghan, in which the antient palace of the kings of Connaught was ſuppoſed to be. Near the rath is an antient cemetery called *Relig na Riogh*, conſiſting of a circular arch 200 feet in diameter, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall greatly defaced; ſeveral tranſverſe walls, one within the area, alſo heaps of coarſe ſtones ſpecifying the graves of the perſons interred. From an old Iriſh poem, intituled, "Relic na Riogh," we find among the perſons interred in this antient cemetery were *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, a king of Conaught, and the firſt who ſettled at Croghan and built the rath; alſo his three ſons *Con*, *Tuathal*, and *Tumaltach*. *Dathy*, *Dunghalach*, and *Eochuidh Airiomh*, who is ſaid to be the firſt who eſtabliſhed the cuſtom of burying inſtead of burning the dead; *Clothra*, *Meadh*, and *Mnraſg*, three valiant chiefs; alſo *Eire*, *Fodla*, and *Bannbha*, three beautiful young ladies of the family of the Tuathda Dananns. Theſe people are ſuppoſed by the modern Iriſh antiquaries to have lived before the Chriſtian æra; but from ſome expreſſions in the Ulſter annals and other monkiſh chronicles they appear to have flouriſhed in the 8th century [i].

The Mote. *The Mote* is the antient reſidence of the family of Crofton, of which ſir Edward was created a baronet in 1661, which title became extinct in 1711; but Catharine, ſiſter and heir of ſir Edward the laſt baronet, having married Marcus Lowther, eſq. he aſſumed the name of Crofton, and was created a baronet in 1759. His ſon ſir Edward married Anne, ſole heireſs of Thomas Croker, of Bark Weſton in the county of Kildare. She was created baroneſs Crofton of Mote in 1797.

Roſcommon. *Roſcommon*, ſo called from *Ros* a wood and St. *Coman*, who founded here an Auguſtine abbey, afterwards a biſhopric, gave title of earl to ſir James Dillon 1595, whoſe lineal heir male Patrick is the 11th and preſent earl. Another family of the name of Dillon had the title of viſcount Caſtellogallen [z]. The town, the capital of the county, acquired and ſtill retains much conſequence from its monaſtic edifices. Its caſtle was rebuilt 1268 by ſir Robert Ufford lord deputy of Ireland, and razed 1271. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe [k]. The Dominican friary was founded 1253 by Felim king of Connaught, who died here 1265, and his monument with his guards in the habit of the time, but lately much defaced, remains here in fine Iriſh marble [l]. The Franciſcan friary was founded 1269 [m].

Tulſk. *Tulſk*, a ſmall village and disfranchiſed borough, eight miles north-weſt of Roſcommon, had a caſtle erected by O Conor 1406, and a houſe of Dominicans in the 15th century, which is ſtill pretty entire [n].

At *Caſtlerea* is an elegant and capital ſeat, built on the ſite of the old caſtle, the reſidence of Henry Moore Sandford, eſq. [o], who was created baron Mount-Sandford of this place July 30, 1800. Caſtlerea.

Four miles from Caſtlerea is *Lough Glin*, the fine ſeat of lord Dillon [p].

Tunyquin is pleaſantly ſituated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle [q].

Caſtle Coote, in the barony of Athlone, made a noble defence againſt the rebels in 1642 who aſſaulted it, many of whom were killed. This place gives title to the family of Coote, created viſcount Coote of Caſtle Coote, afterwards earl of Mountrath, both which titles became extinct on the death of Charles-Henry, the 7th earl, March 1, 1802. But the late earl being created baron Caſtle Coote, with remainder to Charles-Henry Coote, his couſin, lineally deſcended from ſir Charles Coote, the common anceſtor of this family, that title is now enjoyed by him. The title of baronet is now poſſeſſed by Charles, ſon of Chidley Coote, a minor. Caſtle Coote.

Dunamon, a fine old caſtle, is the ſeat of Mr. Caulfield [r].

At *Ballintober*, in the barony of its own name, are remarkable ruins, formerly the reſidence of the O Connors Dun, and ſeveral of the princes of Connaught [s]. Ballintober.

An houſe of Premonſtratenſes was founded on Trinity iſland in *Lough Ree* by Clany Mac Moylin, archdeacon of Elphin 1215 [t].

Ardcarna had an abbey of regular canons and a biſhop, who died A. D. 523; alſo a nunnery, cell to Kilcreunata c. Galway [u]. A mile beyond the church is *Kingſton* hall, the ſeat of the earl of Kingſton [x].

At *Athdalaragh* was an abbey of regular canons in the time of St. Patrick and 1202 [y].

Another at *Athleague* in the barony of Athlone on the river Suc [z].

Another at *Baſtick* in the barony of Ballintober [a].

At *Bealaneny* was a friary of conventual Franciſcans [b].

Two miles from *Kilkelly* is a beautiful glen, and in the end of it an echo which repeats ſeven times diſtinctly [c].

At *Caldrywolagh* and *Clonrahan* were Franciſcan friars [d]. At *Clonſhanvill* a monaſtery given to the Dominicans 1385; its walls are ſtill to be ſeen [e].

Other religious foundations were at *Clonthuſkert*, *Clooncraaf*, *Cloonfada*, *Cluainboirean*, *Cluainemuin*, *Cluainnamanach*, *Derane*, *Domnachmore*, *Edardruim* [f], *Fidhard*, *Imleacheach*, *Inchmacnerin*, an iſland in Lough Ree [g], *Inchmore* for canons regular in Lough Ree, *Inchmean* for Benedictines, *Kilcooly*, *Killaracht*, a houſe of Auguſtine nuns, founded by St. Patrick for his ſiſter Athracta [h], *Killorny* [i], *Lyſduffe*, *Monaſterevan* [k], *Teagnannighean*, *Tibbohin*, *Tobarelvy* [l].

At *Kilmore* on the banks of Lough Ree, ſix miles north-weſt of Athlone, are remains of both a priory and abbey [m].

[g] Wilſon, 113. 422. [h] Ib. [i] Collect. Reb. Hib. No. 11. p. 409. Poem of Relig na Riogh. Beauford. [2] G. Walker's Hiſt. Eſſay on Iriſh Dreſs, pl. IV. p. 29. [k] Wilſon, 113. 422. [l] Archd. 621. O Hallor. Introd. p. 156. See a print of it by Mr. Onſlow in Mr. [m] Archd. 622. [n] Archd. 623, 624. Wilſon, 107. 421. [o] Wilſon, 114. [p] Ib. 127. [q] Ib. 422. [r] Ib. 126. [s] Wilſon, 126. [t] Archd. 514. [u] Ib. 598, 599. [x] Wilſon, 103. 423. [y] Archd. 599. [z] Ib. [a] Ib. 601. [b] Ib. [c] Wilſon, 127. [d] Archd. 606, 607. [e] Ib. 607. [f] Ib. 608, 609. [g] Ib. 610, 611. [h] Ib. 612. [i] Ib. 613. [k] Ib. 616. [l] Ib. 622, 623. [m] Ib. 613.

At

At *Kiltullagh* a monaſtery of Franciſcan friars was erected ſome time after 1441 [n]. At *Knockvicar* one for Dominicans on a hill [o].

In *Lough Ree* a Premonſtratenſian abbey before A. D. 700 [p].

Pl. XXII. fig. 10. repreſents a circle of ten anomalous upright ſtones, ſituated in a rath near this lough.

Oran, now a pariſh church, was remarkable for the many pilgrimages made to it, and adjoining to it is one of the round towers [q].

At *Randown* on Lough Ree, ſeven miles north from Athlone, was a priory of Crouched friars or a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers, founded in the reign of John, to which Philip Nangle was a great benefactor in that of Henry III. Very little remains of the town or caſtle [r]. O Connor founded a Dominican friary at *Tuamona* [s].

[n] Archd. 614. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. 617. [r] Ib. [s] Ib. 623.

LORDS OF CONACHT.

WE find in the hiſtories of Ireland, that *Turlogh O Mor O Conor* was formerly ſovereign of this country, and divided the whole between his two ſons Cahel and Brien. But at the coming of the Engliſh into Ireland it was governed by Roderic who ſtyled himſelf *monarch* of Ireland, but being alarmed at the approaching weight of an Engliſh war he ſubmitted to Henry II. without hazarding a battle. Upon his revolt preſently after, Milo *Cogan* was the firſt Engliſhman who invaded *Conacht*, though without ſucceſs. The king of Conacht was however reduced to ſuch ſtraits that he acknowledged himſelf the king of England's "*liegeman*, to "ſerve him faithfully as his man, paying him yearly "of every 10th beaſt, one hide, fit for the mer-"chants *," &c. But king John allowed him to keep one-third of Conacht "to him and his heirs "by payment of 100 marks †." William, ſon of Aldelm, whoſe deſcendants are called in Latin *de Burgo*, and in Iriſh *Burk* or *Bourk*, Robert *Muſcegros*, Gilbert *de Clare*, earl of Glouceſter, and William de *Bermingham*, were the firſt of the Engliſh who ſubdued and civilized this country. William *Burk* and his deſcendants, called lords of all Conacht, long ruled this province in great tranquillity, and collected great revenues out of it, till the only daughter of William Bourk, ſole heireſs of Conacht and Ulſter, was married to Lionel duke of Clarence, ſon of king Edward III. He ſpending the greateſt part of his time in England, as did alſo his ſucceſſors the Mortimers, their property in Ireland was neglected. The Bourks, their relations, to whom they had committed the management of their eſtates, taking advantage of the owners' abſence, and the troubles ſometimes in England, in contempt of the laws aſſociated and intermarried with the Iriſh, ſeized upon almoſt all Conacht, and, by degrees degenerating, laid aſide the Engliſh manners, and aſſumed thoſe of the Iriſh. Some of them deſcended from Richard Burk were called *Clan-Ricard*, others *Mac William Oughter* or *Upper*, others *Mac William Eughter* or *Lower*, as thoſe who had greateſt power in *Mayo* were called ſimply *Mac William*, as a title of very great honour, glory, and authority, and as deſcendants of William de Burg already mentioned.

* R. Hoveden, anno 1175, p. 312.

† Clauſ. 7 Joh.

U L S T E R.

ALL the country beyond the mouth of the Boyne, Meath, and county of Longford, and the mouth of the river Raw to the northward is accounted the fifth part of Ireland, and called in Latin *Ultonia* and *Ulidia*, in Engliſh *Ulſter* [a], in Iriſh *Cui Guilly* [b] or the province of *Guilly*, and by the Welſh *Ultw*. The whole of it in Ptolemy's time was inhabited by the VOLVNTII, DARNI, ROBOGDII, and ERDINI. It is an extenſive country interſperſed with many very large lakes, ſhaded with immenſe foreſts, in ſome parts rich, in others barren, but every where exhibiting an agreeable verdure to the eye, and covered with flocks. But, as a country without cultivation becomes dreary, ſo the manners of the inhabitants without civilization acquire a great degree of ſavageneſs. In order, however, to keep in order people who make no ſcruple of breaking through all the reſtraints of law, ſhame, and duty, the hither part was antiently divided into three counties, Louth, Down, and Antrim, and the remainder now into ſeven new ones, Cavon, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Colran, Tir Oen, and Donegall or Tir-Conell, by the prudent management of John Perrott, the lord deputy, who is certainly a great and eminent man, and perfectly underſtands the temper of the province, and finding nothing more effectual to ſuppreſs diſturbances in Ireland than to reduce into order theſe parts of Ulſter, went thither in the dubious and difficult time when the Spaniards threatened England; and, by his gravity and authority diſcountenancing oppreſſions, removed the cauſes of war, and brought all the lords of Ulſter to conſent to the diviſion of their diſtricts into counties, and admit ſheriffs to govern them. But being ſhortly after recalled, and in the way to higher honours, he was hurried to unexpected ruin by the envy of ſome, for whom he was not a match, and by the forwardneſs of his tongue, he having imprudently reflected on his ſovereign, whoſe majeſty demands the higheſt reverence both of words and thoughts.

John Perrott lord deputy 1585.

[a] Fordun in Scotichr. calls it *Orlifter*.

[b] Q. if the Iriſh Scots hence call themſelves *Gaothels*, Introd. p. cxliv. MS. n. Gale.

ULSTER

ADDITIONS.

THE province of Ulſter was denominated during the middle ages by the native inhabitants *Ulladh* or *Ullin*, and contained the eight following antient principalities: 1. *Breſine*, *Breſne* or *Breghane*, comprehending the preſent county of Cavan, the princes of which were the O'Reilyes. 2. Meneghin or *Rudriccii*, comprehending the preſent county of Monaghan. 3. *Oircaël*, or *Orgiel*, comprehending the preſent county of Ardmagh, and part of the county of Tyrone. The ſovereignty of this diſtrict was generally veſted in the family of the O'Carrols. 4. *Ullagh*, comprehending the preſent county of Down, the Ουολουντιοι of Ptolemy; the princes of which, on the arrival of the Engliſh, were the O'Neals of *Clannebai*. 5. *Dalnaruidhe* or *Ean-druim*, comprehending the preſent county of Antrim, the Ροδογδιοι of Ptolemy; the princes of which were the *Magh Danels*, *McDonnalds* or *McDaniels*. 6. *Cineal Eoghean* or *Kinel Owen*, comprehending the preſent counties of Tyrone and Londonderry; the princes of which were the *O'Nels* or *O'Neals*, who aſſumed frequently the title of kings of Ulſter. 7. *Eircaël*, *Ergal* or *Erdunnagh*, comprehending the county of Donegal. This principality was alſo called *Tirconnel*; the princes of which were the O'Donnels. 8. Magh *Uire* or *Fir Mannagh*, comprehending the preſent county of Fermanagh; the princes of which were the *McGuires*[a].

The province of Ulſter, the moſt northerly of Ireland, encompaſſed on three ſides by the ſea, on the ſouth by Leinſter, and on the ſouth-weſt by Conaught, is 68 miles in length by 98 in breadth, and in circumference about 460, the area or ſuperficial contents 3,143,000 acres. It is divided into ten counties, including Louth, which by ſome is reckoned in Leinſter, in which are one archbiſhopric, five biſhoprics, 58 baronies, 34 boroughs, of which 23 were diſfranchiſed at the Union, the others have each a repreſentative in the imperial parliament, 58 market-towns, and 393 pariſhes. Its air is healthful and temperate: its lakes and rivers abound with fiſh; and there are more ſalmon in ſome of its rivers than in many others in Europe. The family houſes are the neateſt and beſt built in the kingdom, and the province includes within itſelf the whole or by far the greateſt part of the linen manufactory, the ſtaple branch of trade in the kingdom. This province when in its moſt flouriſhing condition was the firſt and principal ſcene of the bloody rebellion and maſſacre of 1641, above 152,000 Proteſtants having been murdered in it in the firſt four months. The Iriſh inhabitants formerly ſo numerous as well as barbarous are ſo rooted out and deſtroyed by their many rebellions and by the acceſſion of the Scots, who for the moſt part inhabit this province, that it is not ſuppoſed there are left in it more than 10,000 Iriſh able to bear arms[f].

Mr. Beauford derives the VOLVNTII of Ptolemy from *Ull an teigh* or the people of the county of Ull, called by the Iriſh *Ullagh* or *Ullad*, comprehending originally all the preſent province of Ulſter or the northern country, in whoſe name it is ſtill retained, but afterwards confined to the preſent county of *Down*[b]. The DARNI of Ptolemy he places in *Derry*, deriving it from *Dair* an oak[c]. The RHOBOGDII in *Antrim*: *Rhobh uog dui*, the race on the water of the ſea, the *Dalnarudhe* of the Iriſh writers[d]. The ERDINII, or as Richard of Cirenceſter *Hardinii* in *Donegall* or *Fermanagh* from *Eir dunedh*, q. d. the weſtern hilly country[e]. This province gives title of earl to his majeſty's ſecond ſon Frederick duke of York.

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° XI. Ware. [b] Collect. Hibern. vol. III. N°XI. p. 424, 425.
[c] Ib. 351. [d] Ib. 410. [e] Ib. 344, 345. [f] G.

County of LOUTH.

THE county of *Louth*, written in old books *Luva* and *Luda*, in Iriſh *Iriel* or *Uriel* (if that be not rather a diſtinct part of the county), ſtretches beyond Meath, and the mouth of the Boyne with a very winding ſhore to the north, has a ſoil fit for paſture, and ſo rich as readily to anſwer the expence of cultivation. Near the mouth of the Boyne ſtands *Drogheda* or *Droghda*, called by the Engliſh *Tredah*, a handſome populous town, taking its name from the bridge, under which the Boyne runs through the middle of it. King Edward II. granted it the privilege of a market and fair in favour of Theobald *Verdun*. Other kings confirmed to it many great privileges, and among the reſt that of having a mint. Near it is *Mellfont* abbey, founded by Donald king of *Uriel*, and celebrated by St. Bernard, which queen Elizabeth after diſpoſſeſſing the religious gave to ſir Edward *More*, knight of the garter, native of Kent, for his eminent ſervices both at home and abroad. Seven miles from hence is *Ardeth*, a midland town of ſome note, and above it *Dundalk* with a commodious harbour, and antiently ſtrongly walled, burnt by Edward *Brus*, brother to the king of Scots, who had proclaimed himſelf king of Ireland, but was ſoon after ſlain in its neighbourhood with 8200 of his men. In our time Shan *O Neale* laid ſiege to it, but was preſently obliged to raiſe the ſiege with diſgrace. Eight miles from hence is *Carlingford*, another harbour of conſiderable note: and beſides theſe I know of no other remarkable places in the county.

Yriel. Lat. *Urgalia.*

Drogheda.

Mellfont ab.

Ardeh.

Dundalk.

Carlingford.

Louth gave title of earl to John Birmingham of England, whom for his bravery in war in routing and ſlaying in a pitched battle Edward Brus, that *momentary* king of Ireland, who had for ſome little time carried fire and ſword through the kingdom, king Edward II. advanced to the honour of earl of Louth, "to hold to him and his heirs male," and to the rank of baron *Athenry*, "to him and his heirs." But this honour both began and ended in him, who ſoon after his victories over the enemy in the field was defeated and killed in an inſurrection of his own people in this very county. In the laſt age Henry VIII. honoured Oliver *Plunket* with the title of baron *Louth*. In this county remain the *Verdons*, *Taffes*, *Clintons*, *Bellews*, *Dowdalls*, *Gernons*, *Hadſors*, *Wottons*, *Brandons*, *Mores*, *Warrens*, *Chamberlans*, and others of Engliſh extraction, and of Iriſh the *Mac Mahons*, &c.

LOUTH

ADDITIONS.

LOUTH contains the antient principality of *Conal Muirthemn* or *Uriel* and ſouthern part of the antient Oir Caël, being the country of the antient *Conragii*; the chiefs or princes of which were the Mac Mahons or *Mac Machanan*. The ſubordinate cantreds were Fera-Arda, or *Fatharta* the preſent barony of Ferrard. *Hy Segan* or *Hy Seanghain* the preſent barony of Atherdee. *Fera Lorg*, *Lorgan* or *Lurgin*, contained the ſouthern parts of the preſent barony of Dundalk. *Hy Mac Uais* the country of Mac Scanlan, contained the northern part of the preſent barony of Dundalk. *Ludha* or *Lugha*, the antient ſeat of the *Lugnii* and Uriel proper, contained the preſent barony of Louth, the hereditary chiefs of which were the *Hy Corbhail* or O Carrols, ſtyled frequently princes of *Uriel* [a].

The county of Louth is by ſome reckoned to the province of Leinſter, being the heart of the Engliſh pale, which extended originally from the town of Wicklow in the ſouth to the point of Dunline in the north of Ireland, having in the centre what is now called the north frontier [b]. This county waſhed by St. George's channel on the eaſt, has Monaghan and Eaſt Meath on the weſt, Armagh and Carlingford bay on the north, and is ſeparated from Meath by the river Boyne on the ſouth-eaſt. It is the leaſt county in the kingdom, being only 21 miles from ſouth to north, and 14 from eaſt to weſt, and divided into the four baronies of *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, and *Ferrard*, 63 pariſhes, 4 boroughs, 3 of which were diſfranchiſed at the Union, beſides Drogheda: it contains 110,750 acres; its houſes are computed at 11,545, and its inhabitants at 57,750. The air is pleaſant and healthful; the ſoil fruitful both in corn and graſs.

Drogheda. *Drogheda* on the river Boyne, the chief town and a borough, ſending one member to the imperial parliament, and a diſtinct county by itſelf, is old, large, and not well built, yet contains ſome good houſes, particularly in Fair Street, but encompaſſed with a high wall and four gates, which are ſhut every night. It is ſtrong and populous, and having a good harbour has ſome trade to the north of England, particularly to Whitehaven for coals, with which it ſupplies the moſt of the kingdom [c]. Here was a handſome palace for the archbiſhops of Armagh, built by archbiſhop Hampton, between 1613 and 1624. All the portraits of the former primates which were in the palaces were removed by the late primate, lord Rokeby, to his palace at Armagh. Here was a priory of canons regular, an hoſpital, a priory of St. Lawrence, a houſe of Dominicans founded 1224, another of Grey friars, another of Auguſtines, a houſe of St. James, and another of St. Benet [d]. By authority of parliament held here 1365 an academy was erected and endowed with the privileges of the univerſity of Oxford, but for want of ſupport it ſoon declined [e]. The parliament in which Poyning's famous law was paſſed was held in this town. Here is a free ſchool erected or endowed by Eraſmus Smith. Here is alſo the firſt and moſt extenſive damaſk table-cloth manufactory ever erected in Ireland. The town is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, 24 aldermen, a common council, and recorder. It has a good town-hall, cuſtom-houſe, and ſtone bridge. St. Peter's church, an elegant ſtructure, was erected about 60 years ſince on the old ſite. Drogheda was ſtormed by Oliver Cromwell 1649, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It gives title of marquis, earl, and viſcount to the Kentiſh family of Moore, of whom ſir Gerald was created viſcount 1625, 14 James I. His ſon Charles, ſecond viſcount, bravely defended this town againſt the rebels 1641, and loſt his life fighting againſt them 1643. His ſon Henry was advanced to the dignity of an earl 1661, which is ſtill continued in his great-great-great grandſon Charles the 6th and preſent earl, who was created marquis of Drogheda June 21, 1791, and a peer of Great Britain Jan. 21, 1803, by the title of baron Moore of Moore Place, Kent.

At Old Bridge two miles up the river from Drogheda is erected an obeliſk in memory of the victory obtained by king William 1690 over James II. and on the ſpot where duke Schomberg was killed.

Three miles from Drogheda at the mouth of the river is *Bewley*, the very fine old ſeat of Mr. Montgomery, rebuilt by ſir Henry Tichborne afterwards lord Ferrard [e].

Mellifont, a famous Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1142, Mellifont. in the barony of Ferrard in a charming little valley watered by a rivulet about five miles from Drogheda and one mile and an half from the Boyne, was given by queen Elizabeth to ſir Gerrard Moore, father of the firſt viſcount, making it a place of defence againſt the Iriſh rebels, againſt whom it made a vigorous defence 1641, and was the chief reſidence of the family, which is now at Monaſtereven c. Kildare. Mr. Wright has engraved a beautiful arch of the chapel

[a] Archd. Men. in Louth. Book of Ballymote. Beauford.
[b] Ib. [c] Archd. 452–460. [d] G. [e] Wright's preface to Louthiana. [f] Wilſon, 5.

door

door of blue marble, richly ornamented and gilt, and an octagon chapter-houſe of the ſame materials [f]. Here are the ruins of *Smarmor* caſtle [g].

Ardee. *Atherdee* or *Ardee* (by Mr. Camden called *Ardeth*), a corporate and disfranchiſed borough town, giving name to the barony. Here is a magnificent artificial mount called *Caſtle Guard*, and antiently *Cnuc na Seanghaim*, the ſeat of the antient chiefs of the diſtrict [h], encompaſſed with a double ditch and vallum, and now all planted with wood, which gives it a very romantic appearance. Its perpendicular height is near 90 feet, the depth of the main trench between 30 and 40, the circumference at top 140, and at bottom near 600. On the top are foundations of a tower ſurrounded by an outer wall, and a bank croſſes the main ditch as a bridge [i]. Here was a caſtle and a houſe of Crouched friars, both erected by Roger de Pippard lord of Atherdee 1207, and an houſe of Carmelites [k], which was burnt by Edward Bruce and the Iriſh and Scots under his command in 1315.

Dundalk. *Dundalk*, a large, antient, and thriving market-town and borough, having one member in the imperial parliament, ſituate on an open bay of its own name, abounding with fiſh [l], is the ſhire town, and has a good market. It has a wide ſtreet near a mile long, and a market-houſe. In Edward II.'s time it was a royal city, and the laſt we read of where a monarch of Ireland was actually crowned and reſided [m]. It was betrayed to the Popiſh rebels 1641, but retaken next year by lord Drogheda and ſir Henry Tichborne, who, after the defeat of the rebels, ſtormed the place, though it had a double wall and ditch with a moraſs on one ſide and the ſea on the other, and a ſtrong caſtle. It gave title of baron to the family of Gorges [z]. Here was a houſe of Crouched friars, founded by Bertram de Veſci lord of the town in the reign of Henry II. and John lord Veſci erected in that of Henry III. a houſe of Grey friars [a]. This town is very advantageouſly ſituated for inland trade, and has a ſafe port: the bay has good moorings at all times in from four to upwards of eight fathoms water. The only cambric manufactory in Ireland is carried on in this town, where lord Clanbraſſil has a fine ſeat and gardens.

Near Dundalk is the *Lady well*; round which the Catholics do penance September 9th, called the patron day [o]. Two miles from Dundalk and a mile beyond Lurgan green is *Clermont*, a delightful ſeat of William Henry Forteſcue, whoſe uncle was created earl of Clermont 1770 [p].

Carlingford. *Carlingford*, a disfranchiſed borough and market-town, has one of the beſt harbours in Ireland, between two and four miles long and as many broad, land-locked, and the entrance rocky, at the mouth of the Newry on the ſouth ſide of a very large bay of its own name. The town not being well ſituated for buſineſs, the trade is not equal to the extent of the harbour, which is two miles broad, where it narrows, and has from 10 to 20 fathoms water. Here is a coal trade to Whitehaven and a fiſhery, and the place is remarkable for oyſters. The town though not large is neat and populous, and capable of defending itſelf well towards the ſea. The river is but ſmall and not navigable far up, but is an important poſition between the ſouthern and northern counties. Here was a Dominican friary, founded 1305, by Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter, of which there are large and magnificent remains [q]. This place formerly gave title of earl to the Popiſh family of Taaffe. King's caſtle here, ſuppoſed to have been built by king John about 1210, ſtands on a ſolid rock waſhed by the ſea. The old town of Carlingford ſeems as well as Dundalk to have been all ſmall caſtles. At the oppoſite end of the town are ruins of a fine monaſtery; and near it on the ſummit of an hill a ſpacious burying-ground with a little chapel [r].

Mount *Albani* is a ſmall fort double ditched by the ſide of Caricaſticken river about half a mile from Ballrichan caſtle. There appears to have adjoined to it an outward camp capable of containing 500 men [s].

Roſskugh or the fort of *Carick Brand* appears to have been a very conſiderable Daniſh camp, double ditched with a triple vallum, the innermoſt of ſtone. Ruins of buildings are to be ſeen within; and near it are traces of two other large camps; within the ſmaller of which is an old chapel covered with ivy [t].

Dundugan fort adjoins to Dundugan river, which defends one ſide, and keeps its three concentric foſſes always full of water [u].

Mount *Aſh* upon the top of a hill near Louth is ſaid to have been a Daniſh fort [x]. There is another near *Dunlear* towards the ſea [y]. Another on an eminence near *Caſtletown* is a bold point of view to all the plains about Dundalk, the bay, and ſurrounding country. This mount ſurrounded by a large ditch is 50 feet perpendicular, and upwards of 40 in circumference at top. On the eaſt and weſt ſides are two other forts or redoubts adjoining to the outward vallum [z].

Green mount near Caſtle Bellingham a pleaſant village is a very ſtrong oval camp on a fine green hill, overlooking all that part of the country, and on its ſummit is a tumulus. The neighbours ſhew a ſpot here, on which they have a tradition that the firſt parliament in Ireland was held; but other accounts equally probable fix this to the county of Meath [a].

The *Fairy* mount at Louth is a circular fort, ſingle ditched and included in the old town trench. *Caſtle Ring* near Louth is of the ſame kind [b].

The *Faughard* is an artificial mount in form of the fruſtum of a cone, 60 feet high, compoſed of ſtones and terras, with a deep trench round it, on the north frontier of what is now called the Engliſh pale. It had formerly an octagonal tower on its point, and is about two miles north of Dundalk. Lord Montjoy encamped near it in 1600 againſt Tyrone, who was then in poſſeſſion of the paſs of Moyra about a mile off [c]. In the church-yard of St. Bridget here is a raiſed work in form of a horſe-ſhoe, incloſing a rough rocky flint, on which penitents uſed to pray *The* Faughard.

[f] Louthiana, part III. pl. XVII. and XVIII. Arch. 479—489. [g] Wilſon, 441. [h] Book of Lecan.
[i] Wright, Ib. I. pl. XVII. XVIII. p. 10. [k] Arch. 444—451. [l] Wright. Wilſon, 6.
[m] Wright. [z] G. [n] Arch. 463, 464. [o] Wright.
[p] Wilſon, 453. [q] Arch. 452. [r] Wright, Part II. pl. VII. Wilſon, 12, 13. [s] Wright, Part I. pl. II.
[t] Ib. pl. III. IV. [u] Ib. pl. V. Gent. Mag. XXII. 319. [x] Part I. pl. VI. VII.
[y] Ib. pl. VII. [z] Ib. pl. VIII. IX. [a] Ib. pl. X. XI. Wilſon, 5. [b] Wright, Ib. pl. XII. XIII. [c] Ib. pl. XIV.

till

till the blood came. This is called St. Bridget's ſtone; and in the ſame place is her pillar raiſed on two concentric ſteps, on which the nuns uſed to go on their bare knees[d].

Faugher. At *Faugher*, the native place of St. Bridget, thence called *Fochart Brighde*, St. Monenna built a nunnery A. D. 638, and afterwards removed to another at Kilſleive c. Armagh[e]. Here was in the early age a houſe of canons regular in her honour.

Killany. Near the town of *Killany*, now moſtly ruined, with a fine old church and bridge leading to it, is a large and beautiful green mount ſtanding low by the ſide of a river, concealed from the neighbouring grounds almoſt on every ſide. It is upwards of 70 feet high and about 120 in circumference at top, where was a tower. Mr. Wright, who frequently miſtakes the keeps of caſtles for the tomb of ſome chief (of which, I believe, there is no example, not to mention the obvious uſe of ſuch a mount in fortification), aſcribes them with many of the like kind in England to the Danes, who having a much longer poſſeſſion of Ireland, multiplied ſuch works chiefly near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland; and in the two counties of Eaſt and Weſt Meath they are numerous and have large ſtone fortifications.

Miltown c. *Miltown* caſtle ſtands in the middle of a fine incloſed country about four miles ſouth of Dundalk, and appears to be one of the oldeſt buildings in the county. Two or three furlongs from it, near the top of a riſing ground, was diſcovered an arched vault, ſuppoſed to have communicated with it[f].

Killingcool c. *Killingcool* caſtle reſembles the former, and has had many outworks and vaults running into one another; and ſaid to communicate with Caſtle Derner ſix furlongs off[g].

Caſtle Roch. *Caſtle Roch* is a noble ruin, ſituate on the ſummit of a rocky hill near the weſtern borders of this county, and was formerly one of the frontier caſtles of the Engliſh pale. The area within the walls is an irregular ſemicircle, the front or longeſt ſide about 80 yards, and the ſhorteſt about 40. Oppoſite to the main dwelling has been a tower with a ſally-port. It is reported to have been built by Roſe Verdon, an Engliſh heireſs, married into the family of Bellew, to whom it now belongs[h].

Dungooly c. *Dungooly* caſtle, one of the ſeats of Tyrone, ſhews ſome conſiderable remains[i].

Roodſtown c. *Roodſtown* caſtle ſtands on an eminence about two miles from Atherdee[k].

Rath c. *Rath* caſtle, three miles from Carlingford, in the plain between the ſea and the mountains of Carlingford, has near it ſeveral old *forts* or *raths* aſcribed to the firſt inhabitants of the iſland. A few roods further are remains of a tumulus, and a mile further towards the ſea ſtands *Ballug* caſtle[l].

Torfeckan c. *Torfeckan* caſtle was a fine old building belonging to the ſee of Armagh, about three miles from Drogheda, well ſituated near the ſea by the ſide of a ſmall pleaſant river. The primates uſed to reſide here three months in the year. Archbiſhop Uſher was its laſt inhabitant; and its remains were a few years ſince totally demoliſhed.

In the neighbouring town of Torfeckan is a good old church. Here was a houſe of regular canons, founded A. D. 665; and another of canoneſſes regular 1195.

Glaſs Piſtol caſtle remains about two miles off, and ſome others; and a little further eaſtward is a fine fiſhery[m]. Glaſs Piſtol.

At *Ballrichan*, about two miles from Dundalk, are the ruins of an old caſtle, pleaſantly ſituated between two winding rivers on a ſmall peninſular eminence. It ſeems to have been the habitation of one of the firſt lords of the pale, and now belongs to the earl of Clanbraſſil. It is of a remarkable conſtruction, incloſed within a walled court; and under it is a ſpacious vault, which ſeems to have communicated with a ſally-port directing towards the banks of the river here very ſteep and high[n]. In the pleaſant peninſula of Ballrichan, formed by the rivers of Philipſtown and Ballrichan, which united aſſume the name of Caſtletown or Dundalk, are evident marks of a Druid grove, a circle of five ſtones on a hill, a carnedh, a family burial-place, ſeveral ſingle monumental ſtones, and others which ſeem to form an entrance[o]. Another grove is on the ſame eſtate, having a larger temple of two concentric circles of ſtones, including two leſſer circles; two carnedhs, other circles of ſtones, and ſingle pillars. In the ſmaller exterior circles were found human bones and urns, the latter placed in a triangular form 18 inches aſunder and near two feet below the ſurface incloſed in cells of ſtone ſet edgewiſe, about one at bottom and another at top[p]. Ballrichan c.

Collon is a neat well-built town; and near it the much-improved eſtate of the right hon. John Foſter; to whoſe exertions and ſkill in agriculture Ireland is indebted for the great ſavings in the imports of corn; for which not many years ago upwards of £800,000 were annually ſent out of the kingdom[q]. Collon.

Caſtletown caſtle, about one mile from Dundalk, is a handſome old building in tolerable repair, belonging to the late lord Bellew, and ſtanding on the north ſide of a hill, on whoſe top is the fine old Daniſh ſtation and mount which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this caſtle; and a little between are the ivy-grown ruins of a chapel; in whoſe yard the Roman Catholics bury. This caſtle has been defended by a ſtrong wall and other outworks; and not far from it on the plain below was a fort or camp little inferior to that above it, but more advantageouſly ſituated near the river, which runs cloſe by one ſide of it. Caſtletown was ſacked and deſtroyed by Edward Brus 1318[r]. Caſtletown.

On a plain at *Ballynahatne* near Dundalk is a very large temple like Stonehenge, incloſed with a rampart and ditch, on one ſide open to the eaſt, and compoſed of ſeveral circles of ſtones within. Only ſix remain without[s].

Killing hill is a long hill with two Druid temples of two concentric circles of ſtones, the furthermoſt incloſing a kiſtvaen or cell, whoſe ſtones are adorned with ſpiral carvings[t]. This hill bears great reſemblance to Kanabrè. About a quarter of a mile from

[d] Wright, Ib. P. III. pl. XX. [e] Archd. 468. [f] Wright, P. II. pl. II. [g] Ib. P. II. pl. V. VI. Wilſon, 454.
[h] Wright, pl. IX. [i] Ib. pl. X. [k] Ib. pl. XI. [l] Ib. pl. XII. XV. [m] Ib. pl. XIX. XIII. Wilſon, 5.
[n] Ib. pl XXI. Wilſon, 457. [o] Wright, Part III. pl. I. [p] Ib. pl. II. [q] Wilſon, 440, 441.
[r] Wright, pl. XXIII. Wilſon, 456. [s] Wright, Part III. pl. III. [t] Ib. pl. VI. VII.

Fig. 1.

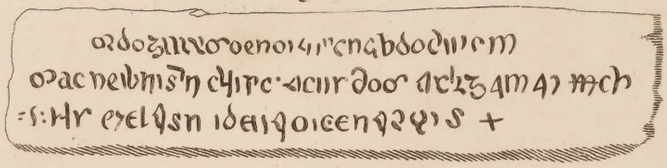


Fig. 2.

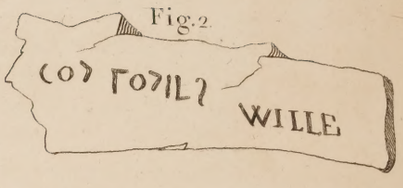
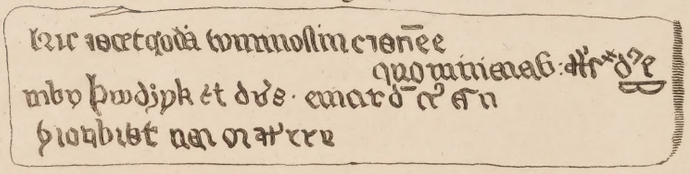


Fig. 3.



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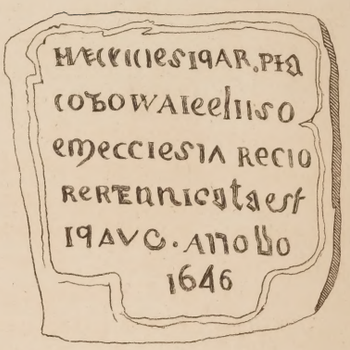


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6. p. 399

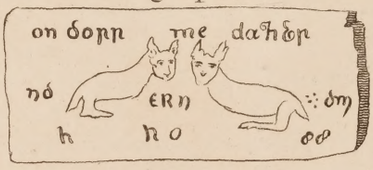


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8. *Cromlechs on the borders of Loch Cool Galway.*

Fig. 11. p. 370

at Kilmacduach

Stone building in Mayo

Fig. 9. 374

Plan

Fig. 10. p. 364

Church in the Island near Killaloe

Fig. 12. p. 407.

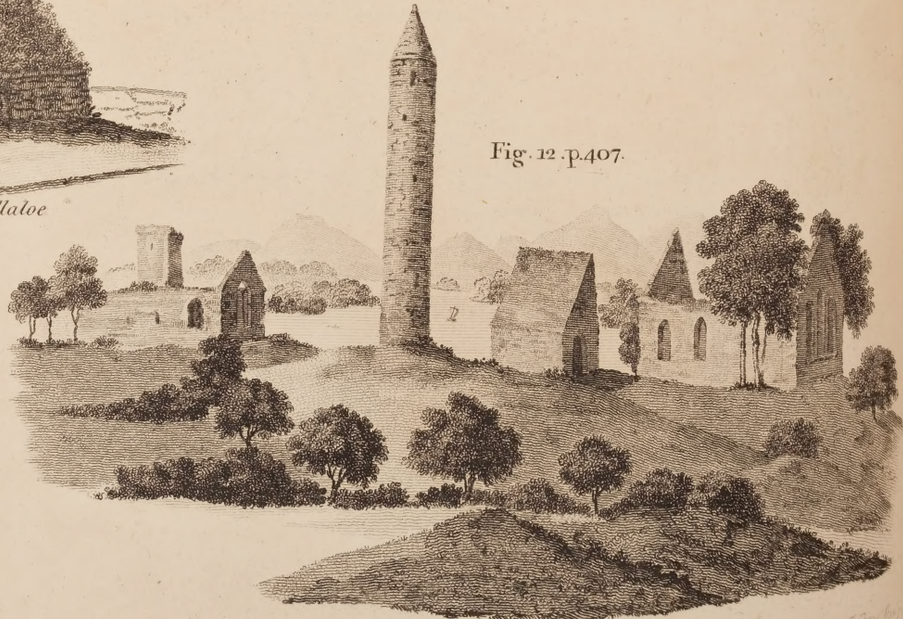
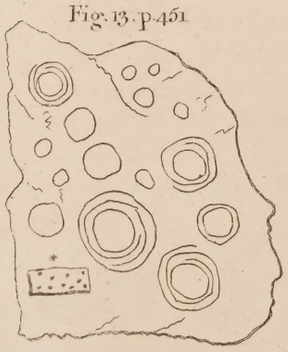


Fig. 13. p. 451



it is the *Fagh na ain eighe*, or *one night's work*, aſcribed to magic, an old caſtle in form of the hulk of a ſhip, the walls 7 feet thick, ſet on a mount cut into ſlopes and terraces [u]. The building is ſituate about two miles weſt of Dundalk, in the barony of the ſame name; it is oval, 44 feet 9 inches by 21 feet diameter, compoſed of a browniſh grit: the two or three firſt courſes above ground are moſtly of large ſtones from 2 to 3 feet broad and from 12 to 16 inches high, the reſt above it of ſtones of all ſizes from 8 to 12 inches, having now and then a large ſtone intermixed. Governor Pownall [x] aſcribes this monument to the northern pirates who invaded Ireland, and ſuppoſes it the *Skidbladner* of the Edda. Mr. Ledwich [y] confirms this idea. Colonel Vallancy [z] makes it a houſe of entertainment of the Druids. This difference of opinions has at leaſt produced accurate plans and elevations of this monument, if it has not aſcertained its intention. Mr. Beauford diſcovered another in the county of Mayo and barony of Coſtello, covered with a ſingle ſtone [a]. Near the banks of Ballrichan river was diſcovered, in ploughing, a gallery with ſome bones of animals, which at the middle of one ſide opened at right angles by a paſſage 2 feet wide and 4 and a half high into a long narrow paſſage, terminated at a concealed gallery, to which they aſcended by a trap door to another ſecret deſcent into a third gallery higher than the firſt, which appeared to be the principal one. The right entrance was at the end of this third gallery by a few ſteps: the ſides and top of this cave were built up of flag ſtones. All this part of the kingdom abounds with ſuch caves, not only under mountains but under unſuſpected plain fields, ſome winding into little riſings like a volute, others zig-zag, others right forward, connecting cell with cell [b].

Upper *Carrick Brand* is a large carnehd 360 feet in circumference, having in the middle a kiſtvaen 5 feet by 2 feet and an half [c]. On the top of *Slieve Donate*, one of the higheſt mountains of Moarn, are two of theſe carnehds amazingly large; one of them has apartments contrived for prieſts to ſay maſs in. Another 300 feet in circumference, with a cave or cell in the centre, is to be ſeen on the top of *Slievegullen* [d].

At *Ballymaſcandlan* near Dundalk is a monſtrous cromlech of an oval form 12 feet by 6, weighing between 30 and 40 tons, reſting on three others. This is called the *Giant's Load*, and pretended to have been brought hither all at once by Parraghbough M^c^ Shaggean, a giant, whoſe grave, a cell of ſtone-work 20 feet by 5, they ſhew near it. Near the Giant's Load and in the ſame field is a rath, denominated the rath of *Chille-cu-larc*, ſaid to be the tomb of M^c^ Scanlan, chief of the *Vegnty*, in the 10th century. Within the rampart of the rath is a large rough ſtone engraven with ſeveral rude croſſes in creux, and about 30 yards from the rath is a ſubterraneous paſſage, about 4 feet wide, to a cave under it. The entrance into the cave is walled up, but might eaſily be opened [e]. Another cromlech on Ballrichan eſtate between the two Druid groves above mentioned being thrown down, the ground under it was opened, and about two feet deep was found incloſed and covered with flat broad ſtones great part of a human ſkeleton crowded together in a bed of blue greaſy earth, as if originally lodged in an urn, and with the bones were mixed ſome pieces of hard clay, about the thickneſs of one's little finger: a yard deeper under another flat ſtone were ſeveral large bones, whether human or not uncertain [f].

At *Millax* town near Atherdee the gable end of the church remains erect at a conſiderable diſtance from its foundation, from which it is ſaid to have been blown [g]. Millax.

St. Boetius or Boyce, who died A. D. 521, founded an houſe, called after him *Monaſter Bote*, now *Monaſter Boyce*, three miles from Drogheda, where are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of two ſmall but antient chapels; near the weſt end of one of which is a round tower 110 feet high, diminiſhing from a baſe of 18 feet, 17 yards in circumference, the walls 3 feet and an half thick, the door 5 feet and an half high, 22 inches wide, and 6 feet from the preſent level of the ground; the diameter within is 9 feet, and above the door it is divided into two ſtories by rings of ſtone. This abbey continues to be a burial-place of note [h].

At *Monaſter Boyce* ſtands a large old croſs called St. Boyce's, much injured by time, the moſt antient religious relique now extant in Ireland, about 18 feet high, ſaid to be of one ſtone, and charged with ſculpture, the ſides with wreath-work. In the centre on one ſide is a figure which Mr. Wright (who has engraved it, pl. XI. XII. XIII.) ſays repreſents Chriſt. I rather take it for the martyrdom of ſome ſaint, which ſeems to occur again at the bottom on the ſame ſide. In the centre of the other ſide is St. Patrick holding in his right hand a ſceptre ſurmounted by a fleur de lis, and in his left a croſs; at his feet an angel with a pair of ſcales. The ſhaft has on the firſt ſide three compartments of three figures each: on the other ſide four with groups of figures; thoſe in the lowermoſt repreſent Adam and Eve with the tree between them: the top and tranſverſe of the croſs are alſo charged with figures, and under one of the tranſverſes a hand holds ſomething like a wafer. At the foot on each ſide are two animals. Between thoſe on the firſt ſide is an imperfect inſcription, which, as given by Mr. Wright, may be *Orate pro anima*, &c. [i]; but as copied by Mr. Beauford, and engraved, pl. XXVI. fig. 6. is to be read

Onn dorr me deachair ndern dm. d. m. h yo 88.
for *On dar me deachair nderna.*

i. e. By this ſtone or croſs I ſhall go to ſecond life. A. D. 1308.

It is given by Mr. Lluyd in Phil. Tranſ. N° 269. but he could make nothing of it. Dr. Molyneux found in it the word *Murdaurk*, which is the name of a king of Ireland, who died A. D. 534, 100 years after the arrival of St. Patrick.

[u] Wright, Pl. VIII. IX. Archæolog. VII. 101, 102. [x] Archæol. VII. 149. Collect. Hib. vol. III. 200.
[y] Coll. Hib. vol. III. 427. [z] Ib. 205. [a] Archæol. VII. 157. [b] Wright, Part III. pl. X.
[c] Ib. pl. IV. [d] Ib. [e] Beauford. [f] Wright, pl. IV. [g] Ib. pl. XXI.
[h] Archd. 491, 492. Wilſon, 439. [i] This croſs very much reſembles that in the print of Clonmacnois ruins in Harris.

In digging a grave near this croſs were found many of the Saxon ſilver coins and ſmall ſilver wedges. The coins were inſcribed,

EADMYND REX. ⋈	Rev. DRM DEM
ÆDELꝲTAN REX ⋈	Rev. ZILEPERD
EADƿARD REX ⋈	Rev. ODELRILES MOT.

Part of another round tower ſerves as a belfry at *Dromiſkin* [k].

St. Patrick is ſaid to have founded an abbey at *Cluainbraoin* near Louth, now unknown [l], and a noble one at *Drumſhallon*, three miles from Drogheda [m]. St. Patrick founded an abbey at Louth, which in 1148 was rebuilt for canons regular [n].

At *Dromcarr* [o], *Miſkina*, and *Kilclogher* [p], were abbies.

At *Kilſaran* was a canonry of Knights Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers [q].

At *Knock* near Louth a priory of canons regular, founded 1148 [r].

The families of Tichburne and Butler had the titles of baron *Ferrard* of Beaulieu, and baron *Butler* of Newton Butler, from this county [s].

Biſhop Gibſon ſays, Louth hath afforded the title of viſcount to the honourable family of Netterville. But their title is taken from Douth, their ſeat in the county of Meath. Sir Oliver Plunket, by Henry VIII. was created baron Louth June 15, 1542. His deſcendant Thomas Plunket is the preſent and 10th baron.

Margaretta Emilia Foſter, wife of the right hon. John Foſter, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, was created baroneſs Oriel of Callan in Louth June 5, 1790, and advanced to the dignity of viſcountess Ferrard Nov. 7, 1797.

Richard Pennant, eſq. was created baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn in this county 1783.

[k] Wright, Part III. pl. XIV. XVI. [l] Archd. 452. [m] Ib. 461. [n] Ib. 469—479.
[o] Ib. 460. [p] Ib. 465. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. 466. [s] G.

COUNTY OF CAVON.

TO the weſtward adjoins the county of *Cavon*, antiently called *Eaſt Breany*, the reſidence of the *O Reiley* family, which gives itſelf out as of Engliſh extraction from the *Ridleys*, though in manner of living it is downright Iriſh. This family was not long ſince particularly diſtinguiſhed for their cavalry; but in order to leſſen their influence their lands were by the prudent management of Henry Sidney divided into ſeven baronies, whoſe lords of that family hold immediately of the crown of England. They live not in towns, but in ſmall caſtles ſcattered up and down, and have a biſhopric poorly enough endowed; the ſee of which is at *Kilmore*; yet the biſhop was not quite ſo poor as thoſe Iriſh biſhops whoſe whole income conſiſted in three milch cows, which when they failed were ſupplied with others by the pariſhioners, as Adam Bremenſis relates, from ſome of them whom he met with as they were returning from Italy through Germany. *Kilmore.*

ADDITIONS.

CAVAN contains the antient principality of *Oir Breghne* or eaſt *Breſine*, called alſo Muntir-Maol-Morda. The prince or chief of this diſtrict were the *O Reiley* family. *Breſine*, of which the county of Cavan forms the eaſtern part, contained in antient times the preſent counties of Cavan and Leitrim, being divided into two ſeparate principalities, under the denomination of *Hy Breſine* and *Hy Brune Breſine*[a].

The county of Cavan has on the north Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the ſouth Longford, Meath, and Weſt Meath; on the weſt Leitrim; and on the eaſt part of Monaghan and Meath. It is 40 miles in length from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and 22 broad from eaſt to weſt. It contains 33 pariſhes, two diſfranchiſed boroughs, and ſeven baronies, viz. *Tullagha, Tullaghonoho, Clonmoghan, Loughtee, Caſtleraghan, Clonchee*, and *Tullaghgarvy*. It appears by the Down ſurvey that Cavan contained at that time 274,800 acres of arable land, conſequently 26,200 acres are bog, water, and mountain, the total being 301,000 acres; the number of houſes are about 18,000, and inhabitants 90,000.

Generally ſpeaking, the ſoil of this county, in its preſent ſtate, cannot be called fertile, as not producing ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants, although it is conſiderably engaged in tillage; in its natural ſtate the ſoil is cold and ſpongy, inclined to ruſhes and a ſpiry graſs, with a thick ſtratum of a ſtiff brown clay, over heavy, yellow, argillaceous ſubſtrata. Limeſtone is very little found. Cavan is of an undulating and irregular ſurface, with ſcarce a level ſpot to be ſeen, of courſe the ſoil muſt conſiderably vary. The mountains are almoſt all in the northern extremity of the county; in *Quilca* mountain is a rich iron ore, which had been worked for a conſiderable time, but when the timber of the vicinity was burnt out it was given up: there are indications of coal in this neighbourhood. On the ſummit of Quilca is a ſpring of good water. This was the ſpot always choſen for inveſting and crowning the Macguires with ſupreme power over the adjoining county of Fermanagh. In the mountain of *Ortnacullagh* near Ballyconnell both lead and ſilver ore are carried down the ſtream, which flows from thence; pure ſulphur is frequently found; fuller's earth and pipe clay are met with in abundance: approaching the Fermanagh mountains beautiful white and red tranſparent ſpars are within a ſpade's depth of the ſurface; there are alſo two ſlate quarries, but they are not worked.

The *Erne* is the principal river of Cavan, and is ſupplied in its courſe to Lough Erne with numerous lakes and ſmall ſtreams, which plentifully water the country. A very fine line of navigation runs with this river, and viſits the beſt cultivated and richeſt parts of the county. A ſmall expence would render it complete from Coote Hill to Belturbet, and from thence to Ballyſhannon. It is at preſent navigable[b]. Erne r.

The climate of Cavan varies but little; it is chilly and boiſterous, but not unwholeſome. The roads of Cavan in general are very bad.

This county gave title of baron 1617 to ſir Oliver Lambert, and of earl to his ſon Charles, whoſe lineal deſcendant Richard-Ford-William is the preſent and 7th earl.

The ſee of *Kilmore*, q. d. *Cella magna*, or the great Kilmore.

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° 11. p. 293. O'Conor's Diſſert. 1ſt ed.

[b] Sir C. Coote's Stat. Survey, 1802.

great church, was not founded till 1454. The church of St. Fedlemid here was converted into a cathedral for 13 canons by Andrew M'Brady, biſhop of *Triburna*, a little obſcure village in the territory of Breſine or Breſing. Some think it was founded before the 12th century [b]. Yet there is now neither cathedral nor chapter belonging to this ſee. The ſmall pariſh church which ſerves for a cathedral was beautified by biſhop Hort, who as well as his predeceſſor laid out a conſiderable ſum on the epiſcopal houſe. The archdeaconry hath no corps, but is annexed to any pariſh at the diſcretion of the biſhop. The pious, learned, and primitive biſhop Bedell, to whom father Paul intruſted the MS. of his "Hiſtory of the Council of Trent," and who promoted the tranſlation of the Bible into Iriſh, which Mr. Boyle afterwards printed, ſat in this ſee eleven years, till at the age of 71 he ſunk under the ill treatment of the Iriſh rebels 1641.

Cavan. *Cavan* is the county town; great part of which was burnt 1690, when colonel Worſeley and the Iniſkillen men defeated the duke of Berwick in the neighbourhood. It is a tolerably good town, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe [c]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, founded by one of the O Reilys 1300 [d].

Belturbet. *Belturbet*, a diſfranchiſed borough, delightfully ſituated at the head of Lough Erne, has a barrack for a troop of horſe [e], and a harbour for boats on the river *Erne*, wherein the Popiſh rebels drowned great numbers of Proteſtants 1641.

The Laneſborough family, who enjoyed this eſtate, made a grant of 200 acres of land to the provoſt and burgeſſes of the corporation and their *heirs* in miſtake for their *ſucceſſors*. The church is ſpacious, and has lately been new roofed and well repaired; in the churchyard are the veſtiges of a fortification incloſing an extenſive plot of ground; the baſtions and ſalient angles are of great ſtrength and perfect. This town has its ſhare of the linen manufactory. Two miles from Belturbet are the ruins of an abbey.

Ballyhayes. *Ballyhayes* is a common village, but has an improved market. The market-houſe is arched, as is alſo the ring of the old town, which ſhews it to have been a place of ſome importance. The manſion-houſe has an extenſive and elevated front, and is curiouſly arched; it is the property of Mr. Newburgh.

Caſtle Saunderſon. *Caſtle Saunderſon*, the ſeat of Francis Saunderſon, eſq. is richly wooded with oak, and is a very extenſive demeſne.

Killeſhandra. *Killeſhandra* is a neat clean town, and has a good market-houſe, where coarſe linens are ſold every week to the average value of £1500. Near the town is *Caſtle Hamilton*, the ſeat of colonel Southwell; the manſion is newly built and ſpacious, and the demeſne beautifully wooded and watered. The lakes of Killeſhandra and thoſe connected with them cover a country of ſome miles extent [f].

The lower lands of this county are extremely well
Liſmore. cultivated: *Liſmore*, the ſeat of colonel Niſbitt, is excellent land, and ſituated in the village of *Croſſdony*, which is conſpicuous for an air of neatneſs and comfort ſo unuſually ſeen in an Iriſh village. From thence to Farnhamoir about eight miles are the ſeats of Mr. Story, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Fleming, and the biſhop of Kilmore.

Ballyconnell. *Ballyconnell*, in the barony of Tullagha, is a ſmall town, with a weekly market. Here are bleach-grounds.

On the town land of Glaſleck, about two miles ſouth of Shercock on the Bailyborough road, on the eſtate of John Singleton, eſq. is a ſtrong vein of ſtone coal cloſe to the ſurface; it is of a ſimilar quality to the Caſtlecomer coal in Kilkenny.

Bailyborough. *Bailyborough* is a mean village, but has an excellent market; the church is on an eminence, and commands the town. A pool on the ſummit of a mountain between Bailyborough and King's Court is famous for its antiſcorbutic quality, which is imparted to the patient by bathing: it is called *Lough-on-leighaghs* or *the healing lake* [g]. It has been known to cure the leproſy after all other remedies had failed.

Muff. The village of *Muff* is but inconſiderable, but there are a good annual horſe fair and the ruins of a caſtle.

King's Court. The town of King's Court was founded not long ſince by the late Mervyn Pratt, eſq. It is daily improving, and has ſeveral good ſtone and ſlated houſes; it has alſo a very promiſing market.

Mr. Pratt's demeſne, now the property of his ſon the rev. Joſeph Pratt, is decorated with excellent plantations; the houſe, which was lately built for a lodge, is ſituated in a valley, and ſurrounded by high hills. On the grounds are the old caſtle of Cabra, now in ruins, and many Daniſh forts, which are all well planted.

Virginia. *Virginia* is a mean market-town on the banks of the great lake *Ramor*, which flows into Blackwater river, and thence to the Boyne. In this lake are ſeveral iſlands, on which are the ruins of old caſtles, &c. It is of great extent, and the iſlands are covered with fine timber.

Cootehill. *Cootehill* is a flouriſhing town, in which there are no leſs than ſix places of worſhip, beſides the pariſh church. The vicinity of this diſtrict has many villages or rather market-towns, where yarns and webs are the only commodity.

Aſhfield. About a mile from Cootehill is *Aſhfield*, the demeſne of Theophilus Clements, eſq. and about the ſame diſtance is *Annalee*, the ſeat of Dr. Keatinge. Two miles further is *Tullavin*, the ſeat of William Moore, eſq. within which are many Daniſh forts. About a mile further on the Cavan road is *Raheney*, the charming and antique ſeat of Henry Clements, eſq. whoſe taſte is conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the diſpoſition of the planting and laying out the demeſne. Daniſh forts are very numerous hereabouts: when one of them was preparing for planting a few years ſince, above £1000 worth of gold coin and a large gold fibula buried in an iron pot were found.

Bellamont Foreſt. *Bellamont Foreſt* contains above 1000 acres of land, of which nearly 500 are covered with fine full-grown timber, which encompaſs lakes of great beauty. Near it is *Dawſon's Grove*, the magnificent ſeat of lord Cremorne. *Bellamont Houſe* is built of

[b] Harris, 225. [c] Wilſon, 71. [d] Harris, Archd. 40. [e] Wilſon, 85.
[f] Sir C. Coote's Stat. Survey, 121. [g] Ib. 164.

brick

brick with a portico of cut ſtone after the Doric order, ſupported by four pillars, elevated on a flight of ſteps 30 feet wide.

At *Maghery*, eight miles from Belturbet, were found in 1715, at the depth of four yards, four very large teeth of an elephant, two of them weighing 2lb. each, and the other 2lb. 6oz. each [f].

At *Swanlingbar* is a celebrated ſpa, excellent for ſcurvy, low ſpirits, and loſs of appetite, and much frequented [g].

At *Dorryliſter* is a ſimilar ſpring. The waters of *Dorrindaff* have ſulphur and purging ſalt, and are uſed in ſimilar caſes to the above, as is the well at *Owen Breun*. At Carrickmore the waters are impregnated with fixed air, purging air, and foſſil alkali, and are both purgative and diuretic. They are extremely cold.

Not far from Kilmore is *Farnham*, the fine ſeat of earl Farnham, with noble woods extending many miles; and being interſected by beautiful lakes communicating with Lough Erne form a ſucceſſion of the moſt ſtriking views in Ireland [h]. Robert Maxwell was created viſcount Farnham 1763, and his brother Barry earl Farnham 1780, who dying Oct. 17, 1800, was ſucceeded by his ſon John-James the preſent earl.

Slieve Ruſſel mountain, of prodigious height, divides this county from Fermanagh [i]. Coal is found in this mountain, and generally dug out of its ſide in blocks, near the ſurface. It is carried to Ballyhayes, Cavan, and to the iron-works at Avigna in the county of Leitrim.

Religious houſes: *Drumlahan*, founded for Auguſtinians in the 6th century, in the barony of Belturbet; the churchyard has long been a famous burying-place, and there is a round tower in it [k]. A houſe of canons regular at *Killachad* in the 8th century [l]. *Trinity* iſland in Lough Oughter for Premonſtratenſes 1237 or 1249 [m]. At *Ballylinch* an antient hoſpital [n]. Another at *Dromlomman* [o]. A third at *Mounter Conaght* [p].

Whence Mr. Camden received his information that the *O Reilys* derive from the *Ridleys* does not concern us to enquire. Spenſer falls into a ſimilar error; he derives the *Mc Mahons* from the *Veres* of England, becauſe the one in Latin and the other in Iriſh have ſome affinity in ſound to the names of a *boar pig* in thoſe languages; but both are equally the impoſitions of etymology. Before the Engliſh got footing in Ireland the O Reilys of Cavan, the Mc Mahons of Monaghan, the Mc Guires of Fermanagh, the O Donels of Dunagal, with other chieftains in their own ſepts, were tributaries to O Nial of Tir-Oen. Such of the deſcendants of thoſe chieftains as I have converſed with ſeem rather to glory in their Mileſian extraction. When Hugh O Nial threw off his allegiance to queen Elizabeth, he alſo threw off the title of earl of Tyrone, ſaying, that "he would rather be O Nial of Ulſter than king of Spain [q]."

The diſtinction between Engliſh and Iriſh manners in Ireland muſt have been glaring in Mr. Camden's day, when they are ſtill ſo viſible in low life. The gentry, indeed, are every where acceding to Engliſh manners. The preſent head of the O Neil houſe, now deſtitute of any property in Cavan, has a handſome eſtate in another county.

It muſt have been in very antient times that Adam Bremenſis received his report relative to the ſee of Kilmore, for it is now numbered among the rich ones. It does not, however, argue, that it was a ſufficient maintenance for a biſhop in his time, becauſe the ſelf-denial of Bedell refuſed another biſhopric united to it. The cathedral ſavours of its antient poverty, and only reminds us that there lie the bones of that exemplary prelate, who, in the horrors of the ſavage civil war of 1641, was attended to the grave by the enemies of his religion, and lamented as the laſt and beſt of Engliſhmen. *O ſit anima noſtra cum Bedello!*

[f] Phil. Tranſ. N° 346. [g] Wilſon, 87, 88. 415. [h] Ib. 71. 465. [i] Ib. 466. [k] Archd. 41.
[l] Ib. [m] Ib. 42. [n] Ib. 39. [o] Ib. 40. [p] Ib. 42. [q] Dr. Campbell.

County of FERMANAGH.

BEYOND Cavon to the weſt and north the county of *Fermanagh* preſents itſelf, where antiently lived the Erdini; a woody and marſhy country, in whoſe centre is the largeſt and moſt famous lake in Ireland Logh *Erne*, 40 miles in extent, covered with thick woods and full of inhabited iſlands, ſome of them containing 100, 200, and 300 acres: ſo well ſtocked with pike, trout, ſalmon, and other fiſh, that the fiſhermen oftener complain of the exceſſive plenty of fiſh and the breaking of their nets than of any ſcarcity. This lake ſtretches not eaſt and weſt as deſcribed in the maps, but, as I have been informed by thoſe who have fully ſurveyed it with attention, begins at *Bal-tarbet*, the northernmoſt village of Cavan, and runs from ſouth to north 14 miles in length and four miles in breadth. It afterwards contracts itſelf like a regular river for ſix miles. On this part of it is *Inis-Killin*, the principal fortreſs in theſe parts, which was defended by the rebels in 1593, and taken by the brave captain *Dowdall*. Thence it turns and ſpreads itſelf to the weſt 20 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth as far as *Beleh*, near which is a cataract, and a moſt noble ſalmon-leap. They report that this was once a very populous and cultivated country, but ſuddenly, for the unnatural commerce of its inhabitants with beaſts, overflowed with water and turned into a lake. "The Author of nature," as Giraldus Cambrenſis obſerves, "thought the land conſcious of "ſuch infamous ſins againſt nature, unworthy not "only of its firſt inhabitants but of any for ever." This ſin, however, the Iriſh chronicles charge upon certain natives of the Hebrides, who had fled their country and concealed themſelves there. *Mac Gwir* is the principal and moſt powerful of the chiefs here, and families of that clan live on both ſides the lake; ſo that thoſe beyond the lake are reckoned to Ulſter, thoſe on this ſide it to Conacht.

Logh *Erne*.

Bal-tarbet.

Inis-Killin.

Beleh.

ADDITIONS.

FERMANAGH was called by the old Iriſh *Feor Magh Eanagh*, or the country of the lakes, and *Magh Uire*, the country of the waters; the chiefs of which were the Mc Guires or Maguires. In antient times it was denominated *Ernai* or *Ernagh*, being the ſame as the Ερδινοι of Ptolemy, containing the ſouthern parts of the principality of Eircael; and was divided into two grand diviſions, belonging to different families, that is, *Iargoll* and *Roſgoll*. *Iargoll* was the antient ſeat of the *Facmonii*, *Mhacmanii*, or *Mc Manuſes*, containing the preſent baronies Lurge, Tyrekennedy, Maghereſtaphana, and Clonkelly, and before it was made ſhire ground belonged to the antient principality of Tyrone. *Roſgoll* was the antient ſeat of the *Guarii*, *Guirii*, or Mc Guires, containing the baronies of *Magh-ene* or Magheraboy, Clonawly, and Knockninny, with the old diſtrict of *Moy Ketney* or Magh Catneagh or the preſent baronies of Cool and Tullagh[a].

The county of Fermanagh has Leitrim and Cavan on the ſouth, Donegal and Tyrone on the north, part of Tyrone and Monaghan on the eaſt, and Sligo on the weſt, is 34 miles long by 26 broad, contains 283,400 acres, 18 pariſhes, 8 baronies, about 11,969 houſes, and about 71,800 inhabitants. Its baronies are *Lurge*, *Magheraboy*, *Clonawly*, *Tyreſkennedy*, *Maghereſtaphana*, *Clonkelly*, *Coole*, and *Knockninny*; in which there is not a ſingle market-town, and but one borough. It is full of woods and bogs; one third of it has been occupied by Lough Erne, which empties itſelf into Donaghadee bay near Ballyſhannon. The ſurface of this county is very uneven, but its mountains afford coarſe paſture to large herds of young cattle, and moſt of them are capable of great improvement. The linen manufactory forms the chief trade of this county, the average ſale of which in 1796 was £4100 yearly, but ſince that time it is much increaſed. There are but four bleach grounds, and one linen market, but the county abounds with ſpinners and good flax.

Enniſkillin, the only borough in the county, being the paſs of the greateſt importance from the north to the ſouth of Ireland, and from Ulſter to Conaught, has a very ſtrong fort famous for two obſtinate defences of it by the rebels againſt queen Elizabeth's army 1593, and by the Proteſtants againſt king James's troops 1689. It is frequently mentioned alſo during the rebellion of 1641, and gave title of baron to the family of Mac Guire[1]; but that being extinct the title was revived in the family of Cole of *Mount Florence*, of whom John was created baron Mount Florence 1760, and his ſon William Wil-

Enniſkillin.

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° XI. Book of Ballymote MS. Archd. in Fermanagh, p. 261. Beauford.

[1] G. loughby

loughby viſcount Enniſkillin 1776, and earl in 1789. He died May 22, 1803, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John Willoughby the preſent earl. His ſeat with extenſive demeſnes and plantations is ſituated between Enniſkillin and *Callahill*, where are ruins of a caſtle [b].

Enniſkillin is ſituated on an iſland in Lough Erne, wherein are ſaid to be near 400 iſlands, and ſurrounded with many gentlemen's ſeats, moſt delightfully ſituated in the neighbourhood and on the verge of the two neighbouring lakes. The town is famous for producing the gallant regiment of its name in the wars of king William againſt James II. and has a barrack for three companies of foot. It is the moſt rural ſituation of any inland town in the kingdom, and well calculated for trade by the communication of the lake with ſeveral counties, and on the north-weſt with the ſea through a river, that from Bellek to Ballyſhannon is one continued ſcene of caſcades and waterfalls which are both beautiful and romantic. The deſcent of the river, which is not above four or five miles long from the lake to the ſea, is ſaid to be about 700 feet. The moſt conſiderable ſalmon-leap in the kingdom is at its mouth [d].

Enniſkillin, which it ſeems was only a *fort* in the days of queen Elizabeth, is now a fort no more, the caſtle being ruinous: but it is become a very good town, much reſorted to by the neighbouring gentry at clubs and coteries, Fermanagh having more reſident nobility and men of fortune than any other county in the weſt of Ulſter. Not many years ago it could not boaſt of a good houſe except *Caſtle Hume*, which is a very fine ſeat on the banks of Lough Erne within three miles of Enniſkillin, in a moſt delightful country, with every natural beauty, wood, water, and the verdure of a moſt fertile ſoil. The late earl of Enniſkillin made his place at *Florence court* a very fine one, though it is deſtitute of thoſe ſuperlative advantages which nature has ſcattered with a laviſh hand through this varied county. This houſe by the addition of ſpacious wings is worthy of his rank. It is delightfully ſituated on a riſing ground, having in front a view of the upper lake of Lough Erne, beautifully chequered with iſlands, and, though the ſmalleſt of the two diviſions, ſeveral miles in extent. The houſe was built about the year 1760 on the ſite of an older. The front is of the Ionic order, extending 260 feet. The back of the weſt front where the offices are placed in a ſweep has a view of *Lough Mc Neane*, and on the ſouth is the range of lofty mountains called *Culea*. The approach is through a ſloping lawn of 140 acres, in which the houſe ſtands, bounded by natural woods and plantations. About three miles from it is a natural arch in a rock, through which runs a ſubterraneous river. His lordſhip's anceſtors removed hither from Enniſkkillin in the beginning of the laſt century, before which this part of the county was unimproved [e].

Before we croſs the bridge at a ſmall height are remains of a redoubt occupied by the townſpeople when they defended themſelves ſo ſucceſsfully againſt king James's army. Near a mile beyond the town is a free-ſchool, with an endowment of £1500 *per ann.* and near it ruins of a caſtle.

Four miles north-weſt of Enniſkillin near *Ballycaſſidy* are curious ſubterraneous natural caves called the *Daughton*. The entrance is by a large arched cave 25 feet high, the roof rock compoſed of various pieces in regular order. This leads into another of the ſame form not quite ſo high, and from that is continued by narrow paſſages into a brook, which paſſing through theſe unknown receſſes diſcharges itſelf at the firſt entrance. At *Bel Cou*, a ſmall diſtance weſt from Enniſkillin on the great road to Sligo, is a celebrated well called *Davagh Phadric*, reputed the beſt cold bath in the kingdom, in nervous and paralytic diſorders. It diſcharges a large ſtream which turns two mills at 150 yards from the head [f].

Near three miles from Enniſkillin cloſe by the lough ſide is *Caſtle Hume*, a delightful ſeat of Mr. Montgomery, beautifully wooded. The iſlands *Car* and *Ferry* are formed into corn fields [g]. On the banks of the lough is *Caſtle Caldwell*, the reſidence of ſir John Caldwell, bart. [h] Alſo *Crum* caſtle, that of John Creighton, created viſcount Erne 1780, and earl of Erne Aug. 15, 1789, as his father was baron 1768 [i]. This family have another ſeat at *Knockballymore*, in this county, two miles beyond Clones [k].

Newton Butler is noted for a conſiderable victory obtained by the Enniſkillin men over the enemy 1689, when they turned their own cannon upon them. This place, otherwiſe inconſiderable, gave title of baron to the Butlers, earls of Laneſborough [k]. Newton Butler.

At *Wattlebridge* three miles from Newton Butler on the very edge of the river *Fin* are ruins of an antient Druid temple; and oppoſite to it *Caſtle Sanderſon*, the ſeat of Mr. Sanderſon [l].

Liſgool, a caſtle on the bank of the lake oppoſite to Enniſkillin, fired by the rebels 1641, and 152 perſons deſtroyed in it. Here was an Auguſtine priory founded 1106; changed to Franciſcans 1530 [m]. Liſgool.

In the pariſh of *Kilaſher* rocks of marble 50 or 60 feet high have been diſcovered by the waſhing away the earth which covered them [n]. In this county have alſo, on opening carnedhs ſurrounded by ſtone circles, been found urns in ſtone coffins [o]. Kilaſher.

Ballycaſhedy is a ſmall village on the eaſt ſide of Lough Erne [p].

The family of *Verney*, barons Verney of Belturbet 1661, had the title of viſcount Fermanagh conferred on them by queen Anne 1703, earl Verney 1717, to which that of earl Verney in Leinſter was added 1742, 16 George II. Ralph the ſecond earl died without iſſue 1791, and the titles became extinct. Mary Verney, eldeſt daughter of the hon. John Verney, eldeſt ſon of Ralph viſcount Fermanagh, was created baroneſs Fermanagh in 1792.

Lough *Erne* is the ſecond for ſize in Ireland, full 23 Iriſh miles long, and divided into two branches, the upper and lower lake, and takes its courſe through the whole length of the county from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, dividing it almoſt into equal parts. The number of iſlands amounting to near 400, clothed Lough Erne.

[b] Wilſon, 86. [c] Wilſon, 19. [d] Virt. Muſ. xxvii. [e] Wilſon, 19. [f] Ib. 73.
[g] Ib. 73, 74. [h] Ib. 75. [i] Ib. 86. [k] Ib. 83. 449. [k] Wilſon, 772. [l] Ib. 71.
[m] Archd. 263, 264. [n] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 33. [o] G. [p] Wilſon, 442.

with

with wood and verdure, exhibit a multitude of agreeable and enchanting proſpects, and it abounds with great plenty and variety of fiſh. This lake is called by Ptolemy Ραουιου ωοτ. εκβολαι or the haven of the river *Ravius*, by Richard of Cirenceſter *Rhebius*, and by the old Iriſh *ro Abhuin mor*, pronounced *Ravan mor*, and alſo *Loch eir ean* or the lake of the weſtern water. Richard of Cirenceſter places on this lake a city of the name of *Rheba*, but no ſuch place is mentioned by Ptolemy nor by the Iriſh writers [p].

That ſo judicious and learned a writer as Mr. Camden ſhould ſo gravely deliver the fooliſh hearſay about the current report of this lake having once been firm ground, would be ſurpriſing if we did not reflect that he lived in an age not yet diveſted of ſuperſtition, and that he had little or no juſt information relative to the county of Fermanagh. We may, therefore, without partiality conclude, that the cenſure paſſed on him by Flaherty was not altogether unmerited:

Perluſtras Anglos oculis, Camdene, duobus,
Uno oculo Scotos, cæcus Hibernigenas.

We have ſeen a biſhop of Down long ſince his day labouring to ſupport the truth of the moſt arrant fables in the Iriſh annals, and among the reſt the breaking out of lakes and rivers at the dates aſſigned to them: as if all nature muſt bend to an old ſong of ſome ignorant bard, or to the muſty legend of ſome greaſy monk: yet this prelate could not have been ſo much addicted to ſuperſtition as he is reported to have been; for being one day aſked by the officiating clergyman in his cathedral, "Whether he ſhould read the prayer for fair weather?" he anſwered, "You may or may not, but we ſhan't have good weather till the moon's change." It was formerly the faſhion to account for any ſingular phænomenon in this terraqueous globe by a general deluge; now it is the *ton* to philoſophize them into *volcanic* eruptions. But wiſdom is juſtified in all her children; and we may without ſatire ſay with Cicero, "that there never was any opinion ſo abſurd which has not been patronized by ſome eminent philoſopher [q]."

Lough Erne is in general more like a river than a lake. It extends itſelf only in one ſpot to the dimenſions our author ſets down. It has a conſiderable current which diſcharges itſelf over a cataract at Belleek, and afterwards over ſeveral ſmaller caſcades before it reaches the famous ſalmon-leap at Ballyſhannon, and then diſembogues itſelf into the ſea. From the abundance of wood and water in this county the tables of the gentry are plentifully ſupplied with ſeveral ſorts of fiſh and wild fowl. The woods abound with game. From this plenty of wood and water and no ſcarcity of turf bogs it has been argued *à priori* that Fermanagh muſt have a moiſt atmoſphere, and conſequently be an unhealthful ſpot to live in. But the argument *à poſteriori* demonſtrates generally the fallacy of the other in phyſical diſquiſition, and here particularly it entirely overthrows it: for the ague, to which moiſt climates are moſt incident, is a diſorder not endemial to Ireland, and the phyſicians of Enniſkillin have all aſſured me that till the year 1758, when agues were more frequent in other parts than uſual, they knew but two caſes in Fermanagh. The inhabitants of which (I ſpeak from long and attentive obſervation) are men of remarkable ſtrength and agility of body as well as uncommon vivacity and high ſpirits; and in a work of this kind it may be worth noticing, that three gentlemen of fortune in the ſame pariſh have no leſs than 40 children, and all their wives in a fair way to have more; and I am perſuaded that many more ſuch inſtances might be produced [r].

It ſhould be conſidered, that if Fermanagh, like the reſt of Ulſter, and indeed of the greater part of Ireland, be full of lakes and bogs, thoſe tracts where they prevail are hilly and mountainous, and of courſe windy, which counteracts all the inſalubrious effects which might be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the other cauſes. The almoſt perpetual winds which blow there bruſh off all redundant and noxious moiſture, and however unpleaſant it may render the climate it certainly leaves it moſt favourable to life and longevity. Whoever reads Wintringham in England and Rutty in Ireland, will find from the ſeveral bills of mortality which they exhibit, that peſtilential and epidemical diſeaſes have there and in all our countries, of which they have information, been moſt frequent in dry ſeaſons. Thoſe ſummers which both in England and Ireland have been rather like winter, have been moſt free from original or infectious diſorders; and thoſe epidemic maladies which the poor are obſerved to fall into after wet and unfruitful ſeaſons, thoſe phyſicians aſcribe not to the inclemency of the air which they breathe, but to the damaged ſtate of the food on which they are obliged to ſubſiſt [r].

Caſtle Archdall near *Liſnarick*, the ſeat of Mervyn Archdall, eſq. a large houſe well built, near the ſite of the old caſtle [s], ſtands boldly on an eminence, which overlooks the lake and a large tract of cultivated country, embelliſhed with wood and water. Lord Belmore's houſe at *Caſtlecool* may vie with any ſeat in any country. The late earl of Roſs and ſir John Caldwell had each a pretty ſeat in the iſlands of this lake *Erne*, and *Crum* though now neglected is well deſerving of the higheſt praiſe. Here the lake river-like rolls a ſilver current through lands crowned with many a wood: the oaks of Inisfardra are no more. In the demeſne of the earl of Erne at Crum they ſhew a yew-tree of prodigious ſize, which they ſay would ſhelter 1000 men under its branches; but theſe branches are now upheld by two concentrical rows of columns, ſo that the tree looks like age and decrepitude on crutches [r]. Caſtle Archdall.

Fermanagh has but few villages. *Maguire*'s bridge, which lies on the road between Clogher and Enniſkillin, is the beſt. It is a great mart for horſes and bullocks; and the linen trade is ſpreading round that country from Tyrone [r].

Within a mile of Maguire's bridge is *Belliſle*, the ſuperb and beautiful ſeat of the late earl of Roſs in an iſland in Lough Erne, conſiſting of 200 acres, well wooded and walled round [t].

What a prodigious alteration has taken place in the manners of this county ſince the reign of Eliza-

[p] Beauford. [q] Dr. Campbell. [r] Dr. Campbell. [s] Wilſon, 443. [t] Ib. 72.

beth, when the lord deputy applied to Maguire about ſending a ſheriff into Fermanagh. Maguire's anſwer was, "that if he ſent a ſheriff he muſt let him at the ſame time know his *eric*, or in other words what fine was to be paid by the perſon who ſhould *murder* him." Thus we may ſee that the northern Iriſh, however their antiquaries may declaim on their *quondam* civilization, were even ſo lately as barbarous as the Germans in the days of Tacitus [t], when murder was among that people (and moſt other barbarians) atoned for by a fine. *Luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum & pecorum numero, recipitque ſatisfactionem univerſa domus* [u].

Deveniſh. Pl. XXVI. fig. 12.

In the iſland of Deveniſh near Enniſkillin are the fine ruins of a monaſtery, abbey, church, and round tower. The round tower is one of the fineſt in the kingdom, being 76 feet high and 41 in circumference, the wall 3 feet thick, built of hewn ſtone; each ſtone about a foot ſquare within and without, and ſcarcely with any cement; four windows oppoſite the cardinal points, and in the centre of the arches a man's face, the door 9 feet from the ground, the inſide perfectly ſmooth, at the baſe a circle of ſtones projects 5 inches. The church was large and beautiful with a noble eaſt window, on the ſouth ſide of which about 10 feet from the ground was this inſcription in relief:

Matheus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomeo O Flannagan priori de Daminis A. D. 1449.

The date is not now viſible; and round the frame was another inſcription, now illegible. There were many other antient inſcriptions, but deſtroyed by time [x]. Here was alſo a priory of Culdees 1130 [y]. Near the church is a ſmall building with a ſtone pediment roof called *St. Molaiſe's houſe*, in which they ſhew a ſtone coffin called the bed of St. Molaiſe, who is ſuppoſed to have founded a monaſtery here in the 5th or 6th century. This building is by far the oldeſt in the iſland. On the other ſide of the round tower are the ruins of another church with a ſquare tower in the centre, and the whole form a beautiful romantic view. *Deveniſh*, in Iriſh *Damh-inis* or Ox iſland, probably obtained that name from the fertility of its ſoil, for the land is remarkable for fattening bullocks. It is ſaid to have appertained to the county of Tyrone before the preſent boundaries of that county were fixed in the reign of Elizabeth; for in the *Dominica Hibernica* we have theſe words: *Daveniſh, Dam-inis in agro Tyronenſi prior B. V. Mariæ fundatus a Macrob abate 5 ſeculo.* In the Ulſter annals the church of Daveniſh is ſaid to have been founded in 1130, probably on the ſite of the more antient monaſtery [u].

Derough had a corbeſhip or collegiate church [z].

At *Gola* was a Dominican monaſtery; ſome remains of which are to be ſeen where the village formerly ſtood [a].

In *Iniſcaoin*, *Inis Eo*, *Inis Rocha*, and *Inis Mc Saint* iſlands in Lough Erne were religious houſes. In the latter is ſtill kept the bell of St. Nen ornamented with gold and ſilver, on which the common people often ſwear [b].

At *Roſs Orry* was a nunnery [c].

Religious houſes were alſo at *Ariodhmuilt* [d], *Domnach Mor* [e], *Kilſkiny* [f], Lough *Uva* [g].

[t] De Mor. Germ. c. 21. [u] Dr. Campbell. [x] Archd. 259, 260. [y] Ib. 260. [z] Ib. 258.
[a] Ib. 261. [b] Ib. 262, 263. [c] Ib. 265. [d] Ib. 258. [e] Ib. 261. [f] Ib. 263. [g] Ib. 265.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ALONG Logh *Erne* to the eaſt extends the county of *Monaghan*, very mountainous and covered with woods; but having no remarkable town (except *Monaghan* which gives its name to the whole county), divided into five baronies, and comprehending *Iriel*, *Dartre*, *Ferney*, *Loghty*, which by act of parliament were for rebellion taken from the *Mac Mahons*, together with the ſmall territory of *Donemain*, which queen Elizabeth gave to Walter *D'Evereux* earl of Eſſex. Theſe *Mac Mahons*, whoſe name ſignifies in Iriſh *ſons of the bear*, have long ruled here, and derive their deſcent from Walter *Fitz-Urſe*, who embrued his hands in the blood of St. Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury. Of theſe the ſtrongeſt aſſumed the power according to the cuſtom of his nation, and was by way of eminence ſtyled *Mac Mahon*. A conteſt for the ſupreme power broke out in this family, in which ſlander, arms, fraud, and corruption, were by turns employed, when William *Fitz-Williams* 1590. the lord deputy came hither and called before him Hugh *Roe Mac Mahon*, whom he had by his own authority eſtabliſhed in this lordſhip, and convicting him of treaſon cauſed him to be hanged: and in order to aboliſh the name and authority of *Mac Mahon* for ever divided this country between the family of this Hugh and certain Engliſhmen to hold by the Engliſh tenure to them and their heirs.

Monaghan.

Fitz-Urſe.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Monaghan has Tyrone on the north, Fermanagh and Cavan on the weſt, on the ſouth Louth and part of Eaſt Meath, and Armagh on the eaſt. It is 30 Iriſh miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and 17 from eaſt to weſt; contains 24 pariſhes, one borough, and five baronies, *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremourne*, and *Donaghmain*. The ſecond of theſe gave title of baron to ſir Edward Blayney, ſo created by James I. 1621, for his ſervices againſt the Iriſh rebels. Andrew Thomas, his lineal deſcendant, is the 11th and preſent lord. The ſeat of this family is at *Caſtle Blayney* in this county, pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of a very fine lake that has many agreeable iſlands in it[a]. The area of this county is laid down at 179,600 plantation acres, or 280 ſquare miles: thus when reduced to Engliſh meaſure, will appear to be in extreme length 38 miles, in breadth 24, area 450 ſquare miles, or 288,500 acres. The population of this county is very great. The number of houſes are computed at 22,500, and of inhabitants 124,000, almoſt the whole of whom are engaged in the linen manufacture.

This county is rather hilly than mountainous, and has therefore been not unaptly compared to a diſh of green codlings. It is now nearly ſtripped of wood; but at the foot of almoſt every hill as in Cavan is either a lake or turf bog. It has, however, great advantages over that county in the fertility of the ſoil, it being in this reſpect, after Armagh, the ſecond county in Ulſter.

The *Slieve Baught*, or *Slabay* mountains, are one great uninterrupted ridge of high land with but little ſoil, and is but an unintereſting waſte. *Cainmore*, which ſeems to be the higheſt point of Slabay, is famous for its millſtone quarry. On *Dunanoun* hill there is an oak ſcrub, but the inhabitants do not remember the trees to have ſtood. *Creeve* mountain not long ſince was an unreclaimed waſte, and had nothing to recommend it but the lake on its ſummit, which has been judiciouſly turned to the beſt advantage by ſupplying the bleach mills with water. The lake is called Lough Eaghiſh, covers about 50 acres, is very deep, and principally ſupplied by ſprings. Lead ore of the richeſt quality is found in this mountain, but it is not worked; there is alſo a ſlate quarry which is worked.

This county has an extenſive ſupply of bog for her manufacture, which will furniſh fuel for centuries without the leaſt cauſe of alarm on that account[b]. It is not true, as ſome ſpeculators talk, that ſome turf bogs infect the air and render it unhealthy. Their blackneſs does not proceed from nor cauſe putreſcence. They ſtoutly reſiſt putrefaction, their waters are moſt powerful antiſepties; and however unphiloſophical it may found to ſome ears, turf bogs are vegetable bodies, as is proved both from reaſon and experience[c].

[a] Wilſon, 58. 65. [b] Coote's Survey, 32. [c] Dr. Campbell.

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The minerals of this county are lead, antimony, manganeſe, mica, lime-ſtone, marble, iron-ſtone, ſoap-ſtone, horn-ſtone, fire-ſtone, ochre, fuller's earth, and potter's clay.

Although Monaghan has not one conſiderable river, it is well watered by lakes. The Blackwater river bounds it on the Tyrone ſide. This county has no navigation whatever.

Monaghan. *Monaghan*, antiently called *Muinechan*, the county town, a market and borough town, was fortified againſt the Iriſh with a fort or caſtle in the reign of Elizabeth, raiſed by Edward lord Blayney on the ſite of a Franciſcan friary, founded by the Mc Mahons 1462. Here was an abbey in the 9th century [c].

Great as is the population of this county, yet in the barony of Monaghan it is increaſed in an extraordinary proportion; the town of Monaghan contributes largely to the numbers, but the excellence of the land and the contiguity of the market, render it a very deſirable ſituation both for ſmall farmers and manufacturers, in which occupation the inhabitants are jointly engaged. The town is remarkably neat, but is rather whimſically built, branching triangularly from the centre. The ſtreets are rather narrow, but kept very clean; the roads through them were formerly paved, and in wretched order, but the pavement has been taken up, and an excellent hard gravel and pounded ſtone ſubſtituted, which is kept in very good order, and a paved footway, properly elevated and bordered with flagging, is both uſeful and ornamental. A handſome ſquare, which has the court-houſe in the principal front, with a new town clock, commands one entrance, and here the linen market is held on Mondays, and in the purchaſe of linen cloth alone, in grey webs, ſeldom leſs than from three to four thouſand pounds weekly is expended. Another ſquare, called the Diamond, fronts another entrance, where a very handſome and new market-houſe was built by the late general Conyngham, whoſe arms are elegantly emblazoned over the entrance. The church is old but ſpacious, and the ſteeple has for its baſe a lofty tower, built in an irregular pentagon; the ſpire preſerves the like figure, and is ſlated to the top. The ſhambles are a new ſlated building rather apart from the town, in an excellent ſituation, and form three ſides of a ſquare. The county infirmary is on an elevated and airy ſituation, and well attended to by the viſitors. Very elegant and new horſe barracks have been erected lately, but the ſituation is low, and not commanding. The beech-trees here are uncommonly large, and fine timber, and the terrace adjoins, which is laid out in gravel walks and fruit walls, in the old ſtyle, and has two approaches on either end of the town, from which the meadow land is divided by a lake. This town is on the eſtate of lord Clermont, who is lord of the ſoil on one ſide, and the other is on the eſtate of lord Templeton [d].

The village of *Smithſborough* has but a mean appearance, the cabins being all thatched, and falling to ruin, in conſequence of the property being diſputed at law; it ſtands midway between Monaghan and Clones, and was founded by a Mr. Smyth, now deceaſed, who eſtabliſhed monthly fairs for cattle, which were ſpiritedly and well attended to. Near this village runs a fine line for a navigation to Lough Erne, and would extend to within one mile of Clones.

Ballynoud is four miles and an half north-weſt of Monaghan; the cabins are but mean, but it has a neat church and ſteeple, and a good bridge over the river, which divides the village.

Kilmore church ſtands about two miles nearer Monaghan, and is particularly conſpicuous for a neat and elegant ſpire.

The demeſnes of *Ballyleck*, *Brandrum*, and *Roſſmore Park* all join, and their fine plantations, beautiful hills, and rich graſſy lands, are highly ornamental. The neat though ſmall demeſnes of Beſſmount, Roſefield, Poplar Vale, and ſeveral others, ſhew the environs of the town of Monaghan in a high ſtate of improvement.

The land from Monaghan to Clones is excellent, and a limeſtone, dry, tilly ſoil, principally appropriated to tillage [e].

Caſtle Blayney is a fine new-built town; the market-place is of a triangular form, and has a very neat market-houſe in its centre on the riſe of a hill, and the ſtreets branch off from each angle. An inn has been built by lord Blayney, where the traveller meets with good accommodation. This town has riſen into conſequence by its linen market. Here is a brewery, where good beer is made. Caſtle Blayney.

Beſides Monaghan, the aſſize town, which contains by computation above 2000 inhabitants, this county has now two other towns, *Carrick* and *Clones*, which vie with it, beſides ſeveral thriving villages. There remain no traces of thoſe monaſteries whence the capital of this county is ſuppoſed to have been called the *town of the monks*; but from the bones dug up and a ſubterraneous paſſage found in ſinking for the foundation of the gaol, one of them ſtood probably thereabouts.

The town of *Carrickmacroſs* was originally *Maghcroſs*, and was founded by Roſs, the ſon of Roſs (a famous Iriſh chieftain), on a white rock, which is in the Iriſh language a carricque, ſo that its derivation appears to be the town of the Son of Roſs [f]; it is ſituated in that territory granted by queen Elizabeth to Walter Devereux earl of Eſſex, on the forfeiture of Mc Mahon of Farney. It is a very thriving town, and has the beſt meat and corn market in the county, the country all round being happily adapted either for tillage or paſturage of ſheep. The abſentee proprietors of this fine barony give leaſes for a ſhort term of years, according to the ideas which prevail in England. The tenants, therefore, thinking a tenure for 21 years precarious, will neither incloſe the grounds nor build nor plant on them, looking upon every improvement as a temptation to a landlord to raiſe his rent at the expiration of the term. Nothing leſs than life leaſes will content an Iriſh tenant. It is otherwiſe in England, where manners and long uſage have eſtabliſhed a ſyſtematic confidence between the leſſor and leſſee. This barony is a pregnant proof that all Engliſh maxims ſhould not be applied to Ireland. Here the tenures have a moſt ſtriking influence on Carrickmacroſs.

[c] Archd. 585, 586. [d] Coote's Stat. Survey, p. 169—171. [e] Ib. 178, 179. [f] Ib. 136.

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the manners of the people. If you aſk the road, few of the men can anſwer you in Engliſh, and none of the women. They adhere, with the language, to all the old cuſtoms of Ireland. Whereas had the tenantry been inveſted with a freehold intereſt in their poſſeſſions they would have yielded as the reſt of the country has done to the Engliſh language, cuſtoms, and manners [d].

Clones and the adjacent country confirm this obſervation. There dwell a race of men, who having a certainty of tenure during their own and perhaps their children's life, cultivate and incloſe their farms, and build houſes of ſtone and lime, ſmall indeed, but fit for the habitation of human creatures [d].

Near Carrickmacroſs is one of thoſe great Druidical temples which are ſeen in ſome parts of Ireland. It conſiſts of an oblong mound of earth, which widens to the centre, and is there 20 feet acroſs; at either end it meaſures but 8 feet, and is 100 feet long. This mound was incloſed with great oblong ſtones, ſet up on an end; a good deal of it has been deſtroyed for the ſake of the limeſtone which ſurrounds it.

Blackſtaff. It may not be unacceptable to ſay a few words of the quondam village of Blackſtaff, which is now no more. This village was compoſed of about 200 miſerable cabins, and its ſite was in the centre of 500 acres of a great range of bog, heath, and immenſe rock, which altogether had as gloomy and forbidding a view, as could be preſented to the eye; the diſtrict around theſe habitations was ſo wretched, ſo lately as 16 years ago, that it had never been attempted to be cultivated; and the poor people who inhabited them each had then a very limited portion of land, at a conſiderable diſtance from Blackſtaff. A curious law prevailed in this village for centuries, and was always implicitly attended to, until the colony were diſperſed, and their huts levelled. On a particular day, annually, all the inhabitants met together, and choſe from among themſelves a mayor or chief magiſtrate, to whom was entruſted the care of the village, and he was inveſted with due power and authority to maintain order and proper conduct among his fellow-citizens. This potentate decided all quarrels and diſputes, and there never was an inſtance known of an appeal from his decree, ſo impartially was juſtice adminiſtered. The only qualification for this office was the largeſt potatoe garden, whoſe occupier was ſure to be elected mayor; his fee of office, on any application, was a bottle of whiſkey, which he always invited the diſputants to partake of with him, that he might ſee them friends again; and it ſo happened, whether from the little quarrels of his neighbours, or their love of conviviality, ſo much of his time had he to devote to the joys of the bottle, that his potatoe garden was neglected during his mayoralty, and never was there an inſtance of his enjoying it for two ſucceſſive years. It is not a little extraordinary, that ſo implicit an obedience was paid to his deciſions, that the neighbouring magiſtrates had never any trouble from this quarter [e].

Clones. The ſmall poſt town of *Clones* or *Clouniſh*, formerly a place of great note in the barony of Dartree, eight miles from Cootehill and 12 ſouth-weſt of Monaghan, in the centre of a fruitful country, is delightfully ſituated on a ſwelling hill. On the ſummit ſtands the church; the ſteeple of which, a round tower at ſome diſtance, and between them a very lofty tumulus or Daniſh rath, and near it another rather broader at bottom and top, but not ſo high [f], conſpire to give an air of magnificence to the place, and afford ſeveral pictureſque views at a diſtance. Contiguous to the town is a large tomb or ſtone coffin, which has always remained above ground, but firmly fixed with earth and ſtones around it, and belongs to the M'Mahon family. The coverlid is very heavy, and ſhaped like the roof of a houſe, with two ſmall pillars riſing at the ends; on each ſide is a very antique inſcription, but almoſt entirely defaced. Near to this venerable ground is the great fort, which is all an artificial mound of earth, which was raiſed for the protection of the town; this fort is very ſteep and difficult of acceſs, and commands the town and country around for a great extent. This artificial mound was made on the ſummit of a hill, which naturally favoured its poſition, and is far above the level ground; within this area, and around its baſe, is a deep foſſe cut out, that has always the fineſt water, even in the drieſt ſeaſons; this muſt be ſupplied from ſprings, and there is no way elſe for its conveyance. So great a foſſe muſt alſo have afforded a conſiderable defence to its garriſon as well as convenience. At the ſummit it has a double parapet, of a circular form, the one elevated ten feet above the other; without the foſſe is another parapet, which is ſtill conſiderably higher than the level of the adjoining ground, to which its glacis has a formidable ſlope; the whole of the works are encloſed in a ſquare, and cover, in area, about an Iriſh acre. Contiguous to it, and facing its ſalient angle, next the town, is a leſſer fort, which is well defended by the church ſteeple, and flanks the principal parts of the works. The ſoil around theſe forts is of the richeſt kind, but the young trees, which have been planted on the leſſer fort, have not ſucceeded; poſſibly they were too forward when tranſplanted. Sir Charles Coote could not learn the date of theſe remarkable mounds, nor any tradition relating to them [g]. Clones is now the capital of the barony of *Dartree*, and is the third if not the ſecond town of conſequence in the county; yet within memory, after the caſtle and religious houſes, there were but two or three houſes entirely of ſtone and lime in the whole town. It has, like Monaghan, a good market for brown linen.

In this pleaſing ſpot St. Tigernac, ſucceſſor to St. Macartin, whom St. Patrick conſecrated the firſt biſhop of Clogher, fixed his reſidence. In his old age he loſt his ſight; and, dying of the plague, A.D. 548, was here buried. He built the church or *capella magna* there, and founded a monaſtery of Auguſtine canons. But whether the top of the hill where the preſent church ſtands, or the foot of it where the round tower remains, be the ſite of this *capella magna*, is a queſtion not ſo eaſily anſwered. It ſeems moſt probable to have been at the foot of the

[d] Dr. Campbell. [e] Coote's Stat. Survey, p. 142, 143.
[g] Coote's Stat. Survey, p. 114, 115.

[f] Archd. 582—585. Wilſon, 449.

hill

hill adjoining to the town from the deſcription of the place in the papers of the Dublin ſociety; *Clonyhes in com. Monaghan monaſt. ſeu domus relig. in Dartrye patria de M^c Mahone*, &c. This record was an inquiſition made 29 Elizabeth, wherein it is found and preſented that this convent had adjoining to it two acres of land (the ſituation of which is marked by the word *infra*, and is all at this day one great burying-place), in which is a church half covered with ſtraw, the ſtone walls of one cloiſter, one hall, one kitchen, and divers other offices now unroofed and ruinous, together with a garden and orchard, &c. This *eccleſia* or *capella magna* we ſuppoſe to have been the abbey church, and called *great* in this record in oppoſition to a little chapel on the ſide of the hill between the tower and the ſite of the old caſtle, which ſome think was the monaſtery itſelf, becauſe ſtone coffins and bones have been dug up in the garden belonging to it. The top of the hill where the pariſh church ſtands muſt have been always the ſite of the church, which belonged to what in the inqueſt is called the *rectory of Clonyes* otherwiſe the *parſonage in Dartry*. The late lord Dacre, whoſe anceſtors were inveſted with the temporalities of an abbot, at his own expence incloſed with walls the grave yards of both the great and little chapel, which before lay open to the incurſions of ſwine, &c. In the leſſer chapel is the burying-ground of the M^c Mahons the antient lords of *Dartree*. If, then, the building called the *Caſtle* was in fact the monaſtery, this town muſt have been originally poſſeſſed wholly by religious.

It appears from another record made ſoon after the above inquiſition was preſented, that the earl granted to ſir Henry Duke the lands appertaining to the diſſolved monaſtery of Clones, together with the preſentation of the rectory of Clones, and of ſeveral other pariſhes therein ſpecified. But the abbots of Clones had formerly greater poſſeſſions than their repreſentative now enjoys. For, 13 James I. diſputes ariſing between ſir Francis Ruſhe (who married the heireſs of ſir Henry Duke) and the biſhop of Clogher, the king interpoſed, and obliged ſir Francis to give up ſeveral of the impropriate rectories and many tracts of land to eccleſiaſtical uſes. The manor of St. *Tierney* (for ſo the eſtates belonging to the abbey are called from its founder St. *Tigernach*) paſſed through the families of Ruſhe and Loftus to the Lennards, of the very antient houſe and title of Dacre, who have taken the name of Barret from lord Newburgh, who bequeathed to them his paternal eſtate in Eſſex.

Sir James Ware relates, that in the library of Bene't college, Cambridge, is the office of the patron ſaint of Clones with an hymn which begins thus:

Adeſt dies celebris Sancti Tigernaci.

But lord Dacre, whoſe reſearches into antiquity were not confined to Clones, aſſured me, that on the moſt diligent inquiry it is not now to be found there[h].

I cannot diſmiſs this article without making a remark on the Engliſh origin here aſſigned to the Mac Mahons by Mr. Camden, though in the preceding county of Louth he had given them an Iriſh original. Spenſer derives the name from a *boar*, and our author from a *bear*; but both with equal juſtice. Theſe and ſuch like errors which frequently occur in books of antiquity, ſhould guard us againſt the impoſitions of etymology, which ſometimes ſeduce even the moſt judicious and learned. Now, as I have taken the liberty both here and in Cavan to differ from my author, whom I wiſh to illuſtrate, it may be thought incumbent on me to give either reaſons or authorities ſufficient to juſtify my diſſent, even in a queſtion of ſo little conſequence. However, Rymer[i] preſerves the names of thoſe Iriſh chiefs who had made their ſubmiſſion to John in a letter to them from Henry III. to aſſiſt him againſt the king of Scotland. Among them we find the names of *O Raly* and *Mac Machanan*, which are the O Reilys of Cavan and the M'Mahons of Monaghan. If, after this, any thing more on the ſubject were neceſſary, we need but mention an anecdote of one of them even during the reign of Henry II. De Courcy's ſucceſs in Ulſter was ſo rapid that ſome of its lords were fain to court his fortune. Among them was *Mac Mahon*, who ſo inſinuated himſelf into the confidence of De Courcy, that he was admitted into his councils, and intruſted with the command of two forts lately erected. But M'Mahon ſoon levelled theſe forts to the ground; and when queſtioned for this ſudden breach of faith, he ſullenly anſwered, that "he had not engaged to keep ſtone walls; and that he ſcorned to confine himſelf within ſuch cold and dreary incloſures, while his own native woods lay ſo convenient for his reception[k]."

In this barony of Dartree are numerous Daniſh forts, generally erected on a riſing ſpot, in a moraſs: and in turf-cutting have frequently been found the wicker hurdles, which they carried, to make a paſs through the bogs, when they went out to forage or maraude through the country, and, according as they retreated home, took up; thus anſwering the like purpoſe as a drawbridge to a fortified place. At Freamount, the ſeat of William Mayne, eſq. ſeveral of theſe hurdles were found near to one of the remarkable raths, which is the largeſt I have ſeen, and moſt capitally defended with well-conſtructed works; its area is about an Iriſh acre, and commands a number of toghers or ſtrong bog-paſſes. Not far from this great rath are two leſſer ones, which flank it, and were garriſoned always, to prevent the grand fort being ſurpriſed. The quagmires that ſurround theſe raths were impaſſable without theſe wicker hurdles, which were uſed by beſiegers in their attacks, as well as by the garriſon, when they ſallied out for plunder[l].

Rockcorry is a thriving little town, and has a weekly yarn market, which is well attended. Rockcorry.

That part of the pariſh of Clones, which is in this barony, has thirty-two lakes; Lough Oona, Lough Camm, and Lough Damby, and the lake near to Smithſborough, are the moſt conſiderable: towards the centre, the tracts of bog are moſt extenſive. Lakes.

The pariſh of Killevan has eleven lakes, four of which are tolerably large, and the bog ſeems impartially and ſufficiently ſcattered, throughout. It has

[h] Dr. Campbell. [i] Fœdera, I. 426. [k] Dr. Campbell. [l] Coote's Stat. Survey, 115, 116.

the neat village and demeſne of Newbliſs, Cumber Bridge, and the demeſnes of Ballinure and Killicumbent.

Curran. Curran pariſh has thirteen lakes; thoſe contiguous to Drum village and Hilton demeſne are the moſt extenſive; it contains the villages of Scots-houſe and Drum.

Aghabog. The pariſh of Aghabog has five lakes; that near Leyſborough demeſne is larger than all the reſt in the barony, excepting the great lakes of Dawſongrove: Leyſborough is the only demeſne in this pariſh; and here is Johnſon's Bridge[m].

At *Glaſslough*, a neat village, a large lake containing 120 acres with a wood of 100 acres ſpreading over a bold hill to the water, is *Caſtle Leſlie*, the fine ſeat of Mr. Leſlie[n].

At *Liſneſkea* is *Balfour* caſtle, the ſeat of Mr. Balfour[o]; and nearer Enniſkillin *Caſtlecoole*, a fine ſeat of lord Belmore[p].

Seven miles beyond Monaghan is *Dawſongrove*, the noble and beautiful ſeat with extenſive demeſnes of lord viſcount Cremourne, ſo created 1785, as before in 1770 baron Dartrey. Here is a handſome mauſoleum erected by the preſent lord to his firſt lady Anne, daughter of Thomas earl of Pomfret, who died 1769, and her children[q].

[m] Coote's Stat. Survey, 116—118. [n] Wilſon, 463. [o] Ib. 449. [p] Ib. 450. [q] Ib. 464.

County of ARMAGH.

AGAIN, on the eaſt ſide of this logh extends the county of *Armagh*, ſo as to be almoſt ſurrounded on the eaſt by the river *Newry*, on the ſouth by the county of *Louth*, and on the north by the *Blackwater*. It is (as I have been told by the earl of Devonſhire, lord deputy) the moſt fruitful and luxuriant ſoil of all Ireland; ſo that if any manure be laid on it to improve it, it becomes barren as it were in reſentment. The firſt tract in it is the little territory of *Fewes* belonging to Turlogh *Mac Henry*, of the family of *O Neal*, covered with woods and inacceſſible by marſhes. Then *Orry*, bare of wood, where lives *O Hanlon*, and the caſtle of *Mount Norris*, built by Charles baron *Montjoy*, the lord deputy, and named in honour of John *Norris*, under whom he paſſed his firſt years of ſervice.

Fewes. *Orry.* *Mount Norris.*

Eight miles from hence near the river *Kalin*, one ſees *Armagh*, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and metropolis of the whole iſland. The Iriſh pretend it has its name from queen Armagh, but I take it to be the *Dearmacha* of Bede [a], who explains it in the Scotch or Iriſh language *the field of oaks*. The place was called *Drumſailich* before St. Patrick, as he ſays, "built "there, under the direction of angels, a city con- "ſpicuous for its ſituation, form, compaſs, and cir- "cuit." This Patrick, who was by birth a Briton, and St. Martin's ſiſter's ſon, was baptized by the name of *Sucat*, ſold into Ireland, where he was ſhepherd to king *Miluc*, afterwards named by St. Germanus, whoſe diſciple he was, *Magonius*, and by Pope Cœleſtine *Patricius*, q. d. father of his citizens, and by him ſent over to inſtruct the Iriſh in the Chriſtian faith. Some will have it they had before embraced it. This opinion they found on an antient ſynodal, in which Patrick's teſtimony is urged againſt the tonſure of prieſts then uſed in Ireland, by which they ſhaved only the fore-part of the head, and not all round *. It is therein contemptuouſly inſinuated, that the author of this mode of tonſure was a ſowherd of king Lagerius, ſon of Nell, and the writers of that time exclaim againſt it as if it was the tonſure of Simon Magus and not of St. Peter. In this place St. Columbanus about the year 610 built a famous monaſtery. "From which many monaſteries "were propagated by his diſciples through Britain "and Ireland †." St. Bernard ‡ ſays of this, "In "honour of St. Patrick, apoſtle of Ireland, who in "his life preſided here, and reſted here after his "death, it was made the archiepiſcopal ſee and me- "tropolis of the whole iſland, and antiently held in "ſuch veneration, that not only biſhops and prieſts, "but alſo all the kings and princes were ſubject to the "metropolitan in all obedience, and he preſided over "all. But by the diabolical ambition of ſome perſons "in power, a very bad cuſtom was introduced, that "this holy ſeat ſhould paſs by hereditary ſucceſſion, "and none be biſhop of it except of their own tribe "and family. This execrable ſucceſſion continued "no leſs than fifteen generations."

Armagh. *St. Patrick.* *Tonſure of the Iriſh.*

In proceſs of time as eccleſiaſtical diſcipline in this kingdom relaxed (many metropolitans having been changed at pleaſure, and biſhops multiplied), in order to reform theſe matters cardinal John Papirio was ſent over hither by pope Eugenius IV. § as an anonymous writer of that time thus informs us: "In "the year 1142 cardinal John Papyrio was ſent over "to Ireland by pope Eugenius IV. with Chriſtian, "biſhop of Liſmore, legate of all Ireland. This "Chriſtian held a council at Mell, at which aſſiſted "all the biſhops, abbots, kings, dukes, and *majores* "*natu* or ſtates of Ireland; by whoſe conſent were "eſtabliſhed four archbiſhoprics of Armagh, Dublin, "Caſſil, Toam, over whom were appointed at that "time Gelaſius, Gregory, Donatus, and Edanus; "and John the cardinal having given them his bene- "diction returned to Rome." Before this the biſhops of Dublin, Waterford, and Limeric, uſed to be conſecrated by the archbiſhops of Canterbury in regard of the primacy which they had in that part of Ireland poſſeſſed by the Danes. This was acknowledged by the citizens of Dublin, when they ſent Gregory elected biſhop of Dublin to Radulphus archbiſhop of Canterbury, to be conſecrated in theſe words: "We "always ſubmitted our biſhops to the ſupremacy of "your predeceſſors, ever remembering that our "biſhops received their epiſcopal dignity," &c. It is certain alſo from older letters of Murchertach king of Ireland to Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the ordination of the biſhops of *Dublin* and *Waterford*, and of king Gothric to Lanfranc his predeceſſor, for one biſhop Patrick, and of Lanfranc to Therdeluach alſo king of Ireland, to whom he complains that "the "Iriſh at pleaſure abandoned their lawful wives, "without any canonical cauſe of ſeparation, and took "others related either to themſelves or the wife they "had left, or one deſerted by others with like wicked- "neſs; an irregularity deſerving to be puniſhed by "the laws of marriage and againſt fornication." If theſe vices had not ſubſiſted in this nation to our time, the right of ſucceſſion had been better ſettled among them; both Lords and Commons had not defiled themſelves in ſo much family blood for their eſtates, nor would they have been ſo infamous on this account among foreigners. But this by way of digreſſion.

This archiepiſcopal dignity had not been long eſtabliſhed, when Vivian, the pope's legate, confirmed it anew, which ſeems to make againſt the opinion

* See Bede, V. 21.
† Bede, III. 4.
‡ in vita Malachiæ.
§ Flateſbury ſays much the ſame thing.
[a] III. 4.

that

that the archbiſhop of Armagh has in general councils a ſeat before and above the archbiſhop of Canterbury, whereas it is many ages later in point of eſtabliſhment. Nor were the places in the councils regulated by reſpect to antiquity, "but all prelates of "whatever degree ſit among their colleagues accord-"ing to their ordination or promotion *."

At the time this Vivian was in Ireland, *Armach* was ſubjected to the Engliſh government by John *Curcy*. He, however, did no harm to it, but is ſaid to have behaved with great kindneſs to the religious ſerving God there, and to have repaired the church, which in our time being burnt together with the city by John *O Neal*, loſt its antient ſplendour, and at preſent there remain only a very few huts covered with twigs and the ruined walls of the monaſtery, priory, and archbiſhop's palace. Among the archbiſhops of this place the moſt celebrated is St. Malachias who firſt forbad prieſts' marriages in Ireland. "He was a learned pious man, who had imbibed "no more of the barbariſm of his country than the "fiſh do of the brackiſhneſs of the ſea," as St. Bernard, who wrote his life at large, obſerves. Another was *Richard Fitz-Raulf*, commonly called *Armachanus*, who deteſting voluntary beggary in Chriſtians wrote with great ſharpneſs againſt the friars mendicants about the year 1355. Near Armagh on a ſwelling hill are the remains of an old caſtle called *Owen-Maugh*, ſaid to have been the antient reſi- Owen Maugh.
dence of the kings of Ulſter. More to the weſt *Blackwater*, in Iriſh *More* or *Great*, winds along forming a boundary between this county and *Tir-Owen*, of which hereafter. In this county and the neighbourhood *Mac Genis*, *O Hanlon*, *O Hagan*, and many of the family of *O Neal* under various ſurnames, have the chief influence.

* Lib. i. Ceremoniarum Sacrarum, § 14.

ARMAGH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Armagh is bounded by Lough Neagh and part of Tyrone on the north, Down on the eaſt, Monaghan on the weſt, and Louth on the ſouth; is 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth; was formerly divided into five baronies, but three of them have been ſubdivided; it therefore now conſiſts of eight, viz. *Armagh*, *Turenny* or *Tyranny*, *O'Neiland Eaſt*, *O'Neiland Weſt*, *Upper Fews*, *Lower Fews*, *Upper Orior*, and *Lower Orior*; and contains 21 pariſhes and two boroughs, one of which was diſfranchiſed at the Union.

From the ſouth-weſt point of Lough Neagh to Caledon the Blackwater river divides this county from Tyrone; another ſtream which joins this river marks the boundary on the Monaghan ſide; from thence to a mile beyond Middleton village in the barony of Turenny, is the ſame river, or rather a chain of lakes, which runs through Caſtleſhane village in that county. An angle of this river forms the point of junction with Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth counties, and touches the borders of Cregan pariſh near the village of Culloville. The weſtern limits are continued by poor fences and naked ditches for about four miles further, where a ſmall ſtream is the line of ſeparation, paſſing through a bleak and wild country, and interſecting the Fews mountains in the ſame direction until it meets the rapid river Fane, which paſſes near Culloville. The line of boundary on the ſouth is very imperfectly traced through a wild, bleak, and in moſt places a barren diſtrict; but the eaſtern limits are marked by the line of navigation which ſeparates this county from Down.

The ſuperficial appropriation of Armagh may be thus eſtimated: arable land, paſture and meadow, at 159,450 plantation acres; rivers and lakes (excluſive of Lough Neagh) at 1000 acres; roads, towns, and villages, at 2000; woods and plantations, at 1000; mountains, bog, and waſte, at 20,000; making a total of 181,450 plantation acres, which in Engliſh meaſure is 290,786 acres.

Inequality of ſurface is a predominant feature through every part of Armagh, except in the northern diſtrict, where it terminates in a plain, and is a fine flat champain country. But though the greateſt part of the county has an undulating ſurface, it ſeems to add to its beauty, as the hills are gentle, and poſſeſs a very generous ſoil; in many places judicious plantations and orchards enrich the ſcene. Contraſting theſe cultivated lands and their neat incloſures with thoſe of the like natural features in ſome neighbouring counties, the bleak and inhoſpitable appearance of the latter can be attributed only to a want of that induſtry which has here ſo beautified the country.

The climate of this county is, perhaps, more favourable than in moſt other counties in Ulſter; but it is ſaid to have altered much, and that fevers and chronic diſorders are more frequent and violent than formerly.

This county has, generally ſpeaking, a very fertile ſoil, a great portion of its land is extremely ſo; and very few tracts are unfit for tillage.

The principal mountains of Armagh in extent are the *Fews*, which range the ſouthern and weſtern limits, ſtretching into the interior; but the higheſt is ſome miles from the borders; it is called *Slieb-Gullyn*, or *Slieve-Guillien*, and is conſidered the higheſt in Ulſter, except Sleeve Donard in Down. The pinnacle or ſummit of this mountain is a cairn, which forms the roof of a cavern; it is rather convex at the top, and in the centre is the mouth of the cavern; the roof is formed by large flat ſtones, regularly placed to ſupport the incumbent weight, and in the deſcent lapped over each other with ſufficient bearing. It is ſaid to have within a ſpacious apartment, and that but a few years ago it was eaſily entered; but now the entrance is completely blocked up by large ſtones. From the mouth of the cave a regular and wide range of flagging extends to the edge of a lake of tolerably good water.

Though Armagh poſſeſſes a ſufficiency of wood for ornament, yet it is by no means a well-wooded country. The full-grown timber, yet remaining, is principally in the demeſnes.

The only mineral in this county yet diſcovered is lead, and that confined to a particular diſtrict.

The rivers of this county are, the *Blackwater*, *Ban*, *Newry river*, *Callen*, *Tallwater*, *Cuſhier*, *Tyan*, *Camlough*, *Newtown Hamilton river*, *Tara*, and *Flewry*, ſome of which are but inconſiderable ſtreams.

The lakes in the interior of Armagh are few; the principal are, *Camlough* or *Carlough*, and *Lough Clay*, which would be reckoned inferior in other counties: *Lough Neagh*, which forms the northern boundary, will be treated of hereafter.

There are three canals in this county, which all meet

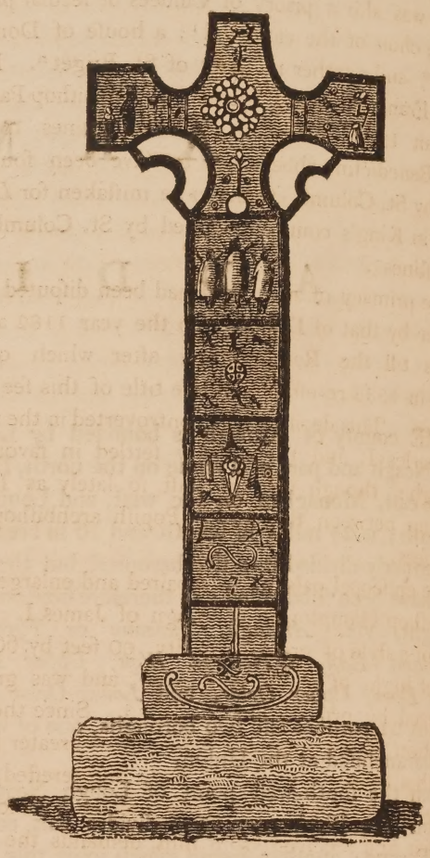
meet in Lough Neagh, the Newry canal, that from the Tyrone collieries, and that from Belfaſt; by means of which a communication is effected between the counties of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Antrim.

Near two miles beyond *Newtown Hamilton* are ruins of barracks, built when the mountains were infeſted with robbers [a]; near which the antient Iriſh have recorded that a bloody battle was fought between O Neil of Ulſter, called the Black Beard, and one of the princes of Louth, in which the former was ſlain. At Johnſton's Fewes is a barrack for two companies of foot, erected againſt Redmond O Hanlon, a noted Iriſh rapparee [b].

At *Clog a Meather* are traces of an encampment upwards of a mile in circumference, where it is ſaid part of the Engliſh army under Cromwell were obliged to continue a whole winter, having been hemmed in by the Iriſh on all ſides [c].

Armagh. The city of *Armagh* ſtands on very high ground in the midſt of a fine improved and beautiful country. The river Callen flows at the foot of the hill juſt below the town on its paſſage to the Blackwater, into which it is diſcharged near Charlemont. It is the ſeat of the lord primate of Ireland. St. Patrick fixed the ſee here A. D. 444, and it has had from time to time very ample privileges granted to his confirmation of the liberties of the church [d]. It is the capital of the county, a market and borough town, and was antiently divided into four quarters; Rath Armagh, or Armagh tower, probably where the caſtle ſtood: Trian Mor, Trian Maſſain, and Trian Saxon, *i. e.* the Great, Maſſain, and Saxon thirds. It was more than once burnt by the Danes in the ninth century; by accident, 1020, 1074, 1091, 1180; and by O Neil in Mr. Camden's time.

This city is indebted to the munificence and liberality of primate Robinſon (lord Rokeby), who was the founder, or rather donor, of all the elegant public buildings, which it is ſo juſtly celebrated for, and for the rebuilding and planning the very capital ſtreets which adorn it and make it ſuperior to all the inland towns of Ireland; and by the care of lord Rokeby the permanency of his endowments was ſecured by ſeveral acts of parliament. From his Grace's example, encouragement, and ſupport, this very antient city has been renovated to its preſent ſtyle of modern beauty, and its police eſtabliſhed on wiſe and ſtrict regulations. Very complete ſhambles were erected at the primate's own expence; and he ſet on foot the important work of ſupplying the town with pipe-water, which was not completed till after his death. The barracks and gaol are both handſome buildings. The ſtreets are well planned, and the houſes have been rebuilt on a regular elevation and neatly ſlated, almoſt all of them having marble window ſtools, door covers, and parapets. The market-place is triangular, and is on the declivity of the hill on which the cathedral ſtands; at the baſe are the ruins of a market-houſe, begun by primate Bolton, but never finiſhed; the beſt front faced the cathedral; and between theſe two buildings is the antique mutilated market croſs, of which the following is a repreſentation [e]:



It appears that the top of the croſs has been damaged. The only plain delineation on it is the crucifixion of Chriſt between the two thieves.

Lord Rokeby erected a very elegant obſervatory juſt without the town, which he endowed with a fund and lands for a reſident aſtronomer, amounting to £400 per annum. He alſo furniſhed it with inſtruments, apparatus, &c. at no leſs an expence than £3000. Immediately oppoſite this building his Grace erected a ſpacious and regular edifice for the endowed ſchool at Armagh on ſo large a ſcale as to acquire the appellation of the college of Armagh Indeed it appears to have been his intention to have eſtabliſhed an univerſity here, he having bequeathed £5000 for that purpoſe, provided the plan was adopted. The county infirmary is a good building, and is well attended to. A charter ſchool was founded here in 1758, to which the archbiſhop and corporation gave twenty acres of land for ever: it is now a noble inſtitution, and the moſt extenſive in Ireland. The city before the Union had two repreſentatives, but it now ſends but one to the imperial parliament.

St. Patrick founded here A.D. 445 or 447 a priory of Auguſtine canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, much enriched by the archbiſhops [f], reſtored by Imar O Hedegan in the twelfth century [g]. It was granted in A. D. 1611 to ſir Toby Caulfield, knight [h]. St. Patrick alſo founded here a houſe of canoneſſes of the ſame order under his ſiſter Lupita, called Templena firta or the houſe of miracles [i].

[a] Wilſon, 35. 456. [b] Ib. 455. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 461.
[e] Coote's Stat. Survey, p. 320. [f] Archd. 15. [g] Ib. 23. Harris. [h] Archd. 14—30.
[i] Archd. 32.

Her

Her corpſe was found in the 17th century in a ſtanding poſture between croſſes before and behind, deeply buried in the rubbiſh of her antient nunnery[k]. Here was alſo a priory of Culdees or ſecular prieſts in the choir of the cathedral[l]; a houſe of Dominicans[m], and another nunnery of St. Briget[n]. Here was a Franciſcan friery, founded by archbiſhop Patrick Scanlan 1263, reformed to Obſervantines 1587[o]. The Benedictine abbey, ſaid to have been founded here by St. Columb, ſeems to be miſtaken for *Dearmach* in King's county, founded by St. Columb for Auguſtines[p].

The primacy of all Ireland had been diſputed with this ſee by that of Dublin from the year 1182 at intervals till the Reformation; after which queen Mary in 1533 re-eſtabliſhed the title of this ſee to it for ever. This deciſion was controverted in the reign of Charles I. and then finally ſettled in favour of Armagh: though ſtill (at leaſt ſo lately as 1737) kept up between the titular Popiſh archbiſhops of theſe ſees.

The epiſcopal palace was repaired and enlarged by archbiſhop Hampton in the reign of James I. It is built in a ſtyle of great ſimplicity, 90 feet by 60 and 40 feet high, of white hewn ſtone, and was greatly improved by primate lord Rokeby[q]. Since the Reformation no ſee in Ireland has received greater luſtre than this from the pious, learned, diſintereſted, and truly excellent Uſher. The aſſiſtance he gave to Mr. Camden and received from him, demands the moſt honourable mention of him here. Allied to families of conſideration both of the Popiſh and Proteſtant communion, with advantages equal to his amazing application and proficiency in early life, victor over Jeſuitiſm in a public diſputation at 19, a preacher to the ſtate before he was of age for orders, animated in the cauſe of Proteſtantiſm to a degree of prophecy, devoted from his earlieſt youth to the ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of the world as well as of his own country, promoted without ſolicitation, preſerved from the horrors of the rebellion of 1641 by a providential abſence in England in ſtudious retirement, attentive to the public good, a favourite of king Charles, and reverenced by Cromwell; in all the calamitous viciſſitudes of anarchy he indulged his favourite purſuits with reſignation, and cloſed a life of learned modeſty with Chriſtian humility at the age of 75, 1656, and received from Cromwell thoſe honours which Charles II. with all the reſentment of an exiled monarch, vainly ſought to wreſt from the heroes of the uſurper's court. Bramhall recovered the property of his church, Boulter maintained the poor of the nation, Uſher enlightened the world.

The ſee of Armagh was valued in the king's books t. Henry VIII. at 183*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* Iriſh money; but in an extent, 15 Jac. I. it is valued at 400*l.* per ann. Its preſent value is rated at 8000*l.*

The chapter is compoſed of the dean, chantor, chancellor, treaſurer and archdeacon, and two prebendaries, eight vicars choral, of which two are prieſts; one added by primate Marſh in 1702, and the other in 1720 by primate Lindſay, who procured a charter to increaſe the vicars choral to eight, and expended 4000*l.* in the purchaſe of property to improve the eſtate of the choir. There is alſo an organiſt attending on the cathedral ſervice; and the choir is reputed to be ſuperior to any in Ireland; and its diſcipline is moſt particularly attended to.

The cathedral has often been burned from inteſtine commotions, and on being rebuilt was always enlarged, particularly by Patrick Scanlan in 1262, the then archbiſhop. His ſucceſſor, Nicholas Moleſſa, added ſeveral valuable gifts, beſtowed his manor of Dromiſkin on the ſee, and charged his manor of Homonferkin with 20 marks annually towards the enlargement of the edifice. The cathedral in its preſent ſhape repreſents the figure of a croſs; from the point of interſection a ſquare tower is raiſed, from which branch off at right angles the four compartments of the cathedral. The elevation of the tower is well proportioned to the height of the croſs, and would be complete if a ſteeple were raiſed on it, which was intended, when the general repair was given to the church by primate Robinſon, lord Rokeby; but by the obſtinacy of the architect, in oppoſition to the opinion of his Grace, the walls of the old tower were built on, which were afterwards found not equal to the ſupport of a ſteeple, having failed in ſeveral places, which occaſioned the finiſhing of the tower in its preſent form. Within the aiſles of the cathedral are ſome monuments; among the beſt executed is that of doctor Drelincourt, who was dean of the ſee. An extenſive burial-ground ſurrounds the cathedral, which is incloſed with a very ſtrong, though not lofty, wall; and through it is made a very neat gravel-walk approaching the cathedral from ſeveral entrances. Parochial ſervice is performed in the nave of the cathedral. After repairing the church lord Rokeby founded a library, which is a very handſome building, and well ſtored with valuable books: on it he beſtowed a property as a perpetual fund for the increaſe of books, the repairs of the houſe, and the ſalary of the librarian, for whom are aſſigned a very elegant ſuite of apartments within the building. The revenue for this eſtabliſhment is now a perpetuity of 300*l.* per annum.

As this ſee owes its firſt foundation, as well as Ireland her knowledge of the Goſpel, to St. Patrick, it would be injuſtice to the true character of that eminent prelate to omit this opportunity of ſetting it in its true light, which Mr. Harris firſt attempted, and has ſhewn how much the moſt exemplary and uſeful characters ſuffer from the abſurd panegyrics and legendary encomiums of monkiſh fabuliſts, who, to the load of miracles with which they have overwhelmed their favourite ſaint, have ſuperadded the abſolute conduct of an Utopian purgatory.

St. Patrick was born April 5, A. D. 373, of a good family, at Kirk Patric near Dumbarton, in what is now called Scotland, but then comprehended under the general name of Britain. His baptiſmal name *Suceath* ſignifies in the Britiſh language valiant in war. On ſome inroad of certain exiles from Ireland he was taken priſoner, and carried into that kingdom, where he continued ſix years in the ſervice of Milcho, who had bought him of three others, when

[k] Archd. 32.
[l] Ib. 33. if we believe Porter.
[m] Ib. 32.
[n] Ib. 33. Harris.
[o] Archd. 32.
[p] Mon. Hib. 165, 166. Smith on Bede III. 4. Archd. 393.
[q] Wilſon, 35. 44.

Patrick

Patrick acquired the new name of *Cothraig* or *Ceather-Tigh*, i. e. *four families*. In this time he made himſelf maſter of the Iriſh language, and at laſt made his eſcape, and returned home on board a ſhip. About two years after he formed a deſign of converting the Iriſh, either in conſequence of a dream or of reflection on what he had obſerved during his acquaintance with them. The better to qualify himſelf for this undertaking he travelled to the continent, where he continued 35 years, purſuing his ſtudies under the direction of his mother's uncle St. Martin, biſhop of Tours, who had ordained him deacon, and after his death with St. German, biſhop of Auxerre, who ordained him prieſt, and gave him his third name *Mawn* or *Maginim*. Laſtly, pope Celeſtine conſecrated him biſhop, and gave him his moſt familiar name *Patricius*, expreſſive of his honourable deſcent, and to give luſtre and weight to the commiſſion which he now charged him with to convert the Iriſh. Palladius had been here a year before him on the ſame deſign, but with little ſucceſs: the ſaints Kieran, Ailbe, Declan, and Ibar, were precurſors both to Palladius and Patrick. But the great office of apoſtle of Ireland was reſerved for our prelate, who landed in the country of the Evolein or at Wicklow, A. D. 441. His firſt convert was Sinell, eighth in deſcent from Cormac king of Leinſter; but not meeting with encouragement he proceeded to Dublin, and thence to Ulſter, where he founded a church (afterwards the famous abbey of Saul in the county of Down) remarkable for its poſition, being made out of a barn, and its greateſt length reaching from north to ſouth. After labouring ſeven years indefatigably in his great work, he returned to Britain, which he delivered from the hereſies of Pelagius and Arius, engaged ſeveral eminent perſons to aſſiſt him, viſited the Iſle of Man, and A. D. 448 returned to this ſee of Armagh, which he had founded three years before, and in thirteen years more completed the converſion of the whole iſland. After giving an account of his commiſſion at Rome he once more returned hither, and ſpent the remainder of his life between the monaſteries of Armagh and Saul, ſuperintending and enforcing the great plan of doctrine and diſcipline which he had eſtabliſhed. After having eſtabliſhed ſchools or an academy here he cloſed his life and miniſtry at Saul abbey in the 120th year of his age, March 17, A. D. 493, and was buried at Down afterwards in the ſame grave with St. Brigit and St. Columb in the ſame place. His genuine works were collected and printed by ſir James Ware 1656, 8°. His immediate ſucceſſor in this ſee was St. Binen or Benignus.

But the moſt eminent prelate here before the Reformation was Malachy, if all his piety and learning will compenſate for his introducing that unnatural prohibition of marriage to the clergy. He was educated in this abbey, and after holding the ſee three years, and obtaining for it and the new founded one of Caſhell the uſe of the pall, reſigned it. He was legate of Ireland under Pope Innocent II. and built at Bangor the firſt ſtone oratory in this kingdom. He died at Clarevaulx in the arms of St. Bernard, who had a great veneration for him, and his body was afterwards tranſlated to Mellifont abbey.

[r] O Connor's Diſſert. p. 176. Collect. Hib. No. XI.

The celebrated palace of *Eamana*, an antient royal reſidence, the capital of Ulſter, was near Armagh. It is ſaid to have been originally founded by one of the Scotiſh chiefs near 200 years before the Chriſtian æra, and was deſtroyed by Caibre Liffecar, a prince of Conaught, at the beginning of the fourth century. Colgan ſays, there were ſome ruins of it extant in his time, probably the rath in which the royal palace was erected [r]. Eamana.

The neighbourhood of Armagh on the weſt is much enriched by the plantations and demeſnes of the earl of Caledon, Robert Maxwell, eſq. rev. Henry Maxwell, and John Maxwell, eſq.

Killyleagh conſiſts of one long ſtreet, the houſes well built, chiefly of ſtone, and has a fair once a month, principally for horſes. Between this village and Armagh the country abounds with marble of a beautiful and excellent quality.

Three miles from Armagh is *Liſnadile* church and parſonage, erected by lord Rokeby [s].

Blackwater on a river of the ſame name is the boundary between this county and Tyrone. It had a ſtrong fort which was taken by Tir Oen 1598, after a gallant defence. Between this river and Tallowen river was a ſtone, on which O Neil was crowned [t]. Blackwater.

Tynan is ſeated on an eminence, and is a neat little town; has an excellent church and handſome ſteeple. Near the church-yard are the remains of an old croſs; it conſiſts of a ſhaft of about 18 inches ſquare and 4 feet long, ſet on a large block of ſtone, and capped with another, which is ſquare, having its face concaved, and this crowned with a ſmaller ſtone. The ſhaft is divided into compartments, and has the veſtige of ſculpture, but ſo much mutilated as not to be decyphered. The ruins of a caſtle are ſituated about a mile from the town, and in its vicinity are the neat improvements of Ballynametagh, the ſeat of Mr. Burgeſs, Mount Irvine, Mr. Irvine, and the very elegant demeſne of Mr. Quin, the rector of the pariſh. Tynan.

On the road to Keady are the neat church of Madder, and the elegant parſonage of the rector Mr. Staples.

Middleton is much larger than Tynan, but of a wretched appearance. It has, however, a neat church and an excellent parſonage, and is very populous. Middleton.

Hamilton's Bawn is a good-ſized and well-built village, about three miles from Armagh. On the hill above the town are the ruins of a caſtle, not long ſince uſed as a barrack. Hamilton's Bawn.

Market Hill is a thriving town, the property of the earl of Gosford; it has a neat ſeſſion-houſe, ſeveral other good houſes, and an inn. Market Hill.

On the weſtern borders of Orior barony ſtands the ancient village of *Clace*, where is a good fair held on the 12th of May. It is chiefly the eſtate of colonel Daws, on whoſe demeſne Clace-caſtle adjoins. This manſion is one of the moſt ancient in the county, and is now occupied by Mr. Leigh. Clace.

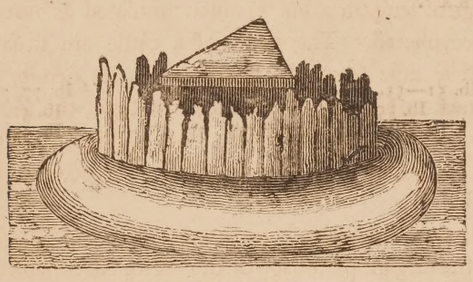
The ſmall village of *Camlough* is ſituated near the lake of the ſame name; adjoining to which is *Fork Hill*, the manor and eſtate of the late Richard Jackſon, eſq. whoſe ſeat adjoins. He left his very conſiderable eſtate in truſt for charitable uſes, but chiefly for the propagating the Goſpel in the Eaſt. Camlough.

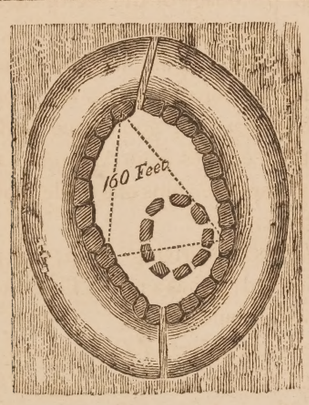
[s] Wilſon, 456. [t] Speed's map.

The

Acton. The village of *Acton*, which adjoins the Newry canal, is extremely neat; the houſes are new, well built, and ſlated; the main ſtreet is interſected at right angles; and its ſituation is very favourable to trade. This neighbourhood is celebrated as having been the ſituation of the principal ſtrong holds of the earl of Tyrone. The veſtiges of his encampments, which yet have the name of Tyrone's ditches, are ſtill viſible.

Lordſhip of Newry. *Lordſhip of Newry.* Of this extenſive territory the greater part is in the county of Down, where it conſtitutes a half barony; the ſmaller part lies in the barony of Orior. It chiefly conſiſted of abbey lands, and poſſeſſed many very extenſive privileges. There is a cairn near Newry, conſiſting of a heap of ſtones, 180 yards in circumference, and near 10 yards in height; and not far from it a Druid's temple. The latter differing from the generality of thoſe relics, we ſhall give it a particular deſcription. It has a deep ſloping bank far outſide the mount, encloſed with upright ſtones, and is about 200 yards in circumference. The entire area which it covers may be about a rood of ground. The ſtones are of a hard grit reſembling granite, but not ſo perfect in the grain. Within this ſlope the baſe of the temple gradually riſes towards the mound, whoſe circumference is 160 yards, and is completely girthed or encloſed with long and ponderous ſtones ſet upright and cloſely joined together. At the north-weſt aſpect the principal entrance is formed by a ſimple bank of eaſy aſcent; and at the oppoſite extreme there is another opening, which appears to be rather by accident than deſign; it is much narrower than the other, and is contiguous to the altar which lies in this point.





A horizontal ſlab, which is very ponderous, reſts on three upright ſtones, each about 10 feet long, though they do not appear to be ſo much as half their height above the ſurface. Nine ſmaller ſtones ſet up in like manner form the paling of the altar, but the ſlab does not reſt on any of them; they only ſerve to wedge in and ſupport the three principal bearing ſtones.

The ſlab is almoſt triangular, whoſe ſides meaſure 20 feet; but it appears originally to have had much greater dimenſions, from the ground which joins the altar being ſunk for many feet diſtance, and alſo is incloſed with upright ſtones ſet up in the ſame poſition, and on a level with thoſe which ſupport the ſlab: and it is more probable, as in any of the temples now exiſting there is no ſtone paling but what immediately incloſes the altar, and on which the horizontal ſlab reſts.

This ancient relic about eight years ago was in perfect preſervation, except the ſlab; and we are ſorry to ſtate, that the preſent occupier of the lands, an opulent brewer in Newry, has almoſt entirely diſmantled the outer paling, and appropriated the ſtones to building in the town. This devaſtation has already reached the interior works; but it is to be hoped the altar will be ſpared to mark one of the moſt ancient relics that exiſts in this county. The drawing repreſents it as it ſtood about eight years ſince[x].

At *Market hill* is *Gosford* caſtle, the ſeat of Arthur earl Gosford, whoſe father, ſir Arthur Acheſon, bart. was created baron Gosford 1776, viſcount 1785, and himſelf advanced to the dignity of earl in 1806. The ſpot was much frequented and celebrated by Dean Swift, who had a great friendſhip for ſir Arthur Acheſon, grandfather of the preſent earl, and choſe a favourite ſpot near it, to which he gave the name of *Draper's hill*[y]. Gosford c.

Lurgan is a pretty large town, ſeated in the midſt of a fertile, populous, and highly improved country, noted for a linen manufacture[z]. Near it is the magnificent ſeat of William Brownlow, eſq.[a] Lurgan.

Portadown is pleaſantly ſituated on the Bann, in which 1300 Proteſtants were drowned at different times, over which it has a good bridge, and is noted for its extenſive linen manufacture. The canal from Newry falls into the Bann within a mile of this town[a]. Portadown.

Lough Neagh, famous for its petrifications, and mentioned by Nennius on this account under the name of *Loch Eachac*, is 24 miles long by 12 broad, navigable about 35 miles from Charlemont to Portlenone, and abounds with ſalmon, trout, bream, pike, roach, eels, and pollans or ſhads, which laſt are alſo in Lough Erne. It was formerly ſaid to cover about 100,000 acres; but the ſurvey made by Mr. Lendricks reduces it to 58,000, and ſtates it to be 15 miles in length and 7 in breadth. It is the largeſt lake in Europe after thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia and that of Geneva, and is perhaps the ſhalloweſt lake in the world of its dimenſions, being not more than 11 fathoms in the deepeſt part. It is fed by ſix conſiderable rivers and four of leſs note; and having but one narrow outlet it frequently overflows the low grounds on its ſides. It abounds with great variety and plenty of fiſh, and the *dolochan*, a ſpecies of trout, is ſaid to be peculiar to it. It has two iſlands with ſtone buildings, one a league from the ſhore, the other one-third of a league. The river Crumlin empties itſelf into it down a fall of 30 feet. An attentive examination of the phænomena of this lake has diſcovered that the petrifying quality was not in the water, but in the neighbouring ſoil before the water had reached it; and that the ſubject of petri- Lough Neagh.

[x] Coote's Stat. Surv. p. 392. [y] Wilſon, 44. 46. [z] Ib. 460. [a] Ib. 25. 460. 481.

fication was not holly as generally ſuppoſed, but ſome ſpecies of wood as yet not aſcertained. The greateſt quantities of it ſeem to have been found about Ahaneſs on its bank in the county of Antrim, for a ſpace of about 90 feet, in a uniform ſtratum [b]. Some of it cuts in flakes, burns, and emits an agreeable ſmell [c]. One of the largeſt ſpecimens among others in the late biſhop Pococke's muſeum weighed 700lb. and was found two miles from the lake by the ſide of the river Camlin three feet above the ſurface of the water in a bed of gravel [d]. The waters of this lake in Fiſher's bay in the county of Tyrone have been found effectual in ſcrofulous caſes, probably owing to the ſulphur of the iron and coal mines in the neighbouring mountains [e]. The only diſcharge of the water of this lake is at the fall of Coleraine, where having firſt formed the little Logh Beg about four miles diameter its channel aſſumes the name of the lower Bann, which empties itſelf into the ſea below Coleraine. Several ſorts of gems as Pſeudo-Adamas, Cornelian, and Mocoa ſtone have been found on the banks of this lake [f], ſome beautiful flints and a cryſtal, weight 2lb. 2oz. [g] Of this logh ſee Molyneux in Phil. Tranſ. No. 158, No. 166; Nevil, No. 337; Smyth, No. 174; Barton's Lectures, &c. 1751; and Coote's Stat. Survey, p. 96.

Caſtle Dillon. *Caſtle Dillon* north of Armagh is the magnificent ſeat of ſir Capel Molyneux, bart. In the centre of the demeſne is an extenſive lake, ſurrounded by verdant hills. Two obeliſks were erected here; one by the primate to commemorate the order of Saint Patrick, the other by the late ſir Capel Molyneux in honour of the volunteers of Ireland [h].

Drummilly was the ſeat of Dr. Cope the late biſhop of Ferns [i].

Charlemont. *Charlemont* is a tolerably well-built diſfranchiſed borough town, ſpread on the ſide of a gentle hill, governed by a portrieve. It is reckoned a garriſon, and has a military government on the eſtabliſhment, with a barrack for three companies of foot. On the right is a fort in very good repair [k]. It gives title of earl to the family of Caulfeild, James the father of Francis William, the preſent earl, being ſo created 1763 [l]. *Caſtle Caulfeild*, the family ſeat, is a complete ruin, having been demoliſhed by the rebels 1641, and its owner Toby, third baron of Charlemount, and great-great uncle to the preſent earl, was murdered with ſeveral of his ſervants and tenants by order of ſir Phelim O Neil [m].

Sir Toby, great uncle of the former, was created baron Caulfeild of Charlemount 1620, for his ſervices againſt O Neil, having built a bridge and fort over the Blackwater to open a paſſage into the rebel earl's country. William, the fifth baron, was created viſcount by Charles II. 1665.

Keady is a ſmall neat-built village. Along the banks of the river *Collon* from Armagh to this place are many conſiderable bleaching mills, the linen manufacture being carried on here very extenſively [n]. Keady.

Tanderagee is a ſmall market and port town, much accommodated by the Newry canal, which is brought within a mile of it [o]; and at *Scarva* divides this county from Down [p]. Tanderagee.

Clare caſtle is the ſeat of Mr. Dawſon [q].

Other religious houſes in this county were: Auguſtines, *Clon Feachul* or the church of the tooth, from one of St. Patrick's teeth kept there in the twelfth century [r]. *Kilſiere* and *Stradhailloyſe* for Franciſcans [s]. *Killevy*, a nunnery of the ſixth century [t]. *Tahelen*, a biſhopric founded by St. Patrick [u].

[b] Wilſon, 26. Barton, p. 97. [c] Barton, 86. [d] Ib. 51—53. [e] Ib. 145-6. [f] Ib. 77, 78.
[g] Ib. 177. [h] Wilſon, 46. [i] Ib. 47. [k] Ib. 35. [l] Ib. [m] Ib. 51.
[n] Ib. 55. 462. [o] Ib. 485. [p] Ib. 487. [q] Ib. 486. [r] Archd. 33. [s] Ib. 34.
[t] Ib. 33. [u] Ib. 35.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME IV. PART IV.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

NEXT to the eaſt follows the extenſive and fertile county of *Down*, reaching as far as the Iriſh ocean, and bounded on the north by Logh *Eaugh*, which is new named *Logh Sidney*, and on the ſouth adjoining to the county of *Louth*, from which it is ſeparated by the river *Newry*. On this river was built and fortified in our time on the edge of this county a town of the ſame name by Nicolas *Bagnell*, mareſchal of Ireland, who performed great achievements here, and by his excellent conduct and diligence much improved the country. Near it the river

Little Ban r. *Little Ban*, riſing out of the dreary mountains of *Eaugh.* *Mourne*, runs through the diſtrict of *Eaugh* belonging to the family of *Mac Gynnis*, who had formerly a diſpute with the *O Neals*, tyrants of Ulſter, whether it ſhould furniſh their ſoldiers with proviſions, &c. which kind of ſervice is called *Bonoghty*. Its epiſ-

Dromore. pocal ſee is at *Dromore*, above which on the edge of *Logh Eaugh.* *Logh Eaugh* [a] are *Kilwlto* and *Kilwarny*, tracts of *Kilwlto.* *Kilwarny.* country overgrown with woods and marſhes. Theſe parts are inland. But on the coaſt the ſea incroaches ſo much and forms ſo many hollows in the ſhore, and the lake extends itſelf by *Dyffrin*, a woody vale, antiently the property of the *Mandivilles*, afterwards of the *Whites*, as to form two peninſulas, *Lecal* to the ſouth and *Ardes* to the north.

Lecal. *Lecal* is a rich country, the moſt eaſtern land of Ireland, and its extremeſt point is called by ſailors at preſent *St. John's Foreland*, by Ptolemy ISANIVM, *St. John's Foreland.* perhaps from *Iſa* the Britiſh word for *low*. On the *ISANIVM prom.* iſthmus flouriſhed DVNVM, mentioned alſo by Pto- *DVNVM. Down.* lemy, but out of its place, now called *Down*, a town of antient fame, the ſeat of a biſhop, and remarkable for the tomb of the ſaints Patrick, Brigit, and Columba, with this rhyming diſtich on it:

Hi tres in Duno tumulo conduntur in uno
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

Theſe three in Down lie in tomb one,
Briget, Patricius, and Columba pious.

It is ſaid that Leonard *Grey*, lord-deputy under Henry VIII. demoliſhed this tomb; and certain it is that when he was accuſed of mal-adminiſtration in his government, and condemned to loſe his head, the charge of having profaned St. Patric's church was brought againſt him amongſt others. But St. *The burial-place of St. Patric.* Patric's burial-place is as great a ſubject of diſpute with the religious as Homer's birth-place was formerly among the cities of Greece. Thoſe of Down lay claim to it on the authority of the above verſes: thoſe of Glaſtenbury in England from the old monuments of their church; and ſome Scots affirm him to have been both born and buried among them at *Glaſcow*.

In this town of *Down* John Curcy before mentioned, that brave Engliſhman, and for a ſoldier an uncommonly religious man, after reducing this country firſt introduced Benedictine monks, and transferred to an iſland from him called *Inis Curcy* the monaſtery of *Caric*, built by *Mac-Euleſ*, king of Ulſter, in *Erinaich* near the fountain of St. Finen *Mac-Nell*. For, before this, the Iriſh monks, like thoſe antient ones of Egypt, whoſe rule a devout man Congellus or *Fair Pledge* introduced into Ireland, earneſt in prayer, maintained themſelves and the poor by the labour of their hands. But theſe monaſtic rules, like others of human inſtitution, did not continue long; their manners becoming corrupt, and wealth ſullying that piety which had been as it were the mother of it. Robert, abbot of Moliſme in Burgundy, laboured hard to reſtore that antient diſcipline, "and perſuaded his diſciples to live by the "work of their hands, to leave the tythes and offer- "ings to the clergy, who ſerved in the dioceſes, and "not to continue wearing leathern or woven "breeches. But they urging againſt him the "cuſtoms that obtained in the monaſteries of the "weſt, which were well known to have been eſta- "bliſhed by St. Maur, diſciple of St. Benedict, and "by St. Columbanus, refuſed to renounce them." *The monks enriched.*

But to return from this long digreſſion. On the ſea are *Arglas*, where they ſay St. Patric founded a *Arglas.* church, and *Strangford*, which formerly was called *Strangford.* *Strandford*, a ſafe harbour, where the river *Coyn* *Coyn r.* ruſhes with a great fall of water into the ſea, near which in this peninſula queen Mary, always liberal to the nobility, beſtowed lands on the earl of Kildare. The *Ruſſels*, *Audlies*, *Whites*, and the lateſt comers the *Bagnalls*, of Engliſh extraction, not without danger defend the acquiſitions of their anceſtors among the fierce and ſavage Iriſh.

Ardes, the other peninſula, lies oppoſite, ſeparated *Ardes.* by a narrow channel iſſuing from logh *Coin*, which incloſes it on the weſt as the ſea does on the eaſt, and on the north *Knoc Fergus* bay. It reſembles a bended arm, being joined to the reſt of the iſland by a very narrow iſthmus as the arm to the ſhoulder. The ſoil is every where very kindly, except where in the middle for near twelve miles in length extends a wet and moraſſy level. The ſhore is thick ſet with ſmall villages, and had antiently a very famous monaſtery on *Knoc Fergus* bay, of the ſame rule and name as the oldeſt and moſt celebrated monaſtery in England near Cheſter, viz. *Banchor*. Which of *Banchor monaſtery.* theſe produced the heretic Pelagius is uncertain, ſome *Pelagius the heretic.* making him come from this, others from that in Britain; both without any authority. That he came from Britain is, however, certain both from other arguments and from theſe lines of Proſper Aquitanus againſt his impious doctrine:

[a] or Neagh, of which ſee in Armagh, p. 419.

I, procul,

I, procul, infana impietas, artefque malignas
Aufer, & authorem comitare excluſa Britannum.

Go, mad impiety, bear off thine art
Malign, and with thine author hence depart.

But of this place let us hear St. Bernard *: "A "perſon of wealth and influence gave St. Malachias "the place called Banchor to build or rather rebuild "a monaſtery there. There had before been a moſt "noble one under its firſt father Congellus, which "had trained many thouſand monks, and been head "of many monaſteries. The place was truly holy "and rich in ſaints, bringing forth much fruit to "God; ſo that one of the ſons of the holy congre- "gation named Luanus is reported to have alone "founded one hundred monaſteries. This I men- "tion, that from this ſingle circumſtance the reader "may gueſs how prodigious muſt have been the num- "ber of the reſt. In ſhort, its offspring had filled "all Ireland and Scotland. Of theſe St. Columba- "nus coming to theſe our Gallic ſhores, built the "monaſtery of Luxovium, which became a great ſo- "ciety. They ſay the number was ſo great that the "ſucceſſive choirs continued the divine ſervice, ſo "that not a moment of day or night paſſed without "ſinging the praiſe of God. So much for the an- "tient glory of Banchor monaſtery. This being "formerly deſtroyed by pirates was by Malachias "pitched upon for the eminence of its antient dig- "nity to be replanted like a Paradiſe, and becauſe "many bodies of ſaints reſted there. For, not to "mention thoſe who went to their graves in peace, "900 are ſaid to have been ſlain in one day by "pirates. This place had a large property; but "Malachias contenting himſelf with the ſingle holy "place alone, gave up all the lands and poſſeſſions "to another, as from the time of the deſtruction of "the monaſtery there had not been wanting perſons "to hold both it and its poſſeſſions. For abbots "continued to be ſtill appointed by election, and "bore that name, keeping up the place nominally "though not in reality. And though many adviſed "him not to alienate the poſſeſſions, but keep them "in his own hand, this lover of poverty would not "comply; but cauſed perſons to hold them, to be "choſen according to cuſtom, keeping for himſelf "and his followers the ſite as above mentioned. In a "few days an oratory was finiſhed of ſmooth boards "neatly and ſtrongly put together, after the Scotch "faſhion, and handſome enough. Malachias after- "wards thought proper to build one of ſtone in "Banchor, like thoſe he had ſeen in other countries. "And when he began to lay the foundation the na- "tives were ſtruck with admiration; ſuch ſort of "buildings not being before known in that country." Whence one exclaims, "Good man, what mean "you by introducing this novelty into our country? "we are Scots, not French. What levity is this? "What need is there of ſuch ſuperfluous and ſuperb "building?"

More inland on the lake is the epiſcopal ſee of *Coner*, where preſided St. Malachias before men- *Connor.* tioned. But what ſort of flock that holy ſhepherd had let St. Bernard tell. "Malachias about his 30th "year was conſecrated biſhop, and ſettled at Cone- "reth, a city ſo called. When he entered upon his "office, the man of God found he was ordained to "miniſter not to men but beaſts. He had never "met with ſuch creatures in the groſſeſt barbariſm; "never found any ſo depraved as to morals, ſo "brutiſh as to practice, ſo impious as to belief, ſo "barbarous as to laws, ſo ſtiff-necked as to diſci- "pline, ſo debauched as to conduct; Chriſtians in "name, heathens in practice. They would neither "give tythes nor firſt-fruits, enter into lawful wed- "lock, nor make confeſſions, nor could any be found "to perform or injoin penance. There were very "few miniſters of the altar. For, indeed, what need "of more, when even thoſe few had no employment "among the laity? No fruit was to be expected "from their miniſtry among ſo wicked a people. "Nor was preaching or ſinging heard in the "churches. What muſt the champion of the Lord "do? Either retire with diſhonour, or ſuſtain a dan- "gerous conflict. But he, who conſidered himſelf "as a ſhepherd, not as an hireling, choſe rather to "make a ſtand than fly, ready to lay down his life "for his flock if needful. And though all were "wolves and no ſheep, the intrepid ſhepherd ſtood "in the midſt of the wolves, labouring to his utmoſt "to convert them all to ſheep." Thus St. Bernard, and if I am not miſinformed the preſent biſhop cannot give a much more favourable account of his flock.

This Ardes was antiently held by the *Savages*, an Engliſh family, one of whom is celebrated for ſaying with equal courage and ſmartneſs, he would not truſt to a caſtle of ſtone but of bone, meaning his body[b]. Afterwards the *O Neals* wreſted it from them, but on their attainder for high treaſon Thomas *Smith*, knight, and of the privy council to queen Elizabeth, with her leave lately ſettled a colony there; a bold, but unſucceſsful attempt. For after he had been at great expence, his natural ſon, whom he had ap- pointed governor, was ſurpriſed and thrown alive to the dogs by the Iriſh; but the abandoned wretches ſuffered the puniſhment of their cruelty, being ſlain, and given to wolves. Above *Ardes* to the weſt lies the ſouthern *Clane-boy*, q. d. the *Yellow Clan*, or the *tribe of Hugh the Yellow*, as they explain it, a woody diſtrict reaching as far as *Knock Fergus*, occu- pied by the tribe of *Neale*, a little tract in the ex- tremeſt part of the county of *Down*.

* In vit. Malachiæ.

[b] See Annals of Ireland, poſtea, anno MCCCXLII.

DOWN

ADDITIONS.

THIS county contains the antient principality of *Ullagh*, which was probably the Ουλουηιοι of Ptolemy, and comprehended three great diviſions or cantreds: *Ibh Eagh* comprehending the preſent baronies of Upper and Lower *Iveach: Lecale* the preſent barony of that name: *Dal Arida* the preſent barony of the *Ards:* and *Magh Gennuiſg* comprehending the preſent baronies of *Caſtlereig* or *Caſtlereagh*, and *Kinelearty:* the hereditary chiefs of which were the Mac Genuiſes, who were ſometimes ſtyled princes of Down. On the weſt of this diſtrict between Mugh Gennuiſg and Dal Arida lay *Loch Cuam*, now the bay of *Strangford*[a].

The county of Down with a ſmall part of Antrim was antiently known by the name of *Ulagh*, Lat. *Ulidia*. Ptolemy mentions the *Uluntii* or *Voluntii* as inhabitants of this country, from whom it and probably *Ulſter* might take name. It is bounded by St. George's channel on the eaſt and ſouth, on the weſt by Armagh and a ſmall point of Louth, and on the north by Carrickfergus bay, Antrim, and part of Lough Neagh. It lies oppoſite to the Iſle of Man, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, and the north-eaſt part fronts the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, from which it is about 10 leagues diſtant. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is nearly 40 miles Iriſh, and breadth from north to ſouth 16 miles. It contains 22 pariſhes and ſix boroughs, and is divided into eight baronies: *Caſtle-reagh, Lower* and *Upper Iveach, Mourne, Dufferin, Kinalarty, Lecale*, and *Ardes*, and the lordſhip of *Newry*, and contains by eſtimation 344,658 Iriſh or 558,289 Engliſh acres.

The climate of Down is like moſt other parts of Ireland in its variability, but in general is not ſubject to extremes. The ſoil contains every gradation from ſand to ſtrong clay; but the predominant ſoil is loam. Copper ore has been found in ſeveral parts of this county, and a lead mine was diſcovered between Newtown Ards and Bangor. Chalybeate and ſulphur ſprings are to be met with in many parts.

The principal rivers are, the *Bann*, the *Lagan, Newry*, and *Ballynahinch*; beſides which it has ſeveral ſmall ſtreams and lakes which abound in fiſh. By an account taken in 1751 this county appears to have contained 19,270 houſes; the return in 1791 makes the number 38,351: ſo that it may be ſaid to be doubled in 40 years.

The half barony of Mourne is for the moſt part incumbered with mountains, and is coarſe and rugged except a narrow tract between the bottom of the mountains and the ſea. Here are no towns but Kilkeale, and few villages of note, yet the farm-houſes and cottages ſtand thick, and the inhabitants cultivate the vallies, while their cattle graze the mountains. In the weſt part is *Green* caſtle, fortified by the Burghs earls of Ulſter and lords of Conaught, deſtroyed by the Iriſh 1343, but ſoon after fortified more ſtrongly. The conſtableſhip of this and Carlingford caſtle were in the hands of the ſame perſon, who by act of parliament was always to be an Engliſhman. It was of good ſervice againſt the rebels of 1641, but is now ruined[b]. The mountains of Mourne have been for ſome years in repute for the benefit of goats' whey preſcribed by phyſicians for ſcorbutic and nephritic complaints and diſorders in the lungs; and from April to June they are much frequented by the gentry of both ſexes, many of whom have found great relief. On the top are two very large cairns; in one of which are contrived apartments for a prieſt to ſay maſs in[c]. Green c.

The barony of *Lecale* begins at the peninſula of *Magh Inis* or the iſland field, memorable for the deaths of the great Ollam Fodlah, monarch of Ireland A. M. 3276, and of his ſon Finacta twenty years after; alſo for being the place where St. Patrick firſt landed in Ulſter. It is of late called *Marle* iſland from the abundance of that manure found in it ſince 1707, in little moraſſes, bogs, and meadows, at the foot of hills, and conſiſting entirely of ſhells, generally white, but ſo exceedingly thin that the loweſt part of the marle is a fine powder, and grows coarſer upwards; where many of the ſhells of wilks, periwinkles, &c. are found entire. This maſs is from three to five feet thick, and in ſome places the bottom cannot be found. This manure is left on the ground three years before it is ploughed in, after which the land will yield corn for at leaſt ten years, and then the fineſt graſs. Lecale gives title of baron to Charles James Fitzgerald, admiral of the white, ſecond ſon of James duke of Leinſter, ſo created 1800. Lecale *bar.*

Dundrum, now a mean village, had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, boldly ſeated on a rock, and a place of great importance, ſaid to have been built by ſir John de Courcy for knights templars, who poſſeſſed it till their order was aboliſhed 1313. It was granted to the prior of Down, who held it with the ſmall manor adjoining till the ſuppreſſion. The caſtle was granted to the family of Magennis, on their forfeiture to the earl of Ardglas, and afterwards became the property of lord viſcount Blundell. The ruins are of an irregular multangular figure, with a fine Dundrum.

[a] Collect. Hib. No. XI. Harris' Ware, I. p. 12. Harris' Hiſt. of the county of Down.
[b] Wilſon, 18. [c] Ib. 15.

round tower, about 35 feet diameter within [d]. In its ſpacious bay and the rivers that fall into it are taken good flat fiſh and trout. The bay is one of the moſt dangerous in Ireland for ſhipping, there being a tide harbour for ſmall veſſels in the middle of it.

At *Achadcaoil*, near the bay of Dundrum, was a religious houſe, of which St. Killian was abbot in the fifth century, and St. Seuan about A. D. 560 [e].

At *Slidery Foord* near Dundrum is a cromlech ten yards round, three broad, and four or five feet thick, on three ſtones, each four feet high.

Killogh. *Killogh*, agreeably ſituate north of St. John's Point, was lately made a town, and has a commodious harbour, whence much barley is exported. They have good fiſhing in the bay, and ſalt is alſo made here. Here is a decent church and a horſe barrack, and a Proteſtant charter ſchool for twenty children, and near it is a mineral water. St. Scordin's well here guſhing out of a high rocky bank cloſe to the ſhore is much eſteemed for the lightneſs of its water [f]. In an open field near the town is a remarkable cave twenty-ſeven yards long with a winding paſſage two feet and an half broad, having three doors beſides the entrance leading to a circular chamber three yards diameter, with a fine limpid well.

Near four miles from Killogh is *Marlborough* houſe, a very ſuperb and beautiful ſeat of lord Clifford [g].

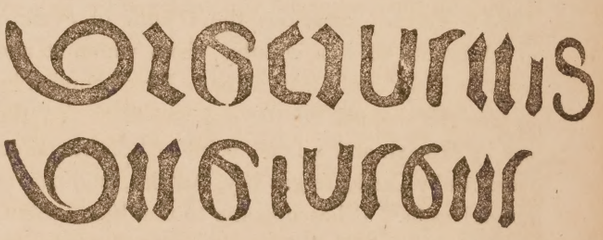
Kilclief *c.* The caſtle of *Kilclief*, antiently belonging to the biſhops of Down, is entire, covered with thatch and ſurrounded by a fine demeſne. Here was an houſe, ſix miles eaſt of Down Patric, at the entrance of Lough Strangford, for canons regular [h], and an hoſpital for lepers [i].

Caſtle Screen. The ruins of *Caſtle Screen* ſtand within a Daniſh rath. A mile eaſt at *Erynagh* is a well dedicated to St. Finan, where Magnellus Mackenliff, prince of Ulſter 1127, founded on a rock, the Benedictine abbey of *Carrig* or *Erynag*. John de Curcey being much annoyed by the garriſon in it demoliſhed it; and by way of amends founded 1180 the abbey of *Inis Curcey* in an iſland in Lough Strangford, to which he transferred the revenues of the other foundation, and filled it with Ciſtertian monks from Furnes in Lancaſhire. Part of the church, built in form of a croſs, yet remains [k].

On the top of *Slive na Grideal* mountain is a large cromlech, ſhaped like a lozenge, 11 feet by 8 and an half and 1 foot and an half thick, placed on two ſtones, one 8 feet high, 3 broad, and 1 thick, the other not above 3 feet high.

Not far from hence are the four celebrated wells of St. Patrick, otherwiſe called *Struell wells*, arched with ſtone and communicating with one another. The largeſt 16 feet by 11 has the greateſt ſhare of the ſaint's bleſſing. The water is remarkably clear and pleaſant, in which numbers reſort to bathe both for health and penance. A long mile weſt from hence

Down Patric. ſtands *Down Patric*, i. e. Patric's mount (not as Mr. Camden miſtakes it the *Dunum* of Ptolemy, which muſt by its ſituation be *Dunamauſe* in this county), a market and borough town. This town, eminent in hiſtory before St. Patrick's arrival, is now of conſiderable extent, conſiſting of four long ſtreets and ſeven quarters. It was made the ſee of the archbiſhop by St. Patrick, who ſome ſay was buried here [l]; and the preſent chapter ſettled by James I. conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, chanter, and two prebendaries. It has been united to the old ſee of Connor ever ſince 1442. The old cathedral was conſecrated to the Holy Trinity: but John de Curcey having ſubſtituted Benedictines to ſecular canons, cauſed it to be dedicated to St. Patrick. It ſtands on a hill, and is yet venerable in its ruins. The roof was ſupported by five arches, the centre aile 26 feet broad, and the two ſide ailes each 13 feet broad, and the whole 100 feet long. Over the eaſt window, which is very noble and auguſt, are three niches, ſuppoſed to have contained the ſtatues of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Colomb. At the eaſt end are two ſquare columns; in one of which is a winding ſtaircaſe; and at the weſt end is a very high pillar, repaired about 30 years ſince. The Danes in the ninth and tenth century, and Edward Bruce in the fourteenth, miſerably defaced this church; in whoſe ruins are frequently found pieces of coarſely painted glaſs and lead like pewter; alſo cells paved with painted tiles, and human bones, and over the eaſt window within is the following inſcription cut on a ſtone,



but no antient monuments remain. The prior of this abbey of St. Patrick's had a ſeat in parliament. The preſent church of Down, rebuilt 1735, ſtands in another part of the town. Magnus, king of Norway and Man, ſlain on his landing here 1098, was buried near this church. Forty feet from the church ſtands a round tower 66 feet high, the walls 3 feet thick, diameter within 18 feet, the entrance 2 feet and an half wide, level with the ground, which muſt have been raiſed. Here were antiently four more religious houſes: one of Crouched friars, founded by John de Courcy in the twelfth century; one of canons regular, founded by a biſhop of Down 1148; one of Obſervantine Franciſcans, founded by Hugh de Lacy earl of Ulſter 1124; a Ciſtertian abbey and nunnery, and an hoſpital for lepers [m]. The modern public buildings in the town are handſome market, ſeſſion, and ſchool houſes, houſes for three clergymen's widows, and an hoſpital and ſchool erected by Edward Southwell, eſq. principal ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and a barrack for a troop of horſe. Here is a Daniſh caſtle 2100 feet in circumference, the conical height 60 feet, ſurrounded by three great ramparts, the biggeſt 30 feet broad. Another fort on Chapel hill, ſmall and like a horſe-ſhoe. On a riſing ground at the entrance of the town ſtood a noble houſe of lord Cromwell, burnt by the rebels 1641;

[d] Wilſon, 17. 483. [e] Ib. 484. Archd. 106. [f] Archd. 119, from biſhop Pococke's MSS.
[g] Wilſon, 483. [h] Archd. 122. [i] Ib. 123. [k] Ib. 120. [l] Ib. 113.
[m] Ib. 117, 118.

at

at which time the Proteſtants hereabouts ſuffered greatly: but at preſent the country is for the moſt part of that communion. The horſe-breeders here were incorporated 1685, and have a fine courſe a mile ſouth of the town. The hills hanging over the town command many beautiful proſpects. The town carries on a conſiderable trade, and gave title of viſcount to the family of Dawney, ſo created 1680, 33 Charles II. now extinct.

Saintfield. Near Down Patric is *Saintfield*, a ſmall but neat town, extenſively engaged in the linen manufacture. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe, a decent pariſh church, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe [n].

Sir John de Courcy founded an abbey in honour of St. Thomas the martyr, near the well of *Toberglory*, adjoining to the town of Down Patric, between the roads to Crems and the grange of Saul, and gave it to the church of Carliſle [o].

Newton Breda. *Newton Breda* is a ſmall village, with a moſt elegant church, erected under the direction of Mr. Caſtell, at the ſole expence of lady viſcounteſs dowager Middleton [p].

Breatain. *Breatain*, a monaſtery, now only a caſtle and ſeat of a nobleman near the town of Down [q].

St. Patrick founded an abbey at a place near Down called *Kilcolpa*, now unknown [r].

Inis Courcy. At *Inis Courcy* abbey are great remains of the church with three large eaſt windows, and two others on the north and ſouth ſide of the choir, part of a tower on the ſouth, and a beautiful door at the weſt end; and at the entrance into the iſland is another old church, in which is a tomb for a ſir James Melville 1628. The paſſage from Down to this iſland is over a bridge of ſix arches [s]. About a mile from Down ſtand the ruins of *Saul* abbey, called antiently *Sgibol Phadraig*, i. e. Patrick's barn, the firſt church having been made out of a barn, though ſome hold that the name of the place was *Samall*, with ſignifies to *ſave*, ſoftened into *Saval* and *Saul*. The church has now the ſame poſition as others, though ſaid at firſt to have ſtood north and ſouth. Only ſome vaults remain; and at ſome diſtance from it ruins of a battlemented caſtle with two ſmall towers [t].

Saul *ab.*

Strangford. *Strangford*, a ſmall antient trading town, which in queen Elizabeth's time had a caſtle, of which the ruins remain, ſtands on the weſt ſide of the lake of its own name, formerly called Logh *Cone*, near four miles broad and 17 long, in which the tide runs with the rapideſt current in Europe at the rate of ſix miles an hour. The bar or entrance into this logh is three miles below Strangford with a long rock at the entrance in the middle of the paſſage dangerous to ſtrangers [u]. This place gives title of viſcount to the family of Smythe, ſo created 1628, of which Percy is the eighth and preſent viſcount.

Within a mile of Strangford is *Caſtle Ward*, the ſeat of lord Bangor [x], who has another fine ſeat at *Liſbawn*, on the oppoſite ſide of the water from Killyleagh.

Killyleagh. On an arm of Logh Strangford is ſituate *Killyleagh*, the chief town of *Dufferin* barony with a little ſafe bay, where ſhips are ſheltered from all winds. It is a little town of good houſes, with a market, and horſe barrack and caſtle at the head of the principal ſtreet, the reſidence of the family of Hamilton created firſt lord Clanebois, and ſince earls of Clanbraſſil; a neat houſe, the ſeat of ſir James Blackwood, bart. baron Dufferin and Claneboy, whoſe mother Dorcas, the repreſentative of the Hamilton family, was created baroneſs Dufferin and Claneboy 1800. The linen manufacture thrives here, and its fine thread is in great eſteem. The celebrated naturaliſt and eminent phyſician ſir Hans Sloane was born here 1660; his father Alexander was at the head of the colony of Scots which James I. ſettled in this town [y].

Cumber. *Cumber*, on a branch of the ſame logh, is a ſmall mean town without trade, and near it a horſe courſe two miles in circuit. Here are ruins of *Mount Alexander* caſtle, the ſeat of the late earl of Mount Alexander. St. Patrick founded an abbey here; and Brien Catha Dun, from whom the O'Niels of Clandeboys deſcended, another in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin for Ciſtertians, from Alba Landa in Caermarthenſhire 1648 [z].

The Ruſſels, Audleys, Whites, and Bagnalls, are now extinct [a].

Ardglaſs. The town of *Ardglaſs*, antiently a borough and one of the three principal towns in the county, is ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Down Patric. It ſtands on a high promontory, ſurrounded on the north by its own harbour, on the eaſt by the Iriſh ſea, and on the ſouth by the bay or harbour of Killough, which running from ſouth to north at full tide leaves but an iſthmus. Its name ſeems to be derived from the two words, *Ard*, *high*, and *Glaſs*, *ſtrong*. It at preſent exhibits a ſtriking ſpectacle of its antient ſtrength and importance, being compoſed of a number of caſtles, a ruined church, and a few houſes. But what is moſt worthy the attention of a curious traveller is a long range of building in the caſtle ſtyle called by the inhabitants the *new works*, although they have no tradition for what uſe or intent this great building was erected; nor do I find that any perſon in our time has made obſervations on it. The hiſtory of the county of Down mentions it ſlightly but erroneouſly. It ſeems to have ſerved both as a fortification and place of trade. It is ſituated cloſe to the harbour, on a rocky ſhore, and waſhed by the ſea on its north end and the rear; its front is to the weſt; it extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24 feet; the thickneſs of the walls 3 feet. It has (as appears by the corbel ſtones and places in the walls where the timbers were lodged) been divided into 18 different apartments, and the ſame number above, with a ſtaircaſe in the centre. It has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, which ſhews the deſign uniform and elegant. Each of the towers had three rooms 10 feet ſquare, with broad flagged floors, ſo contrived and lodged in the walls that they ſupported each other without any timbers. Each apartment on the ground floor had a ſmall Gothic door and a large ſquare window, which plainly ſhews they were ſhops or warerooms, occupied at ſome very early period of time by merchants who came by ſea (from what country is left to conjecture); but it muſt have been in ſummer, as their lodging-rooms were over each ſhop, and could not be habitable in winter, being ſo expoſed to

[n] Wilſon, 484. [o] Archd. 129. [p] Wilſon, 484. [q] Archd. 111. [r] Ib. 122. [s] Ib.
[t] Ib. 128. [u] Wilſon, 16. [x] Ib. 478. [y] Ib. 21. 482. [z] Archd. 112. [a] G.

the

the ſea, and having no fire-places; for it is remarkable that in the whole building there were but two fire-places, deſigned by the architect, but by him ſtopped up again with flags, one in each gable. The rooms on the ground floor have been 7 feet high, the upper rooms but ſix and an half; in each of theſe rooms is a ſmall privy, the flue of which runs down through the wall and was waſhed at bottom by the ſea; ſome of the flagged ſeats remain perfect. Within 10 feet of the ſouth tower of this building ſtands a ſquare caſtle 40 feet by 30. It conſiſts of two ſtories; and from the fire-places and other marks appears to have been the kitchen and dining-hall belonging to the merchants. It is called the *Horn Caſtle*, from quantities of ox, deer, and goats horns being found about it, which plainly diſcovers its former uſe.

Near to this is another ſmall caſtle, called the *Cow'd caſtle*, which I underſtand to be the *Cow* caſtle, in which were kept, or through it were driven, the cows, which made the greateſt part of our bartered commodities. *King*'s caſtle is a large building, now in repair and inhabited; it ſtands weſt, and over the principal gate to the land ſide. *Jordan*'s caſtle ſtands in the centre of the town, and appears to have been the citadel; it is a very elegant pile, and though it has ſtood upwards of 150 years without a roof, not a ſtone of it has failed: at the door is a fine ſpring well. There are the remains of other caſtles and gates, whoſe names are loſt. It is ſomewhat remarkable that no two of them are on the ſame eſtate, or the ſame perſon's property, although all ſtand on about ſix acres of ground.

The only inſcription or carved ſtone to be found here is a coat armorial cut on a red freeſtone, and much injured by time: it now compoſes part of a wall of a cowhouſe, and is placed upſide down. It appears to be the armorial bearing of the arms of the city of London prior to the year 1381, in which year, being the 4th of Richard II. the dagger was added in the dexter chief canton in commemoration of the rebel Watt Tyler being ſlain by ſir William Walworth, mayor of London, with that weapon.

This may lead to a very probable conjecture, that a London trading company was eſtabliſhed at a very early period in the port of Ardglaſs; and that the new works were no other than their bazar or hall, to which they reſorted in ſummer. If this can be admitted, that company muſt have place in point of antiquity to any known. So late as the beginning of Charles I.'s reign the duties of the port of Ardglaſs were let to farm [z].

It formerly gave title of earl to the family of Cromwell, ſince in 1720 that of viſcount to John Barrington Shute, whoſe grandſon Richard is the 3d and preſent viſcount. At Ardglaſs and Killough are two deep caves full of curious ſtalactites.

Ardes *barony.* The barony of *Ardes*, antiently called the heights of Ulſter near the eaſtern ſea, produces plenty of oats and barley. The principal Engliſh family that ſettled in it was the Savages, who long flouriſhed till they were driven out in the reign of Edward III.

Portaferry. The firſt town after croſſing the rapid ferry of Strangford is *Portaferry*, an irregular market-town of little trade, with a caſtle, the reſidence of P. Savage, eſq. The old church is a ſingular building 37 feet long, 16 broad, and 20 high, with a vaulted roof; and to it adjoins another building, probably the incumbent's houſe.

Abbacy or *Ardquin*, a houſe belonging to the Echlins, ſeems to occupy the ſite of *Eynes* abbey, which can be found no where elſe [a]. *Arddrun* is the antient caſtle of the Savages. *Ardkeen* that of Francis Savage, eſq. and *Glaſtry* that of F. Savage, eſq. [b]

Near *Roſemount*, the ſeat of ſir James, after of the rev. Mr. Montgomery, burnt down 1695, whoſe gardens were laid out in form of a fortification, ſtands *Gray* abbey, called alſo *Leigh* and *de Jugo Dei*, Gray *ab.* founded for Ciſtertian monks 1193 by Africa, wife of John de Curcy, and daughter of Godred, king of Man, who was buried in it, and her image is ſtill to be ſeen on one ſide of the choir, whoſe noble eaſt window with the north and ſouth windows are overgrown with ivy, and the different apartments of the religious ruined [c]. The weſt end of the church is ſtill uſed; and in it is the burying-place of the family of Montgomery, of whom ſir Hugh was created viſcount of the Great Ardes 1622, and his deſcendant Hugh, earl of Mount Alexander 1611, which title ended in Thomas the 5th earl. Near Gray abbey on the ſhore is a remarkable ſingle rock of enormous ſize [d]. A bell-metal pot, about 8 inches high, on 3 feet, with a ſpout and handle, found 1722, 12 feet deep in the bog of *Bally Murphy* near this abbey, on the eſtate of William Montgomery, who preſented it to the univerſity of Dublin, is engraved in pl. XII. fig. 6.

A little further is *Mount Stewart*, where the right hon. Robert Stewart built a magnificent ſeat, and erected a temple of the winds on the plan of that at Athens [e].

About four miles beyond Gray abbey is *Granſhaw* ſpa, in a little valley ſurrounded by eaſy hills, except to the eaſt; and on the ſouth is a large bog. It has been found not inferior in ſtrength to the beſt chalybeate in Britain, and of great ſervice in the gravel [f].

Newtown Ardes, well built, pleaſantly ſituated on Newtown Ardes. Lough Strangford, was made a borough town and corporation 11 James I. and has a good linen manufacture. It belonged to Robert Colville, eſq. who built a very handſome chapel in it. Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, founded here a Dominican friary 1244. The old church repaired 1632 is a large handſome building, but diſuſed and only kept roofed [g]. Near this town ſtood *Moville* or *Maigeville*, an Auguſtine monaſtery, founded by St. Finian 550: part of the ruins of the church ſtill remain [h]. On the north ſide of the town at *Kiltonga* was a cell, of which ſome remains were to be ſeen in the beginning of the laſt century [i]. This town was diſfranchiſed at the Union.

A Franciſcan friary was at *Ardicniſe* [k].

Black abbey, north of Ballyhalbert, in the Great Ardes, was founded by ſir John de Courcy for Benedictines, cell to St. Mary at Lonley in Normandy [l].

Caſtle Bury, or *Johnſtown* in the Ardes, was a commandery founded by Hugh de Lacie in the 12th century [m].

[z] Deſcription of Ardglas by William Mitchell, eſq. under the name of *Curie*, in Collectanea Hibernica, XII. 679.
[a] Archd. 120. [b] Wilſon, 488. [c] Archd. 120. Wilſon, 16. [d] Wilſon, 488. [e] Ib. 16. [f] Ib. 18.
[g] Archd. 127. [h] Ib. 124. [i] Ib. 123. [k] Ib. 106. [l] Ib. 110. [m] Ib. 111.

About

Bangor. About four miles from Newtown ſtands *Bangor*, a market-town and diſfranchiſed borough, belonging formerly to the Hamiltons of Claneboyes; one of whoſe deſcendants was created earl of Clanbraſſil. It now belongs to the earl of Carrick in right of his grandmother, a coheireſs of Hamilton. The town contains about 100 houſes and a ſchool-houſe, but has not much trade except in ſpinning of yarn. The church was built 1617 within the precincts of the abbey. St. Congall founded this houſe A. D. 555, eſtabliſhing a rule of his own, afterwards changed to that of St. Auguſtine. The number of monks ſlain here ſeems to be borrowed from the ſtory of Bangor monaſtery by Cheſter. It took its name from *ban*, fair or white, and *choraidh*, a choir, denoting its elegant ſtone ſtructure, before which it was called the *Vale of Angels* [n]. A ſmall part of Malachy's foundation ſtill ſubſiſts, and the traces diſcover it to have been very extenſive. Here was alſo a houſe of Franciſcans 1469 [o]. Here is a Daniſh fort encompaſſed with a dry foſſe 33 to 27 feet wide, the circumference at bottom 480 feet, at top 219 feet, the conical height 140 feet. On the top is a hollow and a kind of tumulus. Both the mount and town are commanded by a riſing ground to the ſouth. Bangor gives title of viſcount to the family of Ward: Bernard, father of Nicholas the preſent viſcount, was created baron Bangor of Caſtleward May 22, 1770, and was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Jan. 13, 1781.

Donaghadee. *Donaghadee*, oppoſite to Port Patrick in Scotland, is a good market and poſt town, the port where the Scotch packets land, and whence horſes are exported. Its quay is formed of large ſtones without cement, and affords good ſhelter to large veſſels [p].

Near *Slane* are ruins of an old preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem; alſo a winding cave 50 yards long, 3 feet wide at the entrance, but ſo low that you muſt creep in: you paſs through five deſcents to an oval chamber 12 feet long by 3 broad and 5 high; the whole built and roofed with flag ſtones.

Caſtle Reagh barony contains, beſides many gentlemen's ſeats, *Hollywood*, a friary of the third order of St. Francis, three miles weſt of Belfaſt [q]. This place gives title of viſcount to the earl of Londonderry.

On *Drumboe* hill are ruins of an abbey church, and 24 feet from it an old round tower 35 feet high, 47 in circumference, and 9 feet in diameter: the entrance on the eaſt 6 feet from the ground [r]. Two miles north of this place is the *Giants Ring*, an earthwork 842 paces in circumference, incloſing a horſe-courſe, and in the centre a cromlech 7 feet by 6, ſupported by two ranges of ſeven pillars, and round it at 4 feet diſtance ſeveral ſtones 2 feet high.

Kinelearty barony contains no place of note; but at *Ballinahinch*, near the centre of the county, near *Clough*, is a Daniſh rath ſurrounded by a deep foſſe, and on its top a plain ſtrong ſtone caſtle. Two miles S. S. W. hence is an excellent chalybeate ſulphureous ſpring of great uſe in ſcrofulous caſes, but not much frequented [s]. Half a mile from this town is *Montalto*, the ſeat of the earl of Moira [t].

Upper Iveach barony is the largeſt in the county, formerly with the other Iveach the country of Magennis, and governed in queen Elizabeth's time by ſir Hugh Magennis, the civileſt of the Iriſh in theſe parts, who was by ſir Nicholas Bagnal brought off from paying the tribute called *Bonaught* [u] to the O Neals, and took his lands by letters patent from the crown. Mr. Camden calls this territory *Evaugh*. *Newcaſtle* was a houſe of Maginis lord Iveach forfeited 1641. At *Mahera* are ruins of a church, and near it ſtood a high round tower, which about 80 years ago was overturned by a violent ſtorm, and lay at length and entire on the ground like a huge gun unbroken to pieces. In *Drumgoolan* churchyard is a croſs of one ſtone 10 feet high, 1 thick, and 18 inches broad, on a pedeſtal 3 feet and an half ſquare and 4 feet high. In this pariſh is a cromlech on *Slieve na boil trogh* mountain 12 feet long, 5 broad, and from 20 inches to 2 feet thick, on three ſtones each 6 feet thick.

Mahera. Drumgoolan.

Banbridge. *Banbridge* is a neat market-town, ſo called from a ſtone bridge over the river Ban, and remarkable for five great annual fairs for linen cloth. Near it were found under a cairn three urns in ſtone cheſts. Here is a chalybeate ſpa of very good quality, and near the town the ſeat of ſir William Johnſon, bart. the proprietor of it [x]. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the vale from Banbridge to Moyallen, through Gilford, along the borders of the Ban, for 6 miles.

Loughbricland. *Loughbricland*, another neat town, ſo called from a lake near it abounding with *ſpeckled trout*, conſiſts of one ſmall ſtreet, at the end of which is the pariſh church, ſaid to have been rebuilt by Dr. Taylor, biſhop of Dromore, ſoon after the Reſtoration. The linen manufactory is carried on very extenſively here [y].

Newry. *Newry*, though not the chief town of the county, is the moſt conſiderable for trade and compaſs, and ſends a member to parliament. It ſtands ſtraggling on the ſide of a ſteep hill, almoſt ſurrounded by others, and has a large weekly market [z]. Sir Nicholas Bagnal rebuilt the town and church, and raiſed ſeveral ſtrong caſtles. Maurice M^c^ Loughlin, king of Ireland, founded here 1157 a Ciſtertian abbey, called alſo *Ibar cyn tracta* or the flouriſhing head of the yew tree, or *monaſterium de viridi ligno*, from certain large yew trees near it. Henry VIII. at the ſuit of ſir Arthur Magennis, made it a collegiate church 1543, for a warden and vicars choral, but Edward VI. granted it to Bagnal, who made it his dwelling-houſe, as the abbot's houſe is Mr. Needham's [a]. The pariſh church and vault of the Bagnals was deſtroyed 1641, but ſince repaired. In the abbey here was found a human ſkeleton 7 feet long, the leather of the ſhoes remaining, with marks of buckles and part of the ſhroud [b]. The town was burnt by the duke of Berwick 1689, and very near being ſurpriſed by him the next year. Here is now a conſiderable linen manufacture, and a canal from the river Ban to convey coals hither from Lough Neagh; this canal beginning at Fathom, and paſſing through Newry to within a mile of *Tanderagee*, a ſmall market and poſt town [c]. It is 14 miles Iriſh in length, its greateſt breadth 42 feet, and it paſſes pretty equally between the two counties of Armagh

[n] Archd. 106. [o] Ib. 110. [p] Wilſon, 8. [q] Archd. 121. [r] Ib. 119. [s] Wilſon, 474. [t] Ib.

[u] This was of two kinds, *Bonaght borr* or the greater Bonaght, being free quarter at diſcretion or in ſpecie; and *Bonaght beg* or the leſſer Bonaght, a commutation for it in money or proviſions.

[x] Wilſon, 7. 486. [y] Ib. 487. [z] Ib. 7. 482. [a] Archd. 126, 127. [b] Smith, 256. Wilſon, 482. [c] Wilſon, 485.

and Down, though the greater part ſeems to paſs through the latter. The whole courſe is extremely pleaſant between lawns, woods, and hills. Newry water on which the town ſtands was made navigable by act of parliament.

Crown bridge near Newry takes its name from *Crownrath*, a Daniſh fort on a hill, flat at top, 63 feet by 27, and ſurrounded by a deep foſſe 21 feet broad, is in circumference 579 feet, and the conical height 110 feet. Weſt of it, ſeparated only by the foſſe, is a ſquare artificial platform, taking up about 130 feet on each ſide, hollow in the middle, and near 30 feet conical height, and ſurrounded by a foſſe 15 feet wide. Tradition ſays, a ſingle combat was fought here for a crown, whence the name.

Gilford. *Gilford* is a handſome neat poſt and market town, through the centre of which runs the river Ban under a bridge of 22 arches. The houſes are good, and chiefly inhabited by wealthy linen-drapers; the linen trade being carried on here to great extent; and the cloth as remarkable for the fineneſs of its texture as for bleaching [d].

Portadown. *Portadown* is a flouriſhing market town on the Ban [e].

Scarva. *Scarva* is a ſmall neat village, pleaſantly ſituated on Newry canal, which at this place divides the counties of Armagh and Down. Here is a large ſalt-work, and near it a ſmall lake called *Lough Shark* [f].

On the top of *Slieve Donard* in Upper Iveach barony is a rude cell or oratory of St. Domangard. This mountain, one of the higheſt in Ireland, is reckoned to riſe three miles in gradual aſcent, ending in an abrupt precipice, and has been calculated at 1056 yards perpendicular; a deep and narrow vale divides it from *Slieve Snavan* or the *creeping mountain*, ſo called becauſe to be aſcended only by creeping, from which projects a huge rock, whoſe top is one of the moſt beautiful romantic ſpots that can be imagined. St. Domangard, a diſciple of St. Patrick, founded a noble monaſtery at the foot of this mountain, up which the Roman catholics climb to perform their penance July 25 [g].

Lower Iveach barony comprehends a territory antiently called *Kilwarlin* (by Mr. Camden *Kilwarny*), the chief whereof in the reign of Elizabeth was ſurnamed M'Swine M'Rory, who then ſubmitted to the queen, but before yielded Bonaght to the O'Neils.

Hillſboro'. Soon after entering this barony you come to *Hillſborough*, a market and diſfranchiſed borough town, finely ſituated and antiently called *Crumlin*; but it took its preſent name from the family of *Hill*, of which ſir Moſes Hill ſettled here t. James I. and had a very conſiderable eſtate here. His younger ſon Arthur built a ſtrong fort called Hillſborough, on the road from Dublin to Belfaſt and Carrickfergus, afterwards converted by royal patent 1662 into the preſent town. His great-grandſon Trevor was created by George I. baron Hill of Kilwarlin and viſcount Hillſborough, and his ſon Wills the 2d viſcount earl of Hillſborough 1751, a peer of England, by the title of lord Harwich, and Auguſt 12, 1772, earl of Hillſborough and viſcount Fairford in England, and marquis of Downſhire Auguſt 19, 1789. He died 1793, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Arthur, the ſecond marquis, who dying September 7, 1801, was ſucceeded by his ſon Arthur, the third and preſent marquis. The firſt marquis built a new town as well as a new manſion-houſe, the old one built within a regular fortification having been burnt down. The town is almoſt newly built in the ſtyle of an Engliſh town on a healthy gravelly ſoil in view of Liſburn, Belfaſt, and the bay and town of Carrickfergus, and commanding an extenſive proſpect into a well-improved country. The church is magnificent, and coſt the firſt marquis 15,000*l.* The ſpire is as lofty as that of St. Patrick, and much more elegant: and it has ſeven painted windows. Here is a ſmall caſtle in perfect repair, in which are depoſited the arms of the county, and here is the beſt built inn in the kingdom. A very thriving manufacture of muſlin was introduced into this town under the patronage of the firſt marquis of Downſhire. The *Maſe-courſe* is a mile north of the town on the banks of the *Lagan*; a riſing hill on the road affords a view of the whole freehold [h].

Rathfriland. *Rathfriland*, in *Upper Iveach* barony, ſtands on a riſing ground, and has four great ſtraight roads leading up to it. It is built on a firm freeſtone rock, having a ſmall decent church, a diſſenting meeting-houſe; and on the ſummit of the hill ruins of an ancient caſtle, one of the ſeats of the Magennis's, lords Iveach. South of the town is a ſmall horſe-courſe [i].

Clanduff. *Clanduff* church is a neat ſtructure, built by the firſt marquis of Downſhire, who erected here a new town called after him *Hilltown*. The late earl of Clanwilliam had a ſeat at *Leſſize* in this neighbourhood; and above a mile north-eaſt is *Ballyroney*, a fine plantation of foreſt trees, near the verge of a pleaſant lake called *Ballyroney* lake [k].

Hilltown.

Two miles ſouth from Rathfriland is *Tierhelly* well, a celebrated chalybeate ſpa, light, and free from any heterogeneous mixture, and very effectual in ſcorbutic diſorders [l].

At *Caſtlewellan*, formerly *Caſtle Vellan*, lord viſcount Glerawly has a park and plantations. Two miles from it at *Bryansford* is *Tullymore* park, the elegant ſequeſtered ſeat and extenſive demeſnes of the late earl of Clanbraſſil, ſurrounded by extenſive plantations of his own planting, particularly ſome of the fineſt groves of larch trees in the kingdom, and two deer parks. Here is alſo a moſt romantic river, exhibiting a ſcene of pictureſque caſcades, and in the houſe a ſeries of five pictures by Fuller, repreſenting the eſcape of Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter, his concealment in the oak, &c. with portraits from the life of all the principal perſons concerned [m].

Within three miles of Caſtlewellan is *Ballymoney*, a ſeat of the marquis of Downſhire [n].

Within a mile of *Clogh* is *Mount Panther*, the ſeat of the earl of Anneſley; and half a mile further on a height the ruins of *Dundrum* caſtle [o].

In a ſmall turbary at the foot of *Drumkeragh*, a mountain in the barony of Kinelearty on an eſtate of the earl of Moira was found, 1780, a ſkeleton, laid eaſt and weſt, under a rude unhewn ſtone at the head and feet. The ſkeleton was not very large; there was much plaited hair on the ſcull, and about the

[a] Wilſon, 485. [b] Ib. 14. [c] Ib. 486. [d] Ib. 480. [e] Ib. 481. [f] Ib. 487. [g] Archd. 129. [h] Wilſon, 7, 8. 479. [i] Ib. 18. 480. [k] Ib. 14. 480. [l] Ib. 15. 18. [m] [n] [o]

bones

bones were many garments, which are particularly deſcribed in Archæologia, VII. 95—104. On the ſummit of *Sliabh Croobh*, another mountain a mile to the weſt, remain veſtiges of Druid worſhip, their rude altars and a ſacred well; and a ſtone hatchet was dug up at its foot a few years ago. A great Daniſh fort called *Dunbey Mount* ſtands half a mile from the place where the ſkeleton was diſcovered towards the north, and towards the north-eaſt at the diſtance of fifty perches is a ſmall fort or rath, many of which are to be ſeen in this mountain of Drumkeragh, and in almoſt every mountain in the county [p].

Dromore. In the centre of this barony on the river Lagan ſtands *Dromore*, an antient neat market town. It takes its name from its ſituation, being built on the ſide of a hill, and owes its origin to St. Colman [q], by whom an epiſcopal ſee was founded here in the ſixth century. It was refounded by James I. who granted it many great and uncommon privileges, the biſhop being ſtyled by divine *providence*, whereas all the reſt are by divine *permiſſion* [r]. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, chanter, treaſurer, and one prebendary. The cathedral is but ſmall, but commodious and decent, nor is there any revenue for ſupporting the ſervice; ſo that the treaſurer, who is incumbent of Dromore, diſcharges the duties of the whole pariſh. Biſhop Buckworth had laid out much money on the epiſcopal houſe, when the rebels in 1641 forced him to fly to England, and deſtroyed not only the houſe but the church and town. Biſhop Beresford erected a very handſome houſe. Biſhop Taylor rebuilt the church after the Reſtoration. Here are two ſchools, an alms-houſe for clergymen's widows, a handſome market-houſe, and a flouriſhing linen manufacture. To this town were baniſhed, not to go above two miles out of it on pain of death, Holt and Belknap, two of Richard II.'s corrupt judges, convicted of treaſon for ſaying the king was above law. A ferruginous ſpa riſes near the river ſide, and is good in gravelly caſes [s]. Near this town was ſhed the firſt Proteſtant blood 1688, and king William paſſed through it June 24, 1690, to join his army. It gave title of viſcount to ſir Thomas Fanſhaw 1661, whoſe younger ſon Simon dying 1716, the title became extinct [t]. Here are remains of a ſmall caſtle. At the north-eaſt end of the town between the road and the river is a large Daniſh fort or conical mount, 630 feet in circumference at the baſe, 44 feet perpendicular, the diameter at top 60 feet, with a large battlement encircled with a rampart between 80 and 90 feet broad, and a ſpacious parapet. The foſſe between 10 and 12 feet wide terminates on a precipice, with two arms embracing a ſquare fort 100 feet diameter. From the river Lagan to this fortification on the aſcent of the precipice is a covered way 260 feet long, 7 wide, and 9 deep. At the bottom of the mount the river is dammed up by a great rampart of ſtones, and forms a large baſon of water ſurrounded by the neighbouring ſteep hills, at whoſe foot is a grove of trees [u]. From this the town was probably called *Drubhmoor*, or the great houſe, rather than *Druimoor*, or the great hill, for it ſtands in a hollow [x].

Gill hall, two miles from Dromore, was the ſeat of Mr. Magill, whoſe great-grandfather William Hawkins, of London, eſq. ſolicited moſt liberal relief for the Proteſtants who fled from Ireland as well as for thoſe who remained there 1641. It is now the old ſeat and well planted demeſne of the earl of Clanwilliam, and *Tullycarn* near it that of Mr. Magill [y].

Magheralin. *Magheralin* is a ſmall village well planted and watered, ſituated on the river *Lagan*, where the biſhop of Dromore has a demeſne, and had a good ſee houſe; but the reſidence of the biſhop is now reſtored to Dromore and Magheralin alternately. Part of the lands hereabout abound with a white flinty limeſtone mixed with chalk, which renders the ſprings ſoft, and is likely to prove an excellent manure. Marle pits have been opened in the neighbourhood, and here are ſeveral manufactures and bleach yards [z]. St. Colman, or Mocholmoe, who died A. D. 669, founded a monaſtery here. It is now a pariſh church [a].

Near Magheralin bridge at *New Forge*, 1707, happened an extraordinary effect of lightning, which cracked the gabel end of a houſe in a remarkable manner [b].

Moyra. *Moyra*, 19 miles from Armagh, is one of the moſt difficult paſſes in Ireland, formed by the influx of eight rivers beſides rivulets. The village is well laid out, and has one broad ſtreet, inhabited chiefly by linen manufacturers. At the north-eaſt end of the village is Moyra caſtle, the property of Francis Rawdon earl of Moyra, whoſe father John was created baron Rawdon of Moyra 1750, earl of Rawdon 1761, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis the preſent earl, who was created a baron of Great Britain May 4, 1783. His grandfather ſir John Rawdon, who alſo rebuilt the church, founded a charity-ſchool for 24 poor children, laid out the parſonage houſe and glebe, and died 1724 [c].

Warringſtown, antiently *Clan-Connell*, an improving linen manufacture, near which were found 1684 a vault with an urn and rude table, ſuppoſed by Molyneux for funeral ſacrifices. Q. if the table was not a rock baſon, like thoſe deſcribed at New Grange, p. 352.

In *Dromaragh* pariſh is a remarkable cave, the entrance 3 feet ſquare, ſloping down: within it is 6 feet broad running ſtraight from north to ſouth 32 yards, 5 feet and an half high, formed and covered with flag ſtones. There is a ſemicircular niche in the eaſt wall 8 yards and an half from the entrance, and a ſquare one on the north ſide near a pool of water; and on this ſide about 11 yards from the entrance a chamber 8 yards by 2.

The major part of this county is generally under tillage, and affords great quantities of wheat and Engliſh or ſpring barley, the latter in great plenty where marle is found; a few oats, and rye. In many places the ale is remarkably good. The air is ſharp and cold in winter by the length of the froſts. The ſoil inclines to wood. The ſtaple commodity is linen, which there is ſcarce a farmer who does not engage in. The water of the river Ban is eſteemed excellent for whitening linen. By this manufacture and tillage the inhabitants are conſtantly employed. The Iriſh language is almoſt baniſhed, and the bulk of the people

[p] Lady Moira's account, Archæol. VII. 90—110.
[q] Archd. 118.
[r] Wilſon, 22.
[s] Ib. 479.
[t] See Lodge, II. 362-4.
[u] Smith, 217.
[x] Archd. 126, 127. Wilſon, 22.
[y] Wilſon, 7. 481.
[z] Ib. 38. 460.
[a] Archd. 123.
[b] Phil. Tranſ. No. 313. p. 36.
[c] Wilſon, 38. 460. 479.

are

are Proteſtants, being to the Papiſts more than 3 to 1; whereas in ſome counties of Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaght, the Papiſts are from 6 to 12 to one Proteſtant, and in many large pariſhes ſcarce one Proteſtant.

The pearl fiſhery of the river Ban, though it turns to little account, ought not to be omitted. The pearls are found in freſh-water muſcles in ſhape and colour like ſea muſcles, but larger. The fiſh cuts like the oyſter, is of a dark green colour, ſoon corrupts, and is too inſipid and diſagreeable to be eaten. The ſhell is faſtened by two cartilages, one at each end. Sir Robert Reading, who gave a particular account of them to the Royal Society, printed in their Tranſactions, No. 198, ſays, "that the muſcles putting out their white fins direct the eye of the fiſher to their ſhells, which are black like the ſtones in the river, which frequently batter and crack the backs of the ſhells and diſcover their ſeveral cruſts. The inſide is of a pearl colour when firſt opened, and under the firſt coat in ſome ſhells is a clear liquor, moveable by preſſing it, but ſuch ſhells never had pearls. The pearl lies in the leſſer end of the ſhell at the extremity of the gut and out of the body of the fiſh between the two films that line the ſhell. The ſhells containing the beſt pearls are wrinkled, twiſted, or bunched: the pearls if once dark never clear. He ſaw one pearl bought for 50*s.* that weighed 36 carats; and a miller found a pearl which he ſold for 4*l.* 10*s.* to a man who ſold it for 10*l.* to another, who diſpoſed of it for 30*l.* to lady Glenawly. They are gathered in the warm months when the river is low and clear, the poor people wading into the water and thruſting ſticks into the ſhells; but, if they were to fiſh in deeper water, they might poſſibly have better ſucceſs, few pearls being now to be met with except in ſuch water, and thoſe of late not bigger than a pin's head, and of a duſky faint colour. The laſt attempt to revive the trade was about 80 years ago by a Scotch pedlar, who had picked up a few of ſome value here, but ſoon gave over the purſuit. Iriſh pearls were preſented by Gilbert biſhop of Limeric to Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury about A. D. 1094[d].

Other religious houſes in this county were at *Kilmbian*, *Kilrois*[e], *Neddrum*, *Noendrum*[f], *Tamlachta Umhail*, *Tegdagobha*[g].

Mr. Archdall places *Glangrah* or the vale of Charity, founded 1300, in King's county[h].

[d] Epiſt. Hibern. Syllog. p. 88. [e] Archd. 123. [f] Ib. 126. [g] Ib. 129. [h] Ib. 129.

County of ANTRIM.

NEXT to the county of Louth on the north comes that of *Antrim*, ſo called from *Antrim* a little town of no note except for giving name to the whole country between the bay of *Knoc Fergus*, *Logh Eaugh*, and the river *Ban*. This bay of *Knoc Fergus* called by Ptolemy Vinderivs, has its name from the city ſtanding on it, which the Engliſh call *Knoc Fergus*, the Iriſh *Carig Fergus*, q. d. the *Rock of Fergus*, from that renowned Fergus who firſt led the Scots out of Ireland into Britain, and was drowned there. It is particularly famous above the reſt on this coaſt from the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, for its fortifications, though unfiniſhed, for the caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, having a garriſon, which keeps the country in order, and for an antient palace, now converted into a magazine. Near it lies *Lower Claneboy*, which was alſo the ſeat of the *O Neals*, remarkable for the death of that abandoned rebel Shane or John *O Neal*, who after various ravages being routed in one or two battles under the command of Henry Sidney, the lord deputy, was reduced ſo low as to intend coming to the deputy with a halter about his neck to ſue for pardon; but being perſuaded by his ſecretary firſt to ſolicit the aid of ſome Scotch iſlanders who were encamped here for the purpoſes of marauding under Alexander *Oge*, he went to them, and met with a friendly reception, but was preſently after ſlain with his men in revenge for their relations, whom he had murdered. By his death an end was put to the war, and he with all who followed his ſtandard were attainted. Queen Elizabeth gave this *Claneboy* to Walter *D'Evereux*, earl of Eſſex, who came over here, being perhaps by the contrivance of ſome about the court, under a pretence of doing him honour by appointing him governor of Ulſter and mareſchal of Ireland, baniſhed into this country, always rebellious and unſubdued. The earl, after ſpending vaſt ſums of money in attempting to bring it into order, ſtruggling with many difficulties in the cabinet and field, came to an untimely end, to the great grief of all good men, and left this country to the *O Neals*, and Brian *Carragh* of the family of the *Mac Conells*, who have ſince cut one another's throats in their diſputes for ſovereignty. Near *Knoc Fergus* is a peninſula, joined by a ſmall neck to the continent, but nevertheleſs called the *Iſle of Magie*, four miles long and one broad, in which ſome have ſuppoſed the monaſtery of *Magio* celebrated by Bede to have ſtood, of which before in the county of Maio.

Knoc Fergus.

Lower Claneboy.

Iſle of Magie.

Here begin the *Glinnes* or *Vallies* at the dangerous harbour of *Olderfleet*, and ſtretch for a long way by the ſea ſide. This country formerly belonged to the *Biſſets*, a noble family from Scotland, who, after aſſaſſinating Patric, earl of Athol, for ſome private grudge, retired hither into exile, and had lands given them here by favour of king Henry III. of England. For John Biſſet, who died in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, had large poſſeſſions here; and under Edward II. Hugh Biſſet forfeited many of them by his rebellion. But in the laſt age the Scotch-Iriſh marauders from *Cantire* and the Hebrides invaded them under the conduct of James *Mac Conell* lord of *Cantire* in Scotland, who deduced his claim to them from the Biſſets. But theſe on the death of their leader were eaſily routed by Shan *O Neal*. They returned again, and carried on dreadful ravages in theſe parts, fomenting rebellions till very lately John Perrott, the lord deputy of Ireland, firſt brought Donel *Goran*, who was ſlain by Richard Bingham with his brother Alexander in Connacht, and afterwards Angus *Mac Conell*, ſons of James *Mac Conell*, to ſuch ſtraits as to ſubmit themſelves to the queen of England, and receive this territory to hold of her at her pleaſure on certain conditions, viz. that they would carry arms under none but the kings of England in Ireland, pay a certain number of cattle and hawks annually, &c.

Glinnes.

Olderfleet.

The tract above this as far as the river Ban is called *The Rowte*, being the reſidence of the *Mac Guillies*, no inconſiderable family in their own country, though driven into ſuch a narrow corner by the violence and continual depredations of the iſland Scots. For *Surley Boy* (q. d. *Charles the Yellow*) brother of James *Mac Connell*, who had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Glinnes, made himſelf by ſome means or other maſter of this tract, till the lord deputy John Perrott before mentioned taking *Donluſe* caſtle, their ſtrongeſt fortreſs ſituate on a rock commanding the ſea, and ſeparated from the land by a deep ditch, drove out him and his followers. Next year, however, he recovered it by treachery, having ſlain the governor *Cary*, who made a brave defence. But the deputy ſending againſt him *Meriman*, an experienced officer, who ſlew here the two ſons of James *Mac Conell*, and Surley Boy's ſon Alexander, ſo haraſſed him, and drove off his cattle, which were his only wealth (he having 50,000 cows of his own), that Surley Boy ſurrendered Donluſe, went to Dublin, and in the cathedral made his public ſubmiſſion, preſenting an humble petition for mercy; and being afterwards admitted into the deputy's apartment, as ſoon as he ſaw the picture of queen Elizabeth, he threw away his ſword, and more than once caſt himſelf at her feet, and devoted himſelf to her majeſty. Being thus received into favour and among the number of her ſubjects in Ireland, he abjured all allegiance to every foreign prince in the courts of Chancery and King's Bench, and by queen Elizabeth's bounty had four diſtricts given him, called *Toughes*, viz. from the river *Boys* to *Ban*, *Donſeverig*, *Loghill*, and *Balla monyn*, with the government of *Donluſe* caſtle "for himſelf and the heirs male of his body, to hold" of the kings of England, on condition that neither he, nor his men, nor their deſcendants, ſhould ſerve any foreign prince without leave, that they ſhould reſtrain their people from ravaging, furniſh at their own expence 12 horſemen and 40 footmen for 40 days in time of war, pay to the king of England a certain number of cattle and hawks annually, &c.

The Rowte. Mac Guilly.

Donluſe.

ANTRIM

ADDITIONS.

THIS county in former times was divided into two principalities; the northern called *Dal na Ruidhe* contained the preſent baronies of Cary, Dunluce, Kilconway, and Antrim: the ſouthern denominated *Dal a Radia* comprehended the preſent baronies of Belfaſt, Toome, and Maſſareen. The people of theſe two diſtricts and conſequently thoſe of the entire county were denominated by the Iriſh Dalmanary; the princes of whom were the O Donnels [a].

The county of Antrim has on the weſt Londonderry, from which it is ſeparated by the river Ban; on the ſouth part of Armagh; on the ſouth-eaſt Down; on the north the Deucaledonian ocean; and on the eaſt St. George's channel. It is 44 miles long and 24 broad, pretty fruitful and populous, though on the north incumbered with large marſhes and bogs. It is inhabited moſtly by Britiſh Proteſtants, contains about 387,200 acres, 77 pariſhes and five boroughs, two diſfranchiſed at the Union; in 1795 the number of houſes was 29,122, and inhabitants 160,000, and is divided into eight baronies, of *Cary*, *Dunluce*, *Kilconway*, *Glenarm*, *Antrim*, *Toome*, *Belfaſt*, and *Maſſareen*. It gives title of earl and baron to the Mc Donnells, whom Mr. Camden calls Mc Connells. Of this antient family, deſcended from Samhairle, Somerled, or Sourley, thane of Argyle in the time of Malcolm IV. was Alexander Oge mentioned by Mr. Camden, who ſlew Shan O Neal. His brother Sorley was made a free denizen of Ireland 1573; notwithſtanding which favour he afterwards rebelled, and ſubmitting to ſir John Perrott obtained his pardon 1584. He was *father* (not *brother* as Mr. Camden) to James Mc Donnel, and his eldeſt ſon Randal was created earl of Antrim 1618. His ſon Randal for his ſervices againſt the Iriſh rebels of 1641 was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Antrim 1643, which expired with him, and his brother Alexander ſucceeded to the earldom, inherited by his grandſon Alexander fifth earl, whoſe ſon Randal William was created marquis of Antrim, but dying without male iſſue the marquiſate again became extinct, but he was ſucceeded in the earldom and viſcounty by his only daughter Anne-Catharine the preſent counteſs, who is married to ſir Henry Vane Tempeſt, bart. The ſeat of the family at Ballymagary in this county was accidentally burnt down 1750.

Few remains of Iriſh hiſtory, language, or cuſtoms, are to be traced in this part of the country. The revolutions which it has undergone in conſequence of forfeitures to the Engliſh and the encroachments of the Scots have deſtroyed every remnant of its original ſtate. While the Engliſh were endeavouring to extend their pale, the Scotiſh clan of Mc Donalds, who by intermarriage had got footing in Ireland, began their ravages on the north coaſt of Antrim, and by the powerful ſupport which they received from Cantyre and the weſtern iſles, eſtabliſhed their dominion over a tract of country near 40 miles in length. The native Iriſh tranſplanted themſelves elſewhere, and the Scots remained peaceable poſſeſſors of the field. The old traditions and cuſtoms of the country were entirely loſt; and the few who ſpeak the Celtic language at all uſe a mixed dialect called the Scotch-Iriſh, imperfectly underſtood by the natives of either country [b].

Antrim, the capital of the county, is a conſiderable thriving corporation, market, and diſfranchiſed borough town, pleaſantly ſituated on both ſides of the *Six miles water*, united by a handſome bridge at the north end of Lough Neagh about ſix miles from the mouth of the bay, having a good road before it with a pier, within which veſſels lie dry at low water. Its mayor was antiently admiral of a conſiderable extent of coaſt both in this county and that of Down, till the crown re-purchaſed the grant which the corporation enjoyed of the cuſtoms paid by all veſſels within their bounds, except the creeks of Bangor and Belfaſt. The cuſtom-houſe is now at Belfaſt; to which town Antrim is much inferior both in ſize and trade. It is ſtill, however, a county of itſelf, and adorned with an extenſive park and ſtately caſtle or manſion-houſe, belonging to the earl of Maſſareen [c]. Durtract, a diſciple of St. Patrick, founded a monaſtery here [d]. Antrim.

The biſhopric of Connor, ſituated in the ſmall town of that name [e], which Mr. Camden places in Down, belongs to this county, and was founded in the beginning of the ſixth century by Ængus Mc Niſe; of whoſe ſucceſſors we have little account till Malachy mentioned by Mr. Camden from St. Bernard. It was united to Down by Pope Eugenius IV. at the requeſt of John biſhop of Connor. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and four prebendaries [f]. Connor.

Carric or *Knoc Fergus* is a rich and populous borough and market town, ſituate on a bay of its own name, where it has an excellent harbour. This town and liberties have the privilege of being a diſtinct county and ſending a member to the imperial parliament, and the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions for the reſt of the county are kept in it. It is fortified with walls, part of which remain, and has ſome modern outworks and a pier to receive veſſels of ſmall burthen. The mayor was admiral of a conſiderable extent of coaſt in this county and Down, but the grant of the cuſtoms was re-purchaſed, and the cuſtom-houſe re- Carric-Fergus.

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI. Ulſter Annals.
[b] Hamilton's Letters on the North Coaſt of Antrim, p. 59, 60.
[c] Wilſon, 25. 474.
[d] Archd. 2.
[e] Wilſon, 466.
[f] Harris, 217. Archd. 4.

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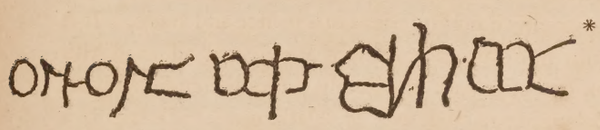
moved to Belfaſt. It is juſtly celebrated for the landing of king William III. 1690, at *White houſe*, the ſeat of Mr. Stewart[g]. Here is a ſhell of a fine houſe, built by lord Chicheſter in the reign of James I. and an old Gothic church with many family monuments[h]. Two miles from the town are ruins of a very antient caſtle[i]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans founded by Hugh Lacie earl of Ulſter 1232, reformed to Obſervantines 1497. Sir Arthur Church, lord deputy of Ireland, erected a noble caſtle on its ſite 1610[k]. In this bay the famous Thurot landed February 21, 1760, and after taking the caſtle and plundering the town was retreating, when he was attacked by captain Elliot, his frigate and three others taken, and himelf killed.

Near the little village of *Annadorn* is a cairn about 60 yards in circumference. About the year 1772, it was diſcovered to contain within it a large ſmooth ſtone of a ſquare figure, from ſeven to eight feet over, and ſupported by ſeveral other ſtones above three feet and an half high, forming underneath a kind of chamber, in which were found aſhes, and a number of bones apparently human. Upon the ſurface of this large ſtone, when the ſmaller ones which were pyramidally arranged were removed, was found a quantity of black aſhes. The entrance to this chamber was towards the north, under ſeveral flat ſtones regularly diſpoſed in front of each other, and extending to the outſide of the cairn. Theſe ſtones were taken away ſome years ago for building.

In a rath near Seaford was a cave, now deſtroyed, 30 yards long, with a circular apartment on one ſide towards the extremity, and a ſquare one on the other ſide a little nearer the entrance, both covered with roofs of ſtone. On a ſtone at the further end, now uſed as a trough to pound furze in, is the following inſcription, but much defaced:

 *

Belfaſt. *Belfaſt*, antiently Belafairſad, at the bottom of the bay, is the chief town and port of this part of Ireland, both for beauty of ſituation and buildings, number of inhabitants, amounting to above 18,000, wealth, trade, and ſhipping[l]. Here is a long ſtone bridge over the river, and ſhips come up to *Carmoyl* road, which is a ſafe commodious harbour below the town with good depth of water. There is a very conſiderable trade to Scotland, particularly Glaſgow, the town and environs being chiefly inhabited by Scotch. Belfaſt gives title of earl to the marquis of Donegal.

Near Breda is *Belvoir*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Dungannon; and two miles from Belfaſt is *Parkmount*, that of the marquis of Donegal. At *Temple Patrick* is *Caſtle Upton*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Templetown[m].

At *Kilboedain*, afterwards called *Kiloſcoba*, but now unknown, was a religious houſe founded by St. Boedain in the beginning of the 6th century; he quitted this church for Moinmor in the ſouth of Munſter his native country[n].

St. Darerca, a ſiſter of St. Patrick, was abbeſs of a nunnery in Linn, a ſpacious plain near Carrickfergus, now unknown, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Lagann[o].

Liſburne or *Liſnagarvy*, a pretty large and neat market and borough town, which ſends one member to the imperial parliament, incorporated by Charles II. conſiſts of three ſtreets. At the upper end of Caſtle ſtreet ſtood the ſeat of the Conway family, burnt 1707. Here happened the firſt action between the Engliſh and the rebels 1641, and the firſt defeat of the latter[p]. The town was burnt about 1717, but rebuilt in a neat handſome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen cloth[q]. Liſburne gives title of viſcount and earl to Wilmot Vaughan, whoſe anceſtor Edward of Trawſcoed c. Cardigan was created viſcount 1695, and his grandfather earl of Liſburne July 16, 1776. A great road runs hence through the barony of Killaltagh to Portmore and Belfaſt 12 miles on a vaſt artificial bank like a boundary[r]. Liſburne.

At *Lambeg* near Liſburne Mc Donnell built a ſmall monaſtery for Franciſcans in the 13th century[s].

Maſſareene had a ſmall Franciſcan friary founded by O Neile[t]. This place gives title to the barony and of viſcount and earl as Lough Neagh does that of baron to the family of Skeffington, who inherit this by marriage with that of Clotworthy. Henry Skeffington is the preſent and 3d earl. Maſſareene.

Shane's caſtle, called in Iriſh the *face of the black rock*, two miles from Randalſtown, on the borders of Lough Neagh, of which it commands an extenſive proſpect, is the ſeat of Charles-Henry earl O'Neil, whoſe father John was created baron O'Neil of Shane's caſtle, and viſcount Oct. 6, 1795; and himſelf earl O'Neil and viſcount Raymond 1800; with extenſive parks and plantations. In this caſtle there is an elegant little theatre, built by the late proprietor, which contains 110 ſpectators: the ſcenery painted by Horne[u]. Shane's c.

Ballycaſtle on the ſea coaſt in Cary barony, in a bay of its own name eaſt of it, is a ſmall place, but has a charter-ſchool, and is remarkable for its pier and colliery, the former built by parliamentary encouragement, the latter within a mile of the town the property of meſſ. Boyds. Two miles from the town is a caſtle, and an antient building called the abbey, of which we can find no account; but in a chapel in it is this inſcription: Ballycaſtle.

> *In Dei deiparæque Virginis honorem illuſtriſſimus ac nobiliſſimus dominus Randolphus M^c Donnell comes de Antrim hoc ſacellum fieri curavit An. Dom.* 1612[x].

The town has been almoſt formed by Mr. Boyd, who died ſome years ago, but by an ill-judged diſtribution of his fortune and other accidents, the manufactures have been ſince neglected, the harbour choked up, and the collieries not conducted with proper ſpirit[y]. In 1770, the miners in puſhing forward an adit toward the bed of coal at an unexplored part of Ballycaſtle

[g] Wilſon, 24. [h] Ib. 25. 476. [i] Ib. 24.
[l] Wilſon, 8. [m] Ib. 466. 484. 479.
[n] See its regiſter, Archæol. I. 100. [o] Wilſon, 8.
[p] Ib. 10. [q] Wilſon, 26. 475.
[r] Ib. 24. * Here the letters are deſtroyed.
[s] Archd. 8. [t] Ib. 9.
[u] Mr. Bowman in Archæol. I. 101. [x] Archd. 9.
[y] Archd. 2. [z] Hamilton, 30.

cliff,

cliff, unexpectedly broke through the rock into a narrow choked up paſſage, which, being examined, diſcovered a complete gallery, that had been carried on ſeveral hundred yards to the bed of coal, and branched off into chambers where miners had carried on their different works. Pillars were left at proper diſtances. Some remains of tools and even baſkets uſed in the works were diſcovered, but in ſuch a decayed ſtate that they immediately crumbled to pieces. It ſeems impoſſible to determine with preciſion the early period when theſe works were carried on [z].

Near *Ballindery* are ruins of the once fine caſtle of *Portmore* ſeated in the midſt of ſome plantations belonging to the marquis of Hertford [a].

Near *Ballymena* is a large tumulus; on the ſouth ſide of which is a courſe of ſeats of earth reſembling an amphitheatre, and on the top in an horizontal poſition a large earthen croſs.

Within a mile and an half of Ballymena on the riſing ground oppoſite *Gilgorin* caſtle belonging to the earl of Mount Caſhell is a ſettlement of Moravians at *Gracehill*, on the eſtate of the right honourable John O'Neil [b].

At *Lough gule*, ſurrounded by the lough and a canal is *Liſſanoure* caſtle, the beautiful ſeat of the late lord Macartney [c].

Ballintoy. *Ballintoy* is a ſmall place, and has a tolerably good bay. In 1756 a vein of coals was diſcovered near it, which is now worked with ſuch good effect as not only to ſupply a ſalt-work here, but two others at Portruſh and Coleraine. The haven has been reported to parliament as capable of receiving barks of 50 tons, and larger veſſels: ſome works have been carried on for its improvement [d].

Newton Glens. *Newton Glens* or *Cuſhendall*, is ſituated on a ſmall river near *Cuſhendall* bay. At the entrance of the town are ruins of a caſtle, and half a mile beyond it cloſe to the ſea ſhore thoſe of *Red caſtle*, nearly oppoſite to which is *Mount Edward*, the ſeat of Mr. Boyd [e].

Glenarm. At *Glenarm*, pleaſantly ſituated in a barony of its name, on the ſea coaſt, and formerly of more note, a monaſtery of Franciſcans was founded by Robert Biſſet, a Scotchman, 1465, of which there are ſtill ſome remains on its bay [f].

Glenarm caſtle is the ſeat of the counteſs of Antrim, a magnificent fabric with extenſive demeſne and deer parks [g]. She has another ſeat at *Ballymagary* [h].

Other religious houſes in the county of Antrim were, *Achadhdubthuigh* near the river Bann [i].

Achadhnacill in Dalrieda, which comprehended the north-weſt, north, and part of the ſouth of the county [k].

Ardmacnaſca on Lough Laoigh [l].

Bonamargy was founded by the Mc Donnells, whoſe burying-place it was [m].

Cluain was an abbey in the early ages of Chriſtianity, now a pariſh church [n].

Domnachneen [o], and twenty more built by St. Patrick in Dalrieda, are now all unknown [p].

Goodborn or *Woodborn*, a houſe of Premonſtratenſians, founded by ſome of the Biſſets [q].

At *Kells* or *Diſert*, four miles north of Antrim, was a priory of canons regular before the arrival of the Engliſh [r].

Muckamore on the river called the Six Mile water, two miles ſouth of Antrim, had a monaſtery founded A. D. 550 by St. Colman Elo [s].

Rachlin is an iſland in the great Atlantic ocean, Ptolemy's *Racina*, of which among the iſlands. St. Columb placed here a church in the middle of the 6th century [t].

Rathmuighe on the ſea ſhore, the principal town of the Dalruds, had an epiſcopal ſee and a monaſtery, but is now reduced to a ſmall village and a church [u].

The north coaſt of Antrim ſeems to have been originally a compact body of limeſtone rock, conſiderably higher than the preſent level of the ſea, which, with various degrees of depreſſion and elevation, purſues a courſe of 40 miles along the coaſt from Lough Foyle to Lough Larne. This limeſtone ſtratum ſeems to have ſhrunk from the column or baſaltes.

Fairhead ſtands on ſuch columns, and the iſland of *Raghery* two miles north from it, five miles long by three quarters broad, correſponds in materials and elevation with the oppoſite ſhore [x].

At *Carrick a rede*, an inſulated rock on the coaſt eaſt from *Ballintoy*, is carried on a good ſalmon fiſhery. The ſucceſs of theſe fiſheries on the ſea coaſt and in the rivers in the north of Ireland is ſuch, that 1400 ſalmon have been taken at one haul in the river Ban, and near 1000 in the next. At preſent, however, it is believed the ſucceſs of the river fiſhing has undone them by deſtroying the mother ſalmon, which ſhould be allowed free paſſage through the river to caſt her ſpawn [y].

There are three or four old caſtles along the coaſt in places very difficult of acceſs, but their antient hiſtory is loſt. The moſt remarkable is *Dunluce*, now the property of the Antrim family, on an inſulated rock, acceſſible only by a narrow wall like a bridge. The walls are built of columnar baſaltes, many joints of which are placed ſo as to ſhew their polygon ſections, and in one of the north windows the architect has contrived to ſplay off the wall neatly enough by making uſe of the joints of a pillar, whoſe angle was ſufficiently obtuſe to ſuit his purpoſe [z]. The caſtle and territory belonged to the Mc Quillans, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Mc Donalds from Cantire 1580 [a]. Beneath this caſtle in the rock is a curious cave. Dunluce c.

About eight miles north-eaſt from Colerane is a remarkable pile of rocks called the *Giants' Cauſeway*, conſiſting of many thouſand pillars; moſt of them perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and ſo cloſe to each other that a knife can hardly be thruſt in between them. They are for the moſt part pentagonal or hexagonal and a few ſeven-ſided, yet almoſt all irregular, none of their ſides being of equal breadth. They are from 15 to 24 inches diameter, and conſiſt of ſeveral joints or ſingle cylinders of different heights, one of them always concave, the other convex in the middle. Giants' Cauſeway.

[z] Seward's Top. Hib. [a] Wilſon, 40. [b] Ib. 41. [c] Ib. [d] Wilſon, 470, 471. [e] Ib. 41.
[f] Archd. 6. [g] Wilſon, 42. 467. 470. [h] Ib. [i] Archd. 1. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. 2.
[m] Ib. 3. Ridpath's Border Hiſt. 136. [n] Archd. 4. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. 7.
[r] Archd. 10. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. 11. [u] Ib. 13.
[x] Hamilton's Letters on the coaſt of Antrim, 1—9. 12. [y] Hamilton, 49—54. [z] Ib. 61, 62.
[a] Ib. 63—69.

In

In compoſition and figure the ſtones come neareſt to Entrochus, Aſtroites, and Baſaltes. The ſtones and pillars where they join are of a whitiſh freeſtone colour, and ſhiver horizontally. When ſtruck they emit a ſmell like that of burnt horns. This natural cauſeway runs from the bottom of a high green hill into the ſea, none knows how far. At low water the length is about 600 feet or more, the greateſt breadth 240 feet and the leaſt 120; the height from 15 to 36 feet, and ſome have been traced 3 feet below the ſurface. The high bank hanging over it on the ſea ſide ſeems moſtly compoſed of the common crag; there are, however, a few irregular pillars on the eaſt ſide, and ſome farther on the north called the *Looms* or *Organs* in the ſide of a hill, conſiſting of 50 pillars, the middlemoſt 40 feet high, and thoſe at the ſides diminiſhing. Juſt over the cauſeway the tops of ſome more appeared ſloping out of the hill ſide. Four miles weſt of the Giants' Cauſeway and one mile and an half inland, three miles from Colerane, and two miles from Dunluce, are ſeveral ranges of the like tall pillars along the ſides of the rock for 300 paces, and Ballywillan church is ſaid to be built of them. Theſe pillars are larger, and none of the ſtones heptagonal, nor are they united by cavities and convexities, but by preſſure on planes [b].

The Giants' Cauſeway was firſt noticed in a letter from ſir Richard Bulkeley to Dr. Lyſter 1693 [c], and the queries publiſhed by the former in the Philoſophical Tranſactions were anſwered by Dr. Thomas Foley, accompanied with an imperfect ſketch of it by Chriſtopher Cole 1649. Dr. Thomas Molyneux took very conſiderable pains to procure information about it, his profeſſion preventing him from examining it in perſon. It was, however, found that this ſpecies of ſtone was not confined to this cauſeway, but was diſcoverable in the mountain of Dunmull, and was the lapis Miſneris or baſaltes of Stolpen in Saxony. It was no more thought of till Mrs. Suſannah Drury made two beautiful and correct paintings of it, engraved 1740; and Dr. Pococke, afterwards biſhop of Oſſory, examined it with attention, and gave an account of it in Phil. Tranſ. N° 485, p. 124. and vol. XLVIII. part I. p. 226—238. All obſervation having been hitherto confined to the cauſeway only, Mr. Hamilton examined the whole coaſt, and found an immenſe baſalt quarry, extending widely over all the neighbouring land. The great features of this whole coaſt are the two promontories of Bengore and Fairhead, which ſtand at the diſtance of eight miles from each other, both formed on an extenſive ſcale, both abrupt towards the ſea, and abundantly expoſed to obſervation, and each in its kind exhibiting noble arrangements of the different ſpecies of columnar baſaltes.

The headland of *Bengore* is made up of a number of leſſer capes and bays; each having its own proper name, and compoſed of a variety of different ranges of pillars, and a great number of ſtrata. The moſt perfect of theſe capes is called *Pleaſkin*, its ſummit covered with a thin graſſy ſod; under which lies the natural rock, having generally a hard uniform ſurface, ſomewhat cracked and ſhrivelled. At the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the ſummit, the rock begins to aſſume a columnar tendency, and forms a range of maſſy pillars of baſaltes, perpendicular to the horizon, preſenting the appearance of a magnificent gallery or colonnade upwards of 60 feet high, on a ſolid baſe of coarſe irregular black rock near 60 feet thick, abounding in blebs and air holes. Under this great bed of ſtones ſtands a ſecond range of pillars between 40 and 50 feet high, leſs groſs and more ſharply defined than thoſe of the upper ſtory, many of them on a cloſe view emulating the neatneſs of the columns in the Giants' Cauſeway. This lower range is borne on a larger of red ochre ſtone. Theſe two admirable natural galleries with the interjacent maſs of irregular rock form a perpendicular height of 170 feet, from the baſe of which the promontory covered with rock and graſs ſlopes down to the ſea for the ſpace of 200 feet more, making in all a maſs of near 400 feet in height [d]. Though there are but two complete ranges of pillars which appear in many of the promontories, yet it is not improbable that there may be more in ſucceſſion at various depths under ground; and this opinion is confirmed by columnar marks, which may be traced in ſeveral rocks that lie in the ſea. The cauſeway itſelf which is ſituate at the baſe of one of three promontories on the level of the beach is one of theſe columnar beds that has been accidentally ſtripped and waſhed by length of time and ſtorms. The pillars of this whole headland appear naturally to affect a perpendicular ſituation; and in the few places where they lie in an inclined poſture, it ſeems to be the effect of ſome external cauſe. The ranges of pillars are more perfect in proportion as they lie deeper in the ground; the ſecond range in Pleaſkin is evidently better finiſhed than the upper, while the pillars of the cauſeway, which runs into the ſea itſelf, have ſtill a greater ſharpneſs in their figure, and are more cloſe in texture.

A mile from hence Fairhead promontory, the Robagdvm prom. of Ptolemy, riſes more than 400 feet above the ſea, forming the eaſt termination of Ballycaſtle bay, and preſenting to view a vaſt compact maſs of rude columnar ſtones in very groſs forms, many of them near 150 feet long, and the texture ſo coarſe as to reſemble black chorle ſtone rather than the cloſe fine grain of the Giants' Cauſeway baſaltes. At the baſe of theſe gigantic columns lies a wild waſte of natural ruins of enormous ſize, which in length of time have tumbled from their foundations, and ſome of them lie in groups and clumps of pillars. At the foot of this promontory the ocean rages with uncommon fury, and ſcarce a ſingle mark of vegetation pervades the hard rock, which forms a fine contraſt with Bengore. Beſides theſe two promontories there are many other ſimilar arrangements through this country. Such are the mountain of *Dunmull* between Colerane and the river Buſh, at the craigs of Iſlamore, abounding with this ſpecies of ſtone, and at moſt of the quarries opened round the mountain; at Dunluce

[b] Sir R. Bulkeley, Dr. Foley, Dr. T. Molyneux in Phil. Tranſ. N° 199, 211, 212. alſo Pococke, ib. 485. and vol. XLVIII. part I. p. 226—238.

[c] Phil. Tranſ. N° 199. p. 708.

[d] Mr. Pennant is much miſtaken in ſuppoſing that the little iſland of Staffa, whoſe greateſt height is but 120 feet, contains any object equal to the bold promontory of Bengore. Neither are the beſt ſpecimens of pillars at Staffa at all comparable to thoſe of the Giants' Cauſeway in neatneſs of form or ſingularity of articulation.

hill near the caſtle of that name; in the bed of Buſh mill; on the ſummit of the mountain of Croaghmore; in many parts of the highland over Ballintoy; in the iſland of Raghery and various other places through an extent of coaſt 15 miles in length by two in breadth. Beyond this tract which abounds in perfect pillars an intent obſerver will trace the ſame ſpecies of foſſils in very diſtant parts of the country as far as the north ſhore of Lough Neagh and the mountains of the county of Derry; in many places of which imperfect columnar forms may be obſerved, ſo that the great cauſe which generated this ſpecies of ſtone has been exerted through a ſpace of more than 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, i. e. through above 800 ſquare miles [e]. The columnar baſaltes of the Giants' Cauſeway ſeems as perfect of its kind as any hitherto diſcovered, and may in ſome meaſure ſerve as a ſtandard with which to compare other ſtones of the ſame ſpecies. It is a black, ponderous, cloſe grained ſtone, which does not effervesce in any of the mineral acids. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of water nearly in the proportion of 2.90 to 1.00; and to that of the fineſt marble as 2.90 to 2.70. Though its texture be compact it is not abſolutely homogeneous. It ſtrikes fire imperfectly with a ſteel. When expoſed to a moderate heat in a common fire it aſſumes a reddiſh colour. In a more intenſe heat it readily melts, and with an alcali flux may be oſſified. Its principal component parts are iron in a metallic ſtate, combined chiefly with ſilicious and argillaceous earth. From the metallic ſtate of its iron element we may infer, that the columns of the Giants' Cauſeway are all natural magnets, whoſe lower extremity is their north, and the upper extremity their ſouth pole; and in the ſemicircular bays of Bengore head the compaſs is very much deranged from its meridian. Silicious earths frequently affect a regular figure, and iron cryſtallizes in the like; and as theſe elementary parts of the baſaltes affect a ſpecific form of cryſtallization, it may not be unreaſonable to conceive the laws which actuate ſmaller experiments may produce the beautiful ſymmetry and arrangement of the Giants' Cauſeway. The pillars of the Cauſeway are ſmall, not much above 1 foot in breadth and 30 in length, ſharply defined, neat in their articulation with convex or concave articulations to each joint, on the level of the beach, from whence they may be traced through all degrees of elevation to the top of the higheſt grounds in the neighbourhood as at the old fort of Dunmull and on the top of Croaghmore 600 feet at leaſt above the level of the ſea. At the Cauſeway and moſt other places they ſtand perpendicular to the horizon, and though generally compact and homogeneous, the upper joint of the octagonal pillar where it can be aſcertained is always rudely formed and cellular. In many of the capes and hills they are of a larger ſize, more imperfect and irregular in their figure and articulation, having often flat terminations to their points; they are black, cloſe, and uniform; blue, red, grey, and of every varied grain. At Fairhead they ſometimes exceed 5 feet in breadth and 100 in length, oftentimes apparently deſtitute of joints. In ſome of the capes, and particularly near Uſhet harbour in the iſle of Raghery, they lie in an oblique poſition; at Doon point in the ſame iſland and along the Ballintoy ſhore they form variety of regular curves. The little point of Doon contains at once perpendicular, horizontal, and bending pillars. Its baſe reſembles a mole compoſed of erect columns; over the extremity of which appear others in a bending form; over all ſeveral pillars in a horizontal poſture. The groſs pillars in the capes and mountains frequently abound in air holes, containing fine parts and other apparently foreign bodies; and the irregular baſaltes beginning where the pillars ceaſe or lying over them is in general extremely honey-combed, containing in its cells cryſtals or zeolyte, little morſels of fine brown clay; ſometimes very pure ſteatite, and in a few inſtances bits of agate. The foſſils attendant on the baſaltes are extenſive layers of red ochre, veins of iron ore, ſometimes very rich, ſteatites, zeolyte, peperino ſtone, pumice ſtone. The following ſeem to have exiſted independent of and perhaps antecedent to the baſaltes; chalky limeſtone, flints, ſandſtone, pit coal in beds between the layers of ſandſtone at Ballycaſtle, and appearing to continue under the ſea to Raghery; martial vitriol, and a very ſingular range of calcareous phoſphoric rocks on the ſhore of Raghery near where the vein of Ballycaſtle coals might be ſuppoſed to have reached [f]. The connexion between the baſaltes and volcanoes and the probability of its having been produced in this country as well as in different parts of the continent, together with the objections to ſuch an hypotheſis as well as the proper inference which we ought to draw for them, are detailed at large in Mr. Hamilton's Letters concerning the northern coaſt of the county of Antrim, ſo often quoted [g].

Killultagh gives title of baron to the marquis of Hertford, who was created baron Conway of Killultagh 1703, and was ſucceeded 1732 by his ſon Francis Seymour, who was created earl of Yarmouth and marquis of Hertford 1793, and dying 1794, was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis the ſecond marquis.

Langford gave title of viſcounteſs to lady Elizabeth-Ormſby Rowley, of the family of the Uptons barons Templetown, ſo created 1766. She was ſucceeded by her ſon Hercules, who dying without iſſue the title became extinct; but the eſtates deſcending to his niece Frances Rowley, who marrying her couſin Clotworthy 3d ſon of Thomas earl of Bective by Jane Rowley, the title was revived in him 1800.

Clotworthy Upton was created 1766 baron Templetown in this county, where his ſeat is at *Caſtle Upton*. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John-Henry, who was created viſcount Templetown, March 1806.

Arthur Trevor, created in 1765 viſcount Dungannon of the county of Tyrone, and baron Hill of *Olderfleet* in this county, was ſucceeded by his grandſon and nameſake 1771.

George Macartney was created lord Macartney of *Liſſanure* in this county 1776, viſcount 1792, and earl Macartney 1794; which titles became extinct in 1806.

Sir Alexander Mc Donald lord Mc Donald baron of *Slate* created 1776, died 1793; ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander-Wentworth the 2d and preſent lord.

[e] Hamilton, 101—114. [f] Ib. 114—134. [g] Ib. 136—195.

COUNTY OF COLRAN.

BEYOND the Glinnes to the weſt lies *Krine*, now, from the chief town, called the county of *Colran*, extending itſelf between the river Bann and *Lough-foile*, and bordering on the ſouth on *Tir-Oen*. This Bann is, according to Giraldus, a moſt beautiful river, as its name implies, riſing out of the mountains of *Mourne* in the county of *Downe*, loſing itſelf and its name in *Lough Eaugh* or *Sidney*, a ſpacious lake, and after a courſe of near 30 miles (for ſo long that lake is reckoned) it reſumes its own name again at *Tome* caſtle, and decked with woods, proudly rolls along to the ocean through *Glancolkein*, where the thick woods and inacceſſible marſhes afford the rebellious Scotch iſlanders a ſecure retreat, as the Engliſh experienced who purſued Surley Boy when lurking here. It is the beſt furniſhed with ſalmon of any river in Europe, becauſe as ſome think its waters are the cleareſt, ſuch as that fiſh particularly delights in. In this part the family of greateſt influence is the *Cahans*, whoſe chief *O Cahan* ranks foremoſt among the great men called *U'Raights*, dependent on O Neal tyrant of Ulſter; and in the rude election of O Neal performed with barbarous ceremonies on a high hill in the open air, they hold the honourable office of throwing a ſhoe over the head of O Neal after his election. They have not, however, power ſufficient to controul the iſland Scots, who, to ſave their ſtock at home, every ſummer flock hither from thoſe hungry barren iſlands, where nothing but dire poverty prevails, to procure proviſion, watching every occaſion of fomenting rebellion; ſo that it was enacted that none ſhould invite them over to Ireland or harbour them under pain of high treaſon.

Bann r.

Glancolkein.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of *Colerane*, now called *London-derry*, comprehends the northern parts of the antient diſtrict of *Cinel Eoghan* or *Kinel Owen*, and was called by the Iriſh *Dair Calgaic*, and moſt probably the Δαρυιοι of Ptolemy; the antient chieftains of which were the O Doghertys[a]. It is bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Tyrone, on the eaſt by Antrim, on the weſt by Donegal and the ſea, is 32 miles from N. to S. and about the ſame from E. to W.; a pretty, champain, fruitful country; its boggy and heathy grounds manured as thoſe of Donegal by ſea ſhells. This county is divided into ſix baronies; *London-derry* city and liberty, *Tirekerin*, *Kenoght*, *Colerane*, *Loughlinſholin*, and the town and liberty of *Colerane*. It contains 31 pariſhes, three boroughs, 318,500 acres, 25,007 houſes, and about 125,000 inhabitants; and has been greatly improved by the Londoners, to whom it was granted by James I. with the city of London-derry and town of Colerane, by the name of *the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants at London of the new plantation of Ulſter in the realm of Ireland*, in conſideration of their ſettling an Engliſh colony here after the rebellions in the north of Ireland.

London-derry or *Derry*, the chief town, a corporation and borough and good ſea port, better than that at Colerane, lies on the river Foyl, and is the centre of trade hereabouts. It will ever be famous for its noble defence in 3 ſieges in the 17th century againſt the rebels of 1641; againſt lord Ardes after the duke of Ormond had treated with the rebels 1649; and againſt James II. 1689. This laſt was the moſt memorable, as the place, though neither well fortified, manned, nor victualled, held out ſeven months in all the extremities of famine, under the command of the rev. Mr. George Walker againſt the forces of James II. when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt all the reſt of the kingdom. In memory of this laſt ſiege the arms of this ſee were altered to thoſe of the ſee of London with a harp for diſtinction. It was firſt ſettled by ſir Robert Docwra, of whom ſee Mr. Camden in Donegal. It was afterwards built on a hill by *the company of London Adventurers* above-mentioned in the reign of James I. with wide well-paved ſtraight broad ſtreets, regular ſtone houſes, a large handſome church with a lofty ſpire, a ſpacious quay and market-place, a ſtrong wall built in the modern ſtyle of fortification, and in perfect repair, though built 1614, and the gates fortified with portcullices. It has a military governor, who is commander of *Culmore* fort below the town. Beſides which there are four caſtles on the river ſide. But the quay and great part of the city are not within the walls. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and recorder, and is a city and county

London-derry.

[a] Coll. Hib. N° XI.

of

of itſelf[b]. Here are abundance of ſhipping, and a great trade in the herring fiſhery and to the Weſt Indies. It is inhabited entirely by Proteſtants, and gave title of earl and baron 1719, 1726, to Thomas Pitt, ſecond ſon of the famous Eaſt-India governor, which became extinct with his ſon 1765. It now gives title of earl and baron to Robert Stewart created baron Nov. 18, 1789, viſcount Caſtlereagh, Oct. 6, 1795, and earl of London-derry, Aug. 10, 1796. St. Columb, who was born of noble parents at Garton c. Donegal 521, and educated at the great ſchool of Clonard under St. Finian[c], founded here A. D. 545, a famous monaſtery of Auguſtine canons regular, which Mr. Camden places in Donegal. Here was alſo a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded 1218 by Turlough Leburgh O Neal of Strabane; a Dominican friary 1274, founded by O Donell the younger, prince of Tyrconell[d], and a Franciſcan friary[e]. The biſhopric was transferred to this place 1158 from Ardfrath and Maghere. The dioceſe is about 50 miles ſquare. The learned Dr. Nicolſon was biſhop here from 1718 to 1726.

William Bateman, of Shobdoncourt, Herefordſhire, was created baron of Culmore and viſcount Bateman 1725, and ſucceeded 1741 by his ſon John ſecond and laſt viſcount; in whom the title became extinct in 1802.

Lough Foyle. *Lough Foyle*, the road of Derry, is a bay of the ſea 14 miles long and ſeven broad, though only one mile over at the entrance. The headlands of this lough are counted the moſt northern land of Ireland.

Before the mouth of Lough Foyle is a great ſand called the *Fowns*, which, however, does not obſtruct the navigation, as there is at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the lough are very great ſands on the left hand from one end to the other, which are ſome miles broad off the land, and on the right hand are little ſands or ſhelves cloſe to the land. Between theſe is a broad channel 3 or 4 fathoms deep; and on that arm whereon the town ſtands 10 or 12, and before the town 4 or 5; ſo that this is juſtly eſteemed as commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom[f].

At *Magilligan* between the church and the point is the greateſt rabbit warren in the kingdom, yielding annually about 3 or 4,000 dozen of ſkins, calculated from 15 to 1800*l*. and the property of the biſhop of Derry. Magilligan point is at the mouth of Lough Foyle, whereon St. Columb founded a monaſtery called alſo *Ardia* or *Airdinegrollagain* and the ſhrine of St. Columb, and which in time became very rich[g]. About it are high hills with exceedingly ſteep rocky cliffs and waterfalls in many places. The ferry from hence to Green caſtle is about three quarters of a mile. At *Down hill* the late biſhop of Derry built and finiſhed a fine houſe in all the elegance of Italian architecture on one of the wildeſt promontories in the north of Ireland, the ſituation ſo bleak that not a ſhrub can raiſe its head[h]. Near two miles from London-derry and on the oppoſite ſide of the river Foyle is *Boomhall*, the ſeat of Mr. Alexander, ſo called becauſe juſt under the houſe the boom was fixed, which the French and Iriſh armies threw acroſs the river to prevent relief coming up in 1689[i].

Colerane. *Colerane*, a market, corporation, and borough town, on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Bann, five miles from the ſea, is a neat handſome walled town, formerly a place of great conſideration, being the chief town of a county erected by ſir John Perrot during his government of Ireland, but now only the head of one of the baronies in the county of London-derry[k]. It ſends one member to the imperial parliament. St. Carbren was its firſt biſhop about A. D. 540. The violent current of the river, which is the mouth of Lough Neagh, repelling the tide, obſtructs the entrance of veſſels and hurts its trade, which is principally in ſalmon; the fiſhery of which amounts to ſome thouſands a year[l]. Here was an Auguſtine monaſtery, founded in the 5th century, and its materials except the church[m] were employed to build a caſtle 1213; alſo a Dominican friary founded 1244; part of whoſe ruins remain near the town[n]. Colerane gave title of baron to the honourable family of Hare in England, which ended with the laſt lord John 1749; but this title was revived in the perſon of Gabriel Hanger 1761, who died 1773, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John ſecond lord, who died without iſſue 1794, and was ſucceeded by his brother William the third and preſent lord.

Portglenone. *Portglenone* is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Bann, over which is a bridge at the town's end, dividing this county from Antrim[o].

Newtown Limavady. *Newtown Limavady* is a ſmall disfranchiſed borough, but a thriving market and poſt town, on Roe water near Lough Foyle[p].

Religious houſes in the county of Derry founded by St. Columb were

Arragell[q], now a pariſh church; *Boithmedhbha*[r], *Dezertoghill* near the river Bann[s]; *Rathregenden*[t] and *Templefinlagan* on Lough Foyle[u].

St. Patrick founded the church of *Both-dhomnaigh* or *Lower Badoney* two miles from Derry[x], and *Duncruthen* or *Dunbo*[y].

Camus on the river Bann had Congell and Colman, two famous ſaints, for its abbots in the 6th and 7th century, and is now a pariſh church[z].

Domnachdola, now *Domnachmor*, and a pariſh church, had St. Beſcna, a diſciple of St. Patrick, for its preſbyter[a].

At *Dungiven*, a village in the barony of Kenoght 13 miles ſouth-eaſt of Derry, O Cahane, prince of the country, founded a priory of canons regular of St. Auſtin 1100[b].

Moycoſquin, *Moycoſcain*, or the abbey of the Virgin Mary of the clear ſpring, was founded for Ciſtertians 1172[c].

[b] Wilſon, 53, 54. [c] Archd. 84—90. [d] Ib. 91. [e] Ib. [f] Wilſon, 54.
[g] Ib. 55, 56. [h] Archd. 92. [i] Wilſon, 467. [k] Ib. 27. 468. [l] Ib. 27.
[m] Archd. 83. [n] Ib. 84. [o] Wilſon, 473. [p] Ib. 468. [q] Archd. 82. [r] Ib. 83.
[s] Ib. 91. [t] Ib. 92. [u] Ib. 93. [x] Ib. 82. [y] Ib. 91. [z] Ib. 83.
[a] Ib. 91. [b] Ib. 92. [c] Ib.

COUNTY OF TIR-OEN.

BELOW Colerane to the ſouth lies the county of Tir-Owen, which may be tranſlated *The Land of Eugenius*. This is entirely midland, ſeparated on the weſt by the river *Liffer* from Tir-Conell, on the eaſt by *Logh Eaugh* from the county of Antrim, on the ſouth by *Blackwater*, called in Iriſh *More* or *Great Water*, from the county of *Armagh*. Though a rough country, it is, however, fruitful and of conſiderable extent, being 60 miles long and 30 broad, divided by the mountains called *Sliew Gallen* into Upper to the north and Lower to the ſouth. In it
Cloghar. are *Cloghar*, a very poor biſhopric; *Dunganon*, the
Dunganon. principnl reſidence of the earls, which by favour of Henry VIII. gave title of baron to Matthew, ſon of the firſt earl Tir-Oen. It is an handſomer houſe than is common in this country, but has been often fired by its owners to prevent its being burnt by the
Ublogahell. enemy. *Ublogahell*, where O Neal, the haughty tyrant of Ulſter, uſed to be crowned in the barbarous manner of his country; a fort on the river *Blackwater* or *More*, which has experienced the various chances of war, there being no other paſs into this country, the retreat of rebels, but now neglected ever ſince the diſcovery of a ford lower down; on both ſides of which the lord deputy Charles *Montjoy*, when he carried on the war vigorouſly againſt the rebels in theſe parts, erected new forts. He at the ſame time raiſed another fort with a garriſon called from him *Montjoy* on *Lough Eaugh* (called at preſent by the ſoldiers *Lough Sidney* in honour of Henry Sidney) which is encloſed by the weſtern boundary of this country, and formed or greatly increaſed by the river Bann as I before obſerved. It is certainly a fine lake, extremely well ſtocked with fiſh and of great extent, no leſs than 30 miles; and as the poet ſays,

Dulci mentitur Nerea fluctu.

May ſeem an ocean from the gentle floods.

The varied aſpect of its banks, ſhady woods, meadows covered with perpetual verdure, fields if well cultivated extremely fertile, ſloping hills, and the many brooks running into it, all conſpire to render it both pleaſant and profitable, nature ſeeming to reproach the inhabitants for ſuffering by idleneſs a dreary barbariſm to overſpread the whole. In Upper *Tir-Oen* is *Straban*, a famous caſtle, inhabited in *Straban.* our time by Turlogh *Leinigh*, of the family of *O Neal*, who, after the death of Shan, as will preſently be related, was by the people elected to the dignity of O Neal; and ſome other caſtles of inferior note, which as in other parts of this kingdom are only high towers with narrow loop-holes rather than windows, to which adjoin apartments of turf covered with ſtraw, having large courts ſurrounded with ditches and buſhes to defend their cattle from robbers. All the glory or reputation of this county is derived from its lords who exerciſe a kind of tyrannical ſovereignty, of whom two were earls of *Tir-Oen*, viz. Con *O Neale* and Hugh his ſon's ſon. But of theſe I ſhall preſently treat more fully when I come to give an account of the earls and lords of Ulſter.

TYRONE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Tyrone comprehends the antient diſtrict of *Cineal Eoghain* or *Cennal Owen*, frequently called *Tir-Oen*, whence Tyrone its preſent name. Some of the ſouthern parts in the barony of Clogher contain the northern parts of the antient *Orgiel*, comprehending the preſent counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan. The princes of this diſtrict were the O Nials; afterwards on the county being made ſhire ground the earls of Tyrone[a]. It is bounded by the county of Donegal on the north and north-weſt, by London-derry on the north and north-eaſt, by part of Lough Neagh and Armagh on the eaſt, and Monaghan and Fermanagh on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt: its greateſt length 54 Engliſh miles, in breadth 42 miles; divided into the four baronies of *Strabane*, *Omagh*, *Dungannon*, and *Clogher*; in which are 39 pariſhes and four boroughs, three of which were diſfranchiſed at the Union. The climate of Tyrone is wet, owing to the ſituation being ſo near the Atlantic. The autumns are in general very damp and unfavourable to the ſaving crops of hay and corn.

Coal is found at *Coal Iſland* in the barony of Dungannon, and worked with ſucceſs: it has been diſcovered alſo in other places, but no advantage has yet been made of it. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil in many parts being rough and mountainous is indifferent. Mr. Camden's deſcription of it is very juſt. The barony of Dungannon is nearly the ſame as the county of Monaghan, and is in general fruitful, yet not pleaſant, for it contains few reſident gentlemen. The linen manufacture flouriſhes there, and the country is cultivated though not well, and would reward the induſtry of the beſt farmers. But trades are not here ſeparated; the weavers and other mechanics are all farmers.

There are two good towns in Tyrone, *Strabane* and *Dungannon*, and ſeveral villages, *Cookſtown*, *Anaclog*, *Stuartſtown*, *Newtown Stuart*, and others, better than the beſt towns in ſome counties of the weſt.

The whole courſe of the Blackwater is conducted through a country by nature rich and beautiful from its fountains in Llew Beo till it empties itſelf into Lough Neagh. The green meadows and rich corn fields, the gentle hills and pleaſant brooks ſtill remain; but the ſhady groves are no more, and *Mountjoy* itſelf is the hill of deſolation. Other edifices riſe in other quarters and in a better taſte. One of them is ſo ſuperlative in this way, that it would be unpardonable to paſs it by unnoticed, though it lies in a moſt ſequeſtered valley. At the foot of that ſtupendous mountain *Beſſy Bell*, ſiſter to *Mary Gray*, both equally renowned by the weſtern muſe, lies *Barons Court*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Strabane, two miles from Newton Court. The houſe coſt, excluſive of the offices, £20,000, was built by Mr. Stewart, an Engliſh architect, and is deemed one of the completeſt models of a nobleman's houſe. The grounds are fine and well wooded with oaks[b]. Nature, in a ſportive mood, formed the place for the theatre of Romance. Sprites have haunted the old caſtle's walls, and fairies have gamboled round the lake, and on the green, where now art has raiſed a new enchantment, where ſymmetry rivals the fair proportions, where viſual harmony reſults from varied uniformity, and where ſimplicity of architecture, exalted into magnificence, repoſes the mind in the tranquillity of admiration. "I wiſh," ſays Dr. Campbell, "I may not have deviated into bombaſt in attempting to deſcribe this charming ſpot. Perhaps I have been impoſed on by my own feelings and the emotions ſuch as I have really felt raiſed in my mind by the ſight of Barons Court. But when criticiſm began to enquire why it ſhould be ſo pleaſed, I could not help thinking that the decoration of the grounds did not correſpond with the dignity of the ſtructure. I lamented a profuſion of minuteneſs in the ſtyle of their embelliſhments. A narrow and ſtagnated canal, over which a man might leap, ſuits but ill with the neighbourhood of a ſpreading lake, and is too tame a contraſt for the cataracts caſcading from the mountain. The mind is not faſtidious when it nauſeates the rectilinear canals at Hampton Court on the banks of the godlike Thames."

Near Barons Court is a large lake with an iſland, wherein are ruins of *Mac Que* caſtle, where a chief of that name formerly reſided.

James Alexander, late earl of Caledon, built a good houſe near *Caledon*, on a ſpot pointed out by its quondam owner the earl of Orrery. Here the earl built a ruin, the only one of his productions which improves by time; and for making it more complete, he ornamented it with the hewn ſtone in the caſtle of ſir Phelim O Neal, which ſtood at a mile diſtance, and inſcribed a poem of his own writing on a ſtone at that place, to let the paſſenger know, that this was the ſeat of the great O Neal. It begins thus:

Here great O Neal, &c.

but is not worth tranſcribing. This nobleman had a ſtrange pleaſure in miſleading poſterity; if his talents had obeyed his inclination he would have been ſucceſsful in other caſes beſide this. He gave

[a] Collect. Hib. No. XI.

[b] Wilſon, 59.

the

the name of *Caledon* to *Kinard*, the village near which O Neal's caſtle ſtood, in compliment to his lady who was an heireſs and of *Caledonian* extraction. James Alexander, eſq. was created baron Caledon 1790, viſcount 1797, and earl 1800. He died 1802, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Dupre the ſecond and preſent earl.

After theſe two the only houſe of hewn ſtone which I can recollect in Tyrone is the palace of Clogher, built within 80 years by Dr. Sterne of hoſpitable memory [d].

Aghinnas, half a mile beyond Caledon, is a noble ſeat of lord Belmore [e].

Caſtle Caulfield, the noble and elegant ſeat of the earl of Charlemont, is now almoſt a ruin [f].

Strabane. *Strabane* has between 5 and 600 houſes, which allowing but five to a houſe, a very low medium in this country, gives between 2 and 3000 inhabitants. The town is a disfranchiſed borough, prettily ſituated on the banks of the *Mourne*, but the main ſtreet which lies along the river is ſubject to inundations from the floods which ſwell it and are called *Muinter Cauny* tides from the mountains adjacent. Boats frequently ply in the ſtreet, yet the people are ſo attached to the ſpot that they will not remove higher up on the hill. This large and flouriſhing corporation town lies within half a mile of the conflux of the *Mourne* with the *Finn* water, which divides Tyrone from Donegall almoſt overagainſt Lifford, and gives title of viſcount and baron to James-John Hamilton marquis of Abercorn. A little below the conflux is a bridge which leads into *Lifford* in Donegall county. After their union theſe rivers take the name of *Liffar*. This and the other which limits Tyrone is thus celebrated by Spenſer in his "Marriage of the Thames and Medway:"

> Swift *Avonduff*, which of the Engliſhman
> Is called *Blackwater*, and the *Liffar* deep.

The Liffar is, however, now more generally called the *Foyle*, i. e. by way of eminence *the water*. It ſpreads into a large baſon below Derry, which has been always known by the name of *Lough* Foyle. The tide, if I miſtake not, comes up to Lifford, ſo that it and Strabane are admirably ſituated for trade. Strabane as well as Derry felt a ſenſible decline during the unfortunate American war, but it revived afterwards. At Strabane was a Franciſcan friary [g].

Two miles from St. John's town is *Magavlin*, another ſeat of the marquis of Abercorn [h].

Dungannon. *Dungannon*, a borough and chief town of the county, is a place of ſome ſtrength, ſituated on a hill, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe [i]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, founded in the 15th century by Con O Neal [k]. It ſends one member to the imperial parliament. From hence the honourable family of Trevor took the title of viſcount; and 1720 William Vane was created viſcount and baron Vane of Dungannon; which title became extinct on the death of his ſon William in 1789. It was revived in the perſon of Arthur Trevor, eſq. who became poſſeſſed of the eſtates of ſir John Trevor 1762, and took his name purſuant to act of parliament, was created a peer 1765, and ſucceeded 1771 by his grandſon and nameſake ſecond and preſent viſcount. A very large urn with the mouth downwards, containing about three quarts of bones and aſhes, was found about a foot under ground, and further on the ſpot where the body was burnt.

Dungannon is a pleaſant town on the ſide of an eminence, which to the north-eaſt overlooks Lough Neagh and the counties round that freſh-water ſea, and which, take them for all in all, men, manners, manufactures, and agriculture, do moſt honour to the natural character of any in the kingdom. This was a ſeat worthy of a prince greater than the king of Ulſter. On the ſummit of this hill Hugh O Nial, the laſt great dynaſt of the north, built a houſe, which our author ſays was neater than what is to be generally met with in this country; and ſo it well might, though not very ſtately, at a period when a houſe of ſtone and lime was a rarity in thoſe parts, and when the ſubtle lord of it, under pretence of ſheeting it with lead, imported vaſt quantities of that metal, which he converted into ammunition for that rebellion which he was then hatching, and which his abilities rendered ſo formidable to England, that it not only coſt her favourite Eſſex his head, but haſtened the death of queen Elizabeth herſelf.

It muſt be obſerved here that Dungannon has obtained a recent celebrity in the annals of Ireland from the *Volunteer Convention* firſt aſſembled here, from whence originated thoſe commercial and conſtitutional advantages, the want of which has ſo long depreſſed Ireland, and detained ſo many of its people in their antient rude and uncivilized ſtate. The ſite of the old caſtle was deſtined for the erection of a lofty pyramid as a monument to eternize the memory of this auſpicious event. Dungannon was once the aſſize town: but the aſſizes are now held in Omagh, a more central ſpot. We may make ſome eſtimate of the conſequence of this county from the buſineſs tranſacted at the aſſizes, where the judges ſit at leaſt four days, though they generally diſpatch the buſineſs of other counties in two or three.

Killyman near Dungannon was antiently ſpelt *Kil Eamain*, and is ſuppoſed to have been the old *Eamania*, once a ſeat of the earls of Ulſter [l]. See before, p. 417.

On *Coal iſland* are the coal works, and a canal from Lough Neagh paſſes by this place towards Dungannon [m].

Cookſtown in this barony is large and well built, a mile and an half in length [n].

[d] It is a tradition of this learned old prelate, that when he had no company in the houſe, he would go up to one of the garrets with a teleſcope to explore the roads all round, in hopes of deſcrying a viſitant; and, one day, when he could not ſpy out even a hope, he made an old taylor, who was working in his houſe, his gueſt. Strange that a man who had ſo much literature as to write decently *De viſitatione infirmorum*, ſhould find ſo few reſources within himſelf to enable him to withſtand the ſolitude of a ſingle day! Clogher was then and ſtill continues one of the richeſt biſhoprics in this kingdom; and the biſhop accumulated a vaſt fortune, and was not above levying on the county a paltry ſum, of which he had been robbed. But as this is not the place for ſuch kind of anecdotes, whoever delights in them may read his character in a letter to himſelf by Dean Swift, vol. VIII. p. 100, 4to. Lond. 1765.

[e] Wilſon, 463. [f] Ib. 474. [g] Archd. 682. [h] Wilſon, 60. [i] Ib. 473.
[k] Archd. 682. [l] Wilſon, 35. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 448.

Omagh. *Omagh* or *Drammoragh* is the ſhire town, on the river Poe Water. Near it were found 1712, under two heaps of ſtones, three ſmall ſtone cheſts, containing as many urns. Here was an abbey founded ſo early as 792; and in the 15th century a monaſtery of Franciſcan friars was erected here [o].

Montjoy, the ſtrong fortreſs on Lough Neagh, gave title of viſcount in the reign of Anne to lieutenant-general Stewart, with whoſe ſon it became extinct. Luke Gardiner was created baron Montjoy Oct. 18, 1789, viſcount 1795, and died 1798, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles-John the preſent viſcount.

Two miles from *Stewartſtown* is *Stewart hall*, with an extenſive park, the ſeat of lord Caſtle Stewart [p].

Farmhill is a fine ſeat of lord Welles [q].

At *Dunaghy* is a celebrated ſpa [r].

Bovagh caſtle, on the banks of *Agivey* river, the eſtate of the earl of Tyrone, is on leaſe for lives to Dr. Henry Barnard, who reſides there and has made great improvements on it [s].

Clogher. The city of *Clogher*, ſituated on the river Launey, is ſuppoſed to be ſo called from *Clogh Oir*, an oracular gold ſtone, called *Liech Fail* or *Lech Faille*, on which the kings of Ireland were crowned in times of Paganiſm. But *Lech Faille* has no other ſignification in the Iriſh language than a *ſtone ring*. Clogh Oir ſeems rather to be derived from *Clogh Oirgiel*, i. e. *a ſtone* or *building of Orgiel*. In a field near the cathedral is a rath called *Rath Agill* or *Orgiel*, ſaid to have been a palace of the antient chief of Orgiel and Tir-Owen. A few years ſince a man digging in this rath diſcovered a ſubterraneous paſſage leading by ſteps to caves underneath. He went down ſeveral, but the lower ſteps being taken away prevented him from entering the apartment below. The paſſage has been ſince cloſed up [t]. It had in very early ages an abbey of regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was made an epiſcopal ſee by St. Patrick, who, after preſiding over it ſome time, appointed one of his earlieſt diſciples and aſſociates St. Mac Cartin to ſucceed him [u]. He built here a monaſtery of canons regular by command of St. Patrick, and died A. D. 506. The church and all the offices belonging to the abbey and biſhop were deſtroyed by fire 1396. The cathedral was rebuilt 1641, and the palace repaired and beautified by biſhop Teniſon. The ſee was united to that of Louth in the 11th century; and in the reign of Henry III. the ſee was to have been united to Armagh, but Arſrath was afterwards taken out of it. Biſhop Leſley diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his martial activity againſt the rebels 1641. The antient chapter conſiſted of twelve canons, whereof the dean and archdeacon were always two. Biſhop Montgomery, under whoſe adminiſtration the abbey and its revenues were annexed to the ſee by James I. [x], added a chanter and chancellor; but query, if it be not brought back to the original conſtitution?

Our learned author has been miſinformed about *Slew Gallen*, which is a mountain in the county of Derry, ſo called, as I conceive, from the *white rocks* with which it is ſtudded; for it literally ſignifies the *white mountain*. Whether theſe white rocks be limeſtone I have not learned; but in parts of Tyrone near *Stewartſtown*, which is not far diſtant, the limeſtone is white as chalk. The mountain on the ſouth of Tyrone, and near which Clogher lies, is called *Llew Beo*, which, according to ſome etymologiſts, is the *mountain of life*, and, according to others, *of oxen*. Both, however, agree in this, that the mountain is uſeful for the ſupport of living creatures.

Mr. Camden obſerves, that *Tirlogh Lynagh*, predeceſſor of Hugh in the dignity of O Neal, had his ſeat at Strabane: and we remark, that the preſident of Tirlogh had his caſtle at *Benburb*; on which we remark further, that there was no lineal ſucceſſion to this dignity, but only this, that the moſt potent of the family and name of O Nial were either choſen by the moſt powerful connexion for the time being, or obtruded themſelves into the chieftaincy of Ulſter by the bloody hand, which was ſignificantly the enſign of the O Nials, and upon their fall was given as the banner of the baronets created by James I. for the abolition of this dignity, which had ſubſiſted in that family from *Nial of the nine hoſtages*, who was monarch of all Ireland in the 5th century, to the end of queen Elizabeth's reign.

Benburb. *Benburb* (i. e. *pinna ſuperba* as etymologiſts would perſuade us) is ſituate on a precipice overhanging the river, not far from the old fort on the Blackwater, of which we hear ſo much before Blount lord Mountjoy fortified lower down on the river that ſpot called after himſelf *Charlemont*. A thriving town called *Blackwater town*, for importation by means of the river and the canal from Newry, has ariſen on the Armagh ſide of that ground where ſo much blood has been ſhed in the Tyrone wars. This country, where now ſcarce a tree is to be ſeen, is deſcribed as overgrown with woods in the days of Elizabeth. And here Tilagh Shane O Nial had one of his caſtles; the remains of which are ſtill ſtanding, and called after him the caſtle of *Shane-a-dymas*, i. e. (as I am informed) *wanton John*. This chieftain is handed down to us as the moſt proud and profligate man on earth. He was immoderately addicted to women and wine. He is ſaid to have had 200 tuns of wine at once in his cellar at Dundrum, but uſquebaugh was his favourite liquor. He ſpared neither age nor condition of fair ſex. Although ſo illiterate that he could not write, he was not deſtitute of addreſs: his underſtanding was ſtrong, and his courage daring. He had 600 men for his guard, 4000 foot and 1000 horſe for the field. He claimed ſuperiority over all the lords of Ulſter, and called himſelf king thereof. When commiſſioners were ſent to treat with him, he ſaid, "that though the queen were his ſovereign lady, he never made peace with *her but at her lodging*; that ſhe had made a wife earl of Macartymore, but that he kept as good a man as he; that he cared not for ſo mean a title as earl; that his blood and power were better than the beſt; that his anceſtors were kings of Ulſter; and that he would give place to none." His kinſman, the earl of Kildare, having perſuaded him of the folly of contending with the crown of England, he reſolved to attend the queen, but in a ſtyle ſuited to his princely dignity. He appeared in London with a magnificent train of Iriſh Galloglaſſes, arrayed in the richeſt ha-

Blackwater town.

[o] Archd. 682. [p] Wilſon, 35. [q] Ib. 446. [r] Ib. 445. [s] Ib. 52. [t] Beauford. [u] Archd. 680. [x] Wilſon, 446.

biliments

biliments of their country, their heads bare, their hair flowing on their ſhoulders, with their long and open ſleeves dyed with ſaffron. Thus dreſſed and ſurcharged with military harneſs, and armed with battle-axes, they afforded an aſtoniſhing ſpectacle to the citizens, who regarded them as the intruders of ſome very diſtant quarter of the globe. But at court his verſatility now prevailed, his title to the ſovereignty of Tyrone was pleaded from Engliſh laws and Iriſh inſtitutions, and his allegations were ſo ſpecious that the queen diſmiſſed him with preſents and aſſurances of favour. In England this tranſaction was looked on as the humiliation of a repenting rebel: in Tyrone it was conſidered as a treaty of peace between two potentates.

Mr. Camden, in his preface to the Annals of Ireland, which he has publiſhed, ſays, "that they would have been uſeful to him if he had had the uſe of them ſooner." We may, therefore, preſume, that he had not then, nor when he wrote his hiſtory of the O Neals, ſeen them nor the Annals of Ireland ſince publiſhed by ſir James Ware, elſe our learned antiquary could not have there aſſerted, that "this family has been obſcure from O Nial the great before the arrival of St. Patrick; and that it has been of no eminent note ſince the Engliſh ſet foot in this kingdom, ſave only during the time that Edward Bruce the Scot bore the title of the *king of Ireland*." For theſe annals evince the contrary. They record, that in the year 1171 Cornelius, ſon of Murtach O Neal *lord of Tyrone*, was killed at Armagh. In 1174 it is ſaid, that in Roderic's army, beſides the king of Connaught, were O Melaghlin of Meath, *O Neal of Tyrone*, &c. In 1177, Hugh O Neal, *king of Tir-Oen*, was killed. In 1186, Donald, ſon of Hugh, *prince of Tir-Oen*, was obliged to reſign, and in his place was ſubſtituted Roderic O-Lagherty; but he being killed next year, Donald was reſtored. In 1188, Donald *king of Tir-Oen*, laden with ſpoil, fought, &c. A chain of inſtances to the ſame purpoſe might be carried down to the time of Bruce. But if theſe annals are not of authority ſufficient, let Rymer decide, who gives Henry III.'s letter to *Bren O Ne'l regi de Kinelum* (ſive Tir-Oen) among the other toparchs, who had done homage to him or his predeceſſors. If this were a matter that related only to the name and quality of the O Neals it would be ſcarce worthy our notice in this place. But it goes further: it clears up an article of Iriſh hiſtory not generally attended to. It ſhews, that the Weſt of Ulſter was little known to the Engliſh till the reign of Elizabeth. And for this reaſon it was that no notice was taken of the O Neals by their writers; and, therefore, Mr. Camden concluded that they lived in obſcurity. Whereas if any thing could be ſaid to be of note among ſuch a ſucceſſion of petty tyrants, they were the moſt conſpicuous princes in that kingdom, becauſe they longeſt maintained their independence in all the arrogance and pride of barbariſm. And theſe very annals put this matter beyond diſpute: for, in the enumeration of the princes who made their ſubmiſſion to Henry Plantagenet in the royal palace formed of wattles after the faſhion of the country, which he erected on the ſpot where St. Andrew's church now ſtands, for their reception, there is no mention made of O Neal. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that all the kings and princes of Leinſter, Conaught, Munſter, and the *Eaſt of Ulſter*, ſubmitted themſelves, &c. Whence it is plain, that the Weſt of Ulſter, over which O Neal ruled, did not acknowledge the king of England as their ſupreme lord. Indeed, on John's ſecond arrival in Ireland, O Neal, who had been a formidable enemy to De Courcy, who had been created earl of Ulſter, was prevailed on to attend the king, but not before two hoſtages had been given as ſecurity for the conduct of this haughty chieftain; yet no ſooner had he reached his own territories than, with a fickleneſs incident to his untamed ſtate, he abſolutely refuſed to give hoſtages, and treated the meſſengers ſent to demand them with inſolence and contempt, which John paſſed by unnoticed, or at leaſt unpuniſhed.

In a town called *Killmeillie* near Dungannon are two circles of ſtones forming a figure of 8, each about 20 yards diameter, incloſing urns in holes, ſet round with ſix ſtones and covered with flat ſtones and other ſtones thrown on the top. On the ſame hill about 30 yards eaſt of theſe circles they diſcovered a kind of altar of dry ſtone 8 feet by 4; the coals and bones freſh among the ſtones, which had the marks of fire. At the eaſt end of the altar was a pit, into which the remains after burning were thrown: a black greaſy ſubſtance had tinged the hill in a ſtraight line from the pit to the bottom of the hill. An urn was alſo found in a little ſandy hill near *Cookſtown*, covered with a great rude limeſtone, and ſurrounded by ſix equal ſtones. Theſe and numerous other inſtances of the ſame kind ſhew the practice of burning the dead to have prevailed among the antient Iriſh[y].

Theſe ſtones with ſeveral more of nearly the ſame form and ſize lie upon a hill near Caledon in the county of Tyrone. The place is called *Clon-ab* or literally the incloſure of the abbots. As monuments of this ſort are very frequent in Ireland, they would ſcarcely deſerve notice here, but that this was one of thoſe monaſteries which have eſcaped the diligence of all the antiquaries I have met with. And it argues the very high antiquity of this religious foundation, that even a veſtige of that building has for ages been wanting to attract the curioſity of obſervation. The town lands with others which belonged to the houſe are now part of the lands of the ſee of Armagh. A large croſs taken from this place is to be ſeen in the little poſt town of *Tynan*.

This Cromliagh, i. e. *inclined ſtone*, ſtands on the verge of the county of Derry within a quarter of a mile of the village of *Coagh* in the county of Tyrone. It is ſupported by ſix upright ſtones, the higheſt of which are 5 feet above ground and 2 at leaſt under it. Its greateſt height towards the eaſt is 7 feet, and its thickneſs gradually diminiſhes towards the weſt limb, where it is about 3 feet. Its greateſt diameter is 10 feet and the circumference 28. It is called *Clogh togle*, i. e. *the lifted ſtone*; and exactly correſponds with the *Pierre levé* in Poitiers, engraved by count Caylus in his Recueil d'Antiquités, tom. IV. pl. CXI. p. 370.

[y] Phil. Tranſ. No. 337. G.

In the lower barony of Dungannon have been found ſeveral braſs trumpets, of an uncommon make, with a hole in the ſide, and the little end ſtopped, ſuppoſed to have been Daniſh, by others Iriſh, to call the people to prayers, or to give alarm from the round towers, near whoſe foot ſome were found.

Tyrone gave title of earl to ſir Marcus Beresford, ſo created 1746, having been created viſcount Tyrone 1720, and married Catharine, chief repreſentative of the antient and noble family of De la Poer, of which Richard lord Le Poer was created 1675, viſcount Decies and earl of Tyrone [z]. Sir Marcus died 1763, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George de la Poer, ſecond earl, who was created marquis of Waterford Aug. 1789, died 1800, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, 2d marquis and 3d earl.

Religious houſes in Tyrone were:

Ardboe, now a poor village in the barony of Dungannon, two miles weſt of Lough Neagh, had a noble and celebrated monaſtery, founded by St. Colman, the ſon of Aid, in which his reliques were long preſerved. It was ſo deſtroyed by fire 1166, that it immediately fell to decay, and was ſcarce viſible in the time of Colgan the Franciſcan. However, there ſtill remain the walls of an old church with a croſs in good preſervation about 15 feet high, on which are ſeveral inſcriptions [a].

Ardſtra, in the barony of Strabane, four miles ſouth of that town, was an antient biſhopric, united to Clogher before 1240, but ſince that time made a part of the dioceſe of Derry [b].

At *Ballineſagart*, a monaſtery of Franciſcans was founded by Con O Neal 1489 [c].

At *Cluain dubhain* or *Druim dubhain* near Clogher, St. Patrick founded a conſiderable nunnery, over which he placed St. Cectumbria, the firſt Iriſh woman that received the veil from his hands [d].

At *Corroch*, in the pariſh of Upper Badony and barony of Strabane, was erected in the 15th century a monaſtery for Franciſcans, whoſe ruins diſplay a ſingular neatneſs and elegant ſtyle of architecture [e].

At *Donnaghmore*, three miles weſt of Dungannon, and in its barony, St. Patrick founded an abbey, now called *Machclair* [f].

Gervaghkerin had a Franciſcan monaſtery, erected in the 15th century [g].

There was another at *Puble*, and another at *Omagh* [h].

Others leſs known are ſaid to have been at *Airecal*, *Dachiaroc* [i], *Killiny* [k], and *Trehil* [l].

[z] Lodge, II. 218. [a] Archd. 678. [b] Ib. [c] Ib. 679. [d] Ib. 681. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. 682, [g] Ib. [h] Ib. 683. [i] Ib. 678. [k] Ib. 682. [l] Ib. 683.

COUNTY OF DONEGALL OR TIR-CONELL.

THE remainder of Ulſter to the north and weſt was antiently poſſeſſed by the ROBOGDII and VENNICNII, but is at preſent called the county of *Donegall* or *Tir-Conell*, i. e. as ſome render it the *Land of Cornelius*, as others the *Land of Conall*; Marianus plainly calls it *Conallea*. It is almoſt entirely champaign country, and has ſeveral harbours. It is waſhed by the ſea on the north and weſt, bounded on the eaſt by the river *Liffer*, and divided from Conacht by *Lough Erne*. The *Liffer* near its ſource ſpreads itſelf into a lake, in which is an iſland, and near it by a ſmall religious houſe is a narrow vault, celebrated for the appearance of certain ſpectres and frightful figures, or rather for ſome religious horror. This cave is ridiculouſly pretended by ſome to have been dug by Ulyſſes to hold converſation with the infernals. The preſent inhabitants call it *Ellan n'fradadory* or *the iſland of Purgatory* and *Patric's Purgatory*. They affirm with a pious credulity, that St. Patric, the apoſtle of Ireland, or ſome abbot of that name, obtained of God by his earneſt prayers, that the pains and torments which await the wicked after this life, might be here ſet forth to view, in order the more eaſily to recover the Iriſh from their ſinful ſtate and heatheniſh errors. As this place, however, is called *Reglis* in the life of St. Patric, I ſhould ſuppoſe it to be the *other* REGIA mentioned by Ptolemy, and with this the ſituation he aſſigns it correſponds. Beſides this Patric's Purgatory there was another in this iſland called Brendan's Purgatory. But as I cannot diſcover its ſituation, take all I can find about it, which is theſe four lines of Necham:

Liffer r. *Patric's Purgatory.* *Reglis.* REGIA.

Aſſerit eſſe locum ſolemnis fama dicatum
Brendano, quo lux lucida ſæpe micat.
Purgandas animas datur hic tranſire per ignes
Ut dignæ facie judicis eſſe queant.

Here conſtant fame aſſerts there is a place
To Brendan ſacred, with a flaſhing light:
Here ſouls through purgatory's fires may paſs
To fit them for th' almighty Judge's ſight.

As this river Liffer increaſed by the addition of other ſtreams approaches the ſea it ſpreads itſelf again into a lake called by Ptolemy LOGIA, now *Lough Foyle* and *Logh Der*: whence Necham,

Logia. *Logh Der.*

Lough Der *aquis dives lacus eſt*, Ultonia *novit*;
Commodus indigenis utilitate placet.

Lough Der in waters rich Ultonia knows,
And its advantage to her people ſhows.

Derry. On this ſtood *Derry*, formerly a monaſtery and the ſee of a biſhop, where in 1566 Edward Randolph, a renowned veteran, ſacrificed his life with the greateſt glory in defence of his country, and gave Shan O Neal ſuch a wound that he never recovered it. Here was lately placed a garriſon to check the inſolence of the earl of *Tir-Oen*, and afterwards a colony * by ſir Henry *Docwra*, knight, who, to his immortal honour, diſplayed ſuch ſingular valour and military conduct, and ſo ſettled it by good regulations that it is of ſervice againſt the rebels, and an admirable means of bringing the barbarous people to their duty. The ROBOGDII placed above LOGIA occupied all that northern coaſt of Ireland, where *O Dogherty*, an obſcure petty king, has chief influence. Among theſe is *Robogh*, a ſmall epiſcopal town, retaining traces of the antient name of the Robogdii, but where to find ROBOGDINVM *promontorium*, except at *Faire Foreland*, I profeſs myſelf unable to determine. From this rocky tract the extremity of the ſhore returns by the mouth of *Lough Swilly*, which ſeems to be called in Ptolemy ARGITA.

ROBOGDII. *Robogh.* ROBOGDINVM *prom.*

Further to the weſt lived the VENNICNII, where *Mac Swyny Faid*, *Mac Swyny Netoeth*, and *Mac Swyny Bannigh*, have great property. Among theſe people Ptolemy puts the river VIDVA, now *Crodagh*; VENNICNIVM *promontorium* now *Ram's head*, and BORÆVM *promontorium* now *St. Helen's head*.

VENNICNII. VIDVA *fl.* VENNICNIVM *prom.* BORÆVM *prom.*

The ſhore here retiring forms *Calebeg* harbour, with good anchorage for ſhips. Next appear the ruins of *Sligah* caſtle, which Maurice *Fitz-Gerald*, chief juſtice of Ireland about the year 1242, built when he poſſeſſed himſelf of this country. But this caſtle and a large eſtate hereabouts and a conſiderable fine in money was taken from John *Fitz-Gerald*, firſt earl of Kildare, for raiſing a dangerous civil war againſt the earl of Ulſter.

Calebeg. *Sligah.*

Lower down, not far from the mouth of Lough *Earne*, ſtands *Donegall* abbey and town; whence this tract on being made a county took its name. This diſtrict was for many ages ſubject to the family of *O Donell*, who are of the ſame ſtock with the *O Neals*, and bore no other title than that of *O Donell* and lords of *Tir Conell*. To obtain this, and to procure by a kind of popular election the ceremony of inauguration at a ſtone near *Kilmacrenan*, they waged furious wars, mutually deſtroying each other, till king James lately by letters patent conferred the "honour, title, and ſtyle of earl of Tir Conell" on Roderic *O Donell*, brother of that rebel Hugh, who fled his country, and died in Spain.

Donegall.

The antient inhabitants of Ulſter as well as thoſe of Ireland in general were once comprehended under the common name of SCOTS, and hence that name paſſed into the north part of Britain. Giraldus re-

* This is London-derry,

lates,

lates, that "six sons of Mured, king of Ulster, pos-
"sessed themselves of the north parts of Britain
"about the year 400, whence the distinct name of
"SCOTLAND took its rise." The Scotch Chronicles, indeed, date this event much earlier. From hence also came Fergus II. who restored the kingdom of the Scots in Britain, to whom Patric, by the spirit of prophecy, delivered this prediction: "Though
"now you seem mean and despicable in the eyes of
"your brethren, you will, ere long, be king and
"lord of them all;" and to give credit and authority to this, that writer of St. Patric's life adds, "Not
"long after Fergus, agreeable to the holy man's
"prediction, obtained the sovereignty of that whole
"country, and his descendants ruled there for many
"generations. From his line is descended the brave
"king Edan, son of Gabrain, who subdued Scotia,
"also called Albania, where a series of his posterity
"in continued succession now reigns."

Life of *S. Patric.*

John *Curcy* was the first Englishman that attacked this country in the reign of Henry II. and after storming Down and Armach made himself master of the rest by arms or treaty, and was first styled earl of Ulster; but his successes drew upon him such envy that his own virtues and the vices of others occasioned him to be banished. Hugh *Lacy*, younger son of Hugh Lacy lord of Meath, who was ordered to make war upon him [a], was, by king John, appointed his successor, and created earl of Ulster by girding on the sword; which honour he was afterwards, for his insolence and rebellious spirit, divested of by the same king, but soon after he was again restored to favour. But in confirmation hereof it may not be amiss to transcribe this extract from the public records of Ireland: "Hugh de Lacy, formerly
"earl of Ulster, held all Ulster in exempt juris-
"diction separate from any other county of the
"kings of England in chief by the service of three
"knights whenever the king's service was pro-
"claimed, and had power of trying in his own court
"all pleas pertaining to the chief justice and sheriff,
"and holding a court of Chancery, &c. Afterwards
"all Ulster fell to our lord king John by the for-
"feiture of the said Hugh, to whom afterwards king
"Henry III. released it for the term of life. And,
"on the death of Hugh, Walter de Burgh did the
"same service to our lord Edward, son of king
"Henry, then lord of Ireland, before he was king.
"And the said lord Edward after he was king in-
"feofed the said Walter in the aforesaid land of
"Ulster to have and to hold to him and his heirs by
"the service aforesaid as freely and entirely as the
"aforesaid Hugh de Lacy held it, except the ad-
"vowsons of cathedral churches and their demesne
"and the pleas of the crown, to wit, rape, forestalls,
"arsonies, and tresor trove, which our lord king
"Edward reserved to himself and his heirs." This Walter de Burgh, who was lord of Conacht and earl of Ulster, had by an only daughter of Hugh Lacy Richard earl of Ulster, who died involved in great difficulties in the year 1326. Richard had John de Burg, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving (by Elizabeth *Clare* one of the heiresses of her brother Gilbert Clare earl of Glouceſter) William, who succeeded his grandfather. This William was murdered by his own people when a youth, leaving an infant daughter Elizabeth, who marrying Lionel duke of Clarence had an only daughter, wife of Edmund *Mortimer* earl of March, by whom the earldom of Ulster with Conacht came to the Mortimers, and from them, together with the crown of England, to the house of York, when Edward IV. king of England, united it to his royal demesne. England being divided into parties at the same time, the civil war raging, and the English settled here returning from Ulster to support the different interests in England, *O Neal* and others of Irish extraction seized upon these countries, which from that time sunk into the depths of barbarism. So that this province, which formerly brought in a large revenue to its earls, could scarce pay a small sum of money to the kings of England.

7 Joh.

Nothing (if I may be allowed to express my sentiments) casts such a reflection on the piety and prudence of the kings of England, as that they have for so many ages neglected this province, and indeed Ireland in general, in the propagation of religion and civilization of the inhabitants. Whether this is to be ascribed to supine indolence, parsimony, or ill-directed prudence, I shall not take upon me to say. It seems, however, justly in its own right to demand greater attention. So large an island, so near to England, so fertile in soil, so uncommonly rich in pastures, so well wooded, and furnished with mines if they were but sought for, watered by so many rivers, surrounded with so many harbours, so conveniently situated for trade with the richest nations, which would produce a profitable revenue, so well supplied with inhabitants, who, whether in regard of their mental or bodily abilities, might be of singular service in all the employments of war and peace, seems to demand greater attention.

[a] Bishop Gibson translates *illum bello prosequi* to pursue the war, meaning the conquest of Ireland; but as Hugh Laci was made earl of Ulster by king John, for having treacherously surprised John de Curci, Camden's words will admit of both senses. See Dugdale's Bar. I. 98.

DONEGALL

ADDITIONS.

THIS county was alſo denominated *Tyrconnell*, and comprehended the northern diviſion of the antient diſtrict of *Eircael* or *Eargal*, which in antient times contained the preſent counties of Donegall and Fermanagh. In the ſouthern parts was the cantred of *Eir Dunedh* near Lough Ern, the Εδνος of Ptolemy, and *Ernai* of the Iriſh writers[a].

The county of Donegall has the counties of London-derry, Tyrone, and part of Fermanagh on the eaſt, the bay of Donegall and the county of Fermanagh on the ſouth, and the ſea on the north and weſt. It is 50 miles from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and 26 miles from north to weſt, and is divided into five baronies, *Enniſhowen*, *Killmacrenan*, *Raphoe*, *Boylagh* and *Bannagh*, and *Tirhagh*; all of them well ſtocked with Britiſh inhabitants. It contains 40 pariſhes and 5 disfranchiſed boroughs. It has many mountains and a coarſe ſoil; but the boggy and heathy ground here and in London-derry has been much improved by ſhells brought from the coaſt at low water, and when drained dry laid on the ground as manure.

St. Patrick's purgatory.

Nothing has rendered this county ſo famous as the cave diſcovered by the patron ſaint of Ireland or his nameſake abbot of Nevers about 400 years after, in which the holy monk obtained a conſtant exhibition of the torments of the wicked for the edification of the Iriſh. But that it could not be St. Patrick who firſt invented it is plain from his ſilence about it in his book *De tribus habitaculis*, Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Henry or Hugh, monk of Saltrey in Huntingdonſhire, t. Stephen, was the firſt who wrote about it, and what one Owen or Tyndal, a ſoldier, had ſeen there. It was 16 feet and an half long by 2 feet 1 inch wide, built of freeſtone, covered with broad flags and green turf laid over them, and was ſo low and narrow that a tall man could hardly ſit, much leſs ſtand, in it. In the ſide was a window juſt wide enough to admit a faint ray of light; in the floor a cavity capable of containing a man at his length; and under a large ſtone at the end of the pavement a deep pit, which had opened at the prayers of the ſaint. The bottom of the cave was originally much below the ſurface of the ground. It ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the church in the church-yard encompaſſed with a wall, and ſurrounded with circles or cells called the *beds*, ſcarce 3 feet high, denominated from ſeveral ſaints. The penitents who viſited this iſland, after faſting on bread and water nine days, and making proceſſions round theſe holy ſtations thrice a day barefoot, for the firſt ſeven days, and ſix times on the eighth, waſhing their weary limbs each night in the adjoining lake, on the ninth enter the cave. Here they obſerve a 24 hours faſt, taſting only a little water; and, upon quitting it, bathe in the lake, and ſo conclude the ſolemnity. The original preparatory faſt, as we learn from Mathew Paris[b], was 15 days, and as long after quitting the cave; out of which all who entered did not return. Leave being firſt obtained of the biſhop of the dioceſe, the prior repreſented to the penitents all the horror and difficulty of the undertaking, ſuggeſting to them at the ſame time an eaſier penance. If they perſevered in their reſolution they were conducted to the door with a proceſſion of the convent, and after 24 hours confinement let out next morning with like ceremony. In this receſs, enlightened only by a kind of twilight, which diſcovered a field and hall, Owen was firſt viſited by 15 perſons clothed in white, like religious newly ſhorn, who encouraged him againſt the horrid ſcenes that were next to preſent themſelves to his view. They were ſucceeded by troops of dæmons who began with laying him on a burning pile, which he ſoon extinguiſhed by pronouncing the name of Chriſt. They then dragged him through the ſeveral ſcenes of torment, where the wicked ſuffered all the variety of tortures of antient Tartarus: and ſtanding proof againſt all theſe horrors he was favoured with a full view and deſcription of Paradiſe by two venerable prelates, who refuſed to let him ſtay there. He met with the ſame dæmons and monks as he went out of the cave, after which he viſited the holy ſepulchre; and, at his return, taking upon him the habit, aſſiſted in founding Beſmagoocirth abbey. One William de Liſle, who accompanied Richard II. into Ireland, told Froiſſart that he and another had been in this Trou or Purgatoire St. Patrice. A ſudden heat ſeized their heads, and being aſleep on the ſteps they had many wonderful dreams, which they forgot as ſoon as they came out. " Je lui demandai ſi de ce " qu'on appele le Trou S. Patrice ceſtoit verité, " & qu'on en diſoit. Il me repondit que ouy, & " que luy & un Chevalier d'Angleterre, le roy eſtant " a Dimelin [Dublin] y avoient eſté, & ſy eſtoient " enclos a ſoleil couchant, & là demourerent toute " la nuit, & le lendemain iſſirent à ſoleil levant. " Adonc luy demanday des merveilles & nouvelles " dont on raccompte, & qu'on en dit qu'on y veoit " qu'il en eſtoit. Il me reſpondit & dit, quand moy " & mon compaignon euſmes paſſés le porte du " *celier* qu'on appelle le Purgatoire St. Patris, & " nous fuſmes deſcendues trois ou quatre pas (car " on y deſcend, ainſi qu'a un celier) chaleur nous " prit es teſtes: & nous aſſiſmes ſur les pas (qui ſont " du pierre) & nous aſſis, treſgrande volonte nous " vint de dormir, & dormiſmes toute la nuit. Donc " luy demanday ſi en dormant ils ſcavoient ou ils eſ-

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI.

[b] p. 87. ed. Wats.

" toient & quelles viſions leur vindrent. Il me reſ-
" pondit & dit, qu'en dormant ils entrerent en ima-
" ginations moult grandes & en ſonges merveilleux
" & veoient (ce leur ſembloit) en dormant trop plus
" de choſes qu'ils n'euſſent fait en leurs chambres ſur
" leurs lits. Tout ce affermoient ils bien. Et quand
" au matin nous fuſmes eveillez, on ouvrit l'huis,
" *(car ainſi l'avions nous ordonne)* & iſſimes hors,
" & ne nous ſouvint tantoſt de choſe que nous euſ-
" ſions veue : & tenons tout ce a fantoſme [c]."

Lough Derg. *Lough Derg* or the *Red lake*, ſaid to have been formerly called *Fin Lough* or the *White lake*, in the pariſh of Temple carn and barony of Tirhagh, has ſeveral iſlands; the largeſt called the iſland of St. *Dabeoc* or St. *Fintan* or *the iſland of Saints*, had a priory of canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded as ſome by St. Patrick, or as others about A. D. 492 by St. Dabeoc, who is ſaid to have been buried in this abbey, which he made ſubject to the great one of Armagh. It had a fine chapel with convenient houſes for the monks; the remains of which may be ſeen. One of the St. Patricks was prior here about 850. St. Patrick's purgatory was firſt fixed in this iſland, but it being near the ſhore and a bridge giving the people a free and eaſy acceſs into it, the cave was cloſed up, and another opened in a leſſer iſland half a mile from the ſhore, in extent ſcarce three quarters of an Iriſh acre. A canon of the priory of St. Dabeoc uſually reſided on the iſland for the ſervice of the church and pilgrims. Some give the invention of this purgatory to the great St. Patrick; but others with more probability aſcribe it to Patrick, prior here about 850. It continued a long time in high repute both at home and abroad. We find in our records ſeveral ſafe conducts granted by the king of England to foreigners deſirous of viſiting it, and particularly 1358 to Malateſta Ungarus or of Hungary, knt. and to Nicholas de Beccario, a nobleman of Ferrara [d]; and 1397 to Raymond viſcount de Penulleux, knight of Rhodes, with a train of twenty men and thirty horſes [e]. But this purgatory muſt have fallen afterwards into diſrepute; for we find that by the authority of Pope Alexander VI. it was demoliſhed on St. Patrick's day 1497, by the father guardian of the Franciſcans of Donegall, and ſome other perſons of the deanry of Lough Ern deputed for this purpoſe by the biſhop. It was afterwards reſtored, and much reſorted to, nor was it fully laid open and ſuppreſſed till the reign of James I. when ſome perſons ſent by the government to inquire into it found it was only a dark low cell cut in the rock, capable of holding about ſix or eight perſons, whoſe heads might be half turned by the preparatory faſtings and fatigues; or by ſome private communications with the monaſtery, the monks might act ſome of their pious frauds, and report the reveries of the frightened or emaciated penitents for real viſions. The lords juſtices 1630 turned the friars out of the iſland, ordered their cells to be demoliſhed, and the cavern laid open to the air, to the no ſmall diſtreſs and loſs of the Roman Catholic clergy [f]. But if we may believe a traveller to theſe parts 1765, it is at preſent incloſed, and the ſame ſuperſtitious practices are ſtill continued as formerly by the reſort from May to Auguſt of ſome thouſands of poor penitents for themſelves or as proxies for the rich, under the patronage of a titular biſhop or ſome perſon of rank. They circle barefoot round the heaps and rows of ſtones called Beds, on paths of ſharp ſtones, and then are admitted into the vault, where about twelve perſons can barely ſit, and are kept awake by ſharp pins in each other's hands, and the apprehenſion of the Devil carrying off the whole company for the ſleepineſs of one. The ceremony concludes with counting their beads up to their chin in the lake, and they are diſmiſſed with a load of its pebbles [g]. The iſland is rented of the proprietor by a perſon who ferries over the devotees for ſixpence apiece, but brings them back gratis.

Lough Fin. The Lough, antiently called *Logh Fin* or the *White lake*, is about one mile and an half long and ſomewhat more in breadth [h]. St. Brendan lived a century after Patrick; and, if *his* purgatory is not confounded with the other, the only account of it ſeems to be in Necham's verſes cited by Mr. Camden.

Sir James Ware makes the *Logia* of Ptolemy the river *Baan*, which riſes out of Lough Eagh. One would think ſimilarity of ſounds had influenced that eminent antiquary. Of *Derry* ſee before in Londonderry county.

Raphoe. It is no eaſy matter to point out the time when the ſee of *Raphoe*, antiently called *Rathboth*, was founded; probably early in the 8th century, ſome ſay in the middle of the 6th. St. Columb, who died A. D. 596, founded a monaſtery here; which was repaired by Adamnanus the famous abbot of Hij, who died 703 [i]. St. Ennan is ſaid to have erected the church of this abbey into a cathedral; but ſir James Ware could not find when he lived, nor diſcover many of his ſucceſſors before the Engliſh conquered Ireland. Biſhop Macgonail in the 14th century was a great benefactor to this church, and built epiſcopal houſes in three manors belonging to it. Biſhop Pooley in the beginning of the laſt century left £200 to erect north and ſouth ailes, which his ſucceſſor Lindſey performed. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, and four prebendaries, but here are no vicars choral nor choir ſervice [k]. Dr. Huntingdon, provoſt of Dublin college, who enriched the Bodleian library with ſo many valuable oriental MSS. collected by himſelf in the Eaſt, and promoted the tranſlation of the Old Teſtament into Iriſh 1701, was biſhop here, but died twelve days after his conſecration [l]. Here is a ſtately caſtle built at the expence of government in the reign of Charles I. which ſtood a ſiege 1641, and is now the ſeat of the biſhop, beautified and repaired by biſhop Oſwald [m], and a handſome freeſchool: but the town is much deſerted. Within a few years a round tower was ſtanding on a hill, in which the biſhops kept their ſtudies. A celebrated croſs, to which many miracles were aſcribed, was removed from this cathedral to Armagh about 1438 [n].

[c] Vol. III. c. 16. [d] Rymer, VI. 107.
[e] Ib. VIII. 14. [f] Archd. 102, 103. Wilſon, 443.
[g] See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1766, vol. XXXVI. p. 60.
[h] Ib. [i] Archd. 104. [k] Harris.
[l] Ib. See his life by Dr. Smith, 1704, 8vo. Biog. Brit.
[m] Wilſon, 410. [n] Ib. 61, 62.

Near

Near a mile beyond Raphoe is *Oakfield*, the deanry houſe [o].

Rhobogdium prom. Sir James Ware has determined the *Rhobogdium* prom. to be *Inis Owen*, the extreme point of Ireland; hanging over the Deucaledonian ſea; and *Argita* to be *Lough Foil* in the county of London-derry; he transfers Ptolemy's *Vidua* to *Lough Swilly*. Mr. Beauford [p] places it at *Fir head*; and after Richard of Cirenceſter makes *Lough Swilly*, *Argita* and *Vidua*. Mr. Harris ſays there is no ſuch river as *Crodagh*, and that perhaps Mr. Camden meant the river *Clandagh* in the barony of Kilmacrenan in this county. The promontories *Venicnium* and *Boræum* keep the ſituation aſſigned them by Mr. Camden, but biſhop Gibſon corrects his inhabitants of this tract into Mc Swyny *Fanid*, Mc Swyny *Netoeth*, and Mc Swyny *Bannigh*, and adds here are ſtill ſeveral families of the ſame name, but now inconſiderable, who farm ſmall portions of land, which were heretofore held in fee by the Mc Swinnies.

Killibeg. *Killibeg* is a noble harbour on a bay of its own name, and on the north ſide of the bay of Donegall, capable of containing a large fleet, well ſecured on the land ſide, ſo that veſſels may enter it at any time of the tide, there being from 5 to 8 fathom of water. The herring fiſhery is the moſt conſiderable of any carried on here; but the town bids fair to increaſe in trade and conſequence [q]. Here was a Franciſcan friary [r].

Donegall. *Donegall* ſtands at the bottom of a great bay, to which it gives the name, full of good roads and harbours, but it has no trade, and the entrance to its harbour is full of rocks and dangerous. Here was a Franciſcan friary, founded by Hugh or Odoe Roe O Donnel 1474 [s]; the remains of which may be ſeen at a ſmall diſtance from the town. The cloiſter conſiſts of ſmall arches ſupported by couplets of pillars on a baſement: in one part are two narrow paſſages one over the other about 4 feet 10 inches long and 7 high: they ſeem to have been places for depoſiting valuable effects in time of danger, the uppermoſt covered with ſtones, laid along as others like beams croſſing it, and the lower with ſtones laid acroſs on the walls. Each of them are exactly after the Egyptian manner of building, and in a building over it are plain marks of a Roman pediment, though ſome other building has been erected againſt it [t]. There is in this town a handſome old caſtle belonging to the earl of Arran [u].

Donegall gives title of marquis and earl to George Auguſtus Chicheſter, preſent and 2d marquis, whoſe great-grandfather Arthur was created earl in 1647. The territories hereabout formerly belonging to O Donnel are now enjoyed by the families of Gore, Hamilton, Conolly, &c. [x]

Lough Swilly. *Lough Swilly* is a ſalt-water lake which runs 20 miles into the country, is about five miles broad at the mouth, has an iſland in it and abounds with fiſh, and its banks are covered with villages and gentlemen's ſeats. A river of the ſame name runs into it near *Letterkenny*, a ſmall market and poſt town on the river Swilly, over which it has a bridge [y]. *Sheep Haven* is another bay with a very good harbour to the weſt. Yet notwithſtanding its many advantageous harbours and roads this north-weſt coaſt for want of trade is almoſt unknown to navigators.

No part of the kingdom is better calculated for ſummer or winter fiſheries than this county in general. The right honourable William Conyngham, who has a fine ſeat at *Mount Charles*, appropriated £20,000 to procure accommodation for fiſhermen, and to carry on the north-weſt fiſhery to the beſt advantage. Nothing can contribute more to this great end than the act of parliament for regulating the payment of bounties on the coaſt fiſhery, which, beſides an additional bounty of 10s. a ton for every veſſel not under 20 or above 100 tons, offers a bounty of 3l. a ton to all ſuch perſons as build on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland any veſſels fit for fiſhing in deep water not under 20 nor above 50 tons [z].

On the demeſne of Hornhead, the ſeat of Mr. Stewart, within two or three miles of *Dunfanaghy*, is one of the greateſt curioſities in Ireland called *Mc Swine's Gun*. It conſiſts of a funnel perforated through a rock by the beating of the ſea againſt it, by which means it has at laſt found a paſſage, and riſes in an enormous jet-d'eau of 6 or 7 feet in thickneſs, ſometimes to the height of 40 or 50 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off in calm weather. The ſtone of the rock is granite of a greeniſh colour ſpotted with black like the Ophites of the antients [a].

Earls of Tyrconnell. The title of earl of Tyrconnell was conferred by James II. on col. Richard Talbot, a zealous Papiſt; and ſince the acceſſion of George I. ſir John Brownlow was advanced to that of viſcount Tyrconnell 1718, which expired with him. George Carpenter, baron Carpenter, was created earl of Tyrconnell 1761, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George, who died April 15, 1805, and was ſucceeded by his nephew George the 3d earl.

Bally-ſhannon. *Ballyſhannon*, ſouth from Donegall, a populous town with a harbour and tolerable trade, pleaſantly ſituated on riſing ground on each ſide of the river, gives title of baron to the family of Foliot. The ſalmon leap here lets for £400 a year. It is a fine fall, and the coaſt of the river very bold, conſiſting of perpendicular rocks with graſs of beautiful verdure to the water's edge. Before the fall in the middle of the river is a rocky iſland where the fiſh are cured [b]. Biſhop Gibſon informs us, "Two pieces of gold were diſcovered near this place in an extraordinary manner: the biſhop of Derry happening to be at dinner, there came in an Iriſh harper, and ſung an old ſong to his harp. His lordſhip not underſtanding Iriſh was at a loſs to know the meaning of the ſong; but a herdſman being called in, they found by him the ſubject of it to be this, that in ſuch a place (naming the very ſpot) a man of gigantic ſtature lay buried, and over his breaſt and back were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers gold rings, large enough for a man of ordinary ſize to creep through. The place was ſo exactly deſcribed that two of the company were tempted to go in queſt of this treaſure.

[o] Wilſon, 416. [p] Collect. Hib. No. XI. [q] Wilſon, 78. [r] Archd. 101. [s] Ib. 97. Harris. [t] Archd. 97. Pococke's MS. journal. [u] Wilſon, 78. [x] G. [y] Wilſon, 13. [z] Ib. 76. [a] Ib. 62. [b] Ib. 76.

After

After they had dug for ſome time they found two thin pieces of gold like that there repreſented, but purſuing their ſearch next morning they could find no more." Biſhop Gibſon thought this paſſage the more remarkable becauſe it comes pretty near the manner of diſcovering king Arthur's body at Glaſtonbury by the direction of a Britiſh bard as before ſtated in Somerſetſhire [b]. The two holes in the middle of this plate ſeem intended to faſten it to the arm or other part of the body of ſome officer or perſon of diſtinction. The original is preſerved in the Aſhmolean muſeum at Oxford, atteſted by Charles Hopkins and major John Mould. Doubtleſs, ſays Mr. Harris [c], his lordſhip had good authority for this relation, and nothing can call it in queſtion but that the rings were not found as well as the plates. But that particular as well as the ſize of the man might have been introduced by the bard as a poetical exaggeration by means of the *Bara* or *animi impetus* of that ſort of people.

Mr. Lethieullier exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a plate of gold found under ground on the eſtate of ſir Piercy Freake, bart. near Baltimore, extremely ſimilar to that above deſcribed. It is engraved pl. XIV. fig. 1. from Archæologia, II. pl. I. 5.

Near *Ballintra* is *Brown hall*, the ſeat of John Hamilton, eſq.; in whoſe demeſne is a romantic ſubterraneous river with many fine caſcades and lofty arches and caverns called the *Pulleens* formed in its paſſage [d].

Glentis. At *Glentis*, a village on the river *Amdrag*, is held one of the moſt conſiderable fairs for black cattle in the north of Ireland [e].

Lifford. *Lifford*, ſituate on the river Foyle, has a barrack for a troop of horſe, and gave title of baron to the family of Fitz-Williams; which title hath been revived 1767 in James Hewitt, lord chancellor of Ireland; further advanced to the title of viſcount Lifford 1780 [f]; he died 1789, and was ſucceeded by his ſon James Hewitt dean of Armagh, the 2d and preſent viſcount.

Lough Eſk. *Lough Eſk* near *Townavilly* yields the char in great abundance; a moſt delicate fiſh, generally about 9 inches long. The male or milting char has a red belly, but the fleſh is generally white; the female or roeing char has a paler belly, but the fleſh is of a brighter red, and the fiſh is commonly bigger; the third ſort called the gelt, and by corruption the gilt char, is without roe. They are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are only taken in nets. The adjacent mountains abound with red deer [g].

Of *Derry* ſee before in the county of *Colrain* or *London-derry*, to which it is now annexed.

Dunglo. *Dunglo*, called till lately *Cloghanlea*, though a ſmall place, is important from its ſituation. An arm of the ſea extends to it in the centre of the diſtrict of iſlands called the *Roſſes*. Here ſtand the pariſh church, the mill, &c. and col. Conyngham built ſeveral neat houſes there, and has eſtabliſhed a market for the ſupply of Rutland and the iſles of Arran, &c. the ſeat of the fiſhery [h].

The inhabitants of the Roſſes are deſcribed by an anonymous correſpondent of Mr. Walker's [i] as being about 60 years ago in almoſt a ſtate of ſavage nature, ſubſiſting by fiſhing and making kelp; poorly clad in the day-time, notwithſtanding their high latitude and bleak ſituation, and living in huts of one room with a fire in the centre, ſleeping promiſcuouſly naked in one bed, of which their gueſts partook. In one of the largeſt iſlands called *Oiey*, they uſed to kill great numbers of ſeals, the fleſh of which they ſalted for winter. In ſhort, the deſcription of theſe iſlanders is an exact picture of the Scotch highlands and Orkney; yet by being brought to Dublin on buſineſs, and accuſtomed to intercourſe with other people, they are now totally altered in their carriage and conduct, dreſs, habitations, occupations, and manner of living.

Rutland iſland. *Rutland* iſland, called after the late duke of Rutland when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, contains 180 acres: and here has been laid out a regular town with ſtreets 40 and 50 feet wide, and ſo diſpoſed that the quays and ſtores lie behind the houſes: ſeveral houſes and ſtores are already built, and a moſt complete dock iſland eſtabliſhed. Upwards of 400 veſſels reſort hither annually to the fiſhery, and lie in perfect ſecurity in 3 fathom water [k].

Lough Fin. *Lough Fin*, two miles long but not very broad, is near the town of *Fin*, as is alſo another ſmaller lough that communicates with the river *Fin* [l].

Two miles from Dunglo on the left is a lough about one mile long and nearly as broad, in which are four ſmall iſlands; and within a mile of Dunglo another leſſer lough nearly circular [m].

St. Johnſtown. *St. Johnſtown* is a market and diſfranchiſed borough town on the river Foyle, which, at this place, is of conſiderable breadth and divides the county of Tyrone and Donegall. Near it is *Magavelin*, a ſeat of the marquis of Abercorn [n].

Aſtrath. *Aſtrath* or *Aſhroe* abbey on the river Erne near Ballyſhannon, was founded for Ciſtertians 1176, by Roderic O Cananan, prince of Tyrconnell, ſlain in battle by O Flachertach, who ſucceeded him, and whom other writers make the founder of this houſe. Some of the gilding in the vault of the cloiſter is yet viſible [o].

At *Bally Mac Swiney* near Caſtle Doe in the barony of Kilmacrenan was a Franciſcan monaſtery, founded by Mc Swiney; of which a few remains are yet exiſting [p].

At *Belleghan* near Lifford was another Franciſcan friary; but we cannot find any particular account of it [q].

Both Chonais in *Inis Coguin*, had a great and celebrated abbey, of which St. Coemgal, who died A. D. 721, was abbot [r].

[b] Vol. I. p. 81. [c] G. Harris, p. 126. [d] Wilſon, 79. 443. [e] Ib. 79.
[f] Ib. 86. [g] Ib. 409.
Mr. Pennant "imagined the waters in Ireland did not afford the char, except it has been overlooked by their writers on the natural hiſtory of that kingdom." Brit. Zool. III. 268, 4to. The *gelt* or *barren char* of Winander meer is a char which has not ſpawned the preceding ſeaſon, and on that account is reckoned to be in the greateſt perfection.
[h] Wilſon, 79. [i] At the end of his Hiſtory of the Iriſh Dreſs, p. 144—149. [k] Wilſon, 80.
[l] Ib. 87. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 410. [o] Archd. 93. Wilſon, 76. [p] Archd. 95.
[q] Ib. [r] Ib.

Clonlugh, two miles north of Lifford, on the river Foyle in the barony of Raphoe, had a church and abbey built by St. Columb, now a parish church in the diocese of Derry [s].

At *Cluainenach* St. Columb founded an abbey, now a chapel in Inis Oen three miles north of Derry near the ruins of O Cahane's castle [t].

Clomnany, near the sea, in a barony of its name, was a rich monastery, built by St. Columb, now a parish church in the diocese of Derry [u].

Conwall or *Congbaill*, on or near the river Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, had an abbey, now a parish church in the diocese of Raphoe [x].

Domnachliune Tochuir church was founded by St. Patrick, who made St. Maccarthen, brother to the saint of Clogher, bishop of it. It is now a parish church in Inis Oen, and remarkable for the great resort of pilgrims on St. Patrick's day. Here are still preserved the saint's penitential bed, and other objects of their devotions. The church stands near *Easmac eirc*, a remarkable cataract, which falls from the high mount *Sliabh-sneetha* or the mountain of Snow into the bay called *Traighe breghe* [y].

Drumhome, now a parish church, in the diocese of Raphoe, had a celebrated monastery [z].

Fahan, now also parochial, six miles north-west of Derry, on Lough Swilly in Inis Oen, had another founded by St. Columb, and dedicated to St. Muran, whose pastoral staff richly adorned with gold and jewels is still preserved among the O Neils, who take their oaths on it in the decision of controversies. Here was also kept the book of the acts of St. Columb, written by St. Muran in Irish verse; some fragments of which still remain, and a very large and antient chronicle held in high repute [a].

At *Fanegaragh* was a small house of Franciscans [b].

At *Garton*, two miles west of Kilmacrenan, St. Columb founded a monastery, now a parish church, in the diocese of Raphoe [c]. So is *Kilbaron* on the bay of Donegall [d].

At *Hilfothuir* was a Cistertian abbey, founded by O Dogharty 1194, a cell to Asroe, and afterwards united to it [e].

On the site of the antient abbey of St. Natalis, who died 563 at *Inver*, on the sea shore in the barony of Boylagh and Bannagh, and five miles east of Killibegs, was a Franciscan abbey, founded in the 15th century [f].

At *Iniskeel* or *coel*, lying off the coast in the same barony, was a celebrated well, and a church dedicated to St. Conald [g]. In *Inis Samer* in the bay of Donegall, at the mouth of the Erne, Flaherty O Maoldora, king of Tyrconnell, retired and died 1197 [h].

Kilcartein or *Kilcan* is supposed to be *Killen*, of which St. Carthach was bishop about 540 [i].

Killibegs, a sea port and disfranchised borough town, had a small Franciscan friary, founded by Mc Swiney baning [k].

Kilmacreen, on the river Gannon, now a poor depopulated village, gives name to a barony, and had a rich abbey founded by St. Columb; and on its site a Franciscan one by the O Donnells; part of which the present church is supposed to have been. Near to this town is a rock, on which the O Donnells, princes of Tyrconnell, were always inaugurated [l].

At *Kelodonnell* in the barony of Kilmacrenan, about the beginning of the 16th century, O Donnell built a small Franciscan friary [m].

On Lough Foyle in Inis Oen St. Patrick founded the monastery of *Domachbile*, commonly called *Maghbile*, which was for some time in high repute, but is now a parish in the diocese of Derry [n].

At *Magheribeg* or the Little Plain near Donegall was founded a monastery of Franciscans by O Donnell about the middle of the 15th century [o].

At *Nalin* on the sea side in Inis Oen, we find a very antient church, which is said to have been a monastery [p].

At *Rathcunga* in Tyrhugh barony, St. Patrick founded an abbey. At *Ratheanich* was a bishopric in the beginning of the 16th century; and at *Rathene* St. Aid Glas fixed his residence [q].

At *Rathmullin*, a small town on Lough Swilly in Kilmacrenan barony, was a house of Carmelites founded by Mc Swine-fannagh [r].

At *Seinglean* was a celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columb, which in process of time became a parish church in Raphoe diocese [s]. So is *Taughboyne* in the same diocese, founded by St. Barthen, a disciple and kinsman of Columb [t]; and *Tullyaughnish* or *Tulachdubglaisse* in Kilmacrenan barony, and *Ushechaoin*, both founded by St. Columb [u].

In *Torre*, a very fertile island in Kilmacrenan barony, eight miles from the main land, was an abbey, of which Columb's son St. Ernan was abbot about A. D. 650 [x].

Fig. 13. pl. XXVI. represents a druidical altar, discovered lying on the ground near the rev. Mr. Hart's at *Lynsfort* or *Inis Oen* 1773. The greatest length is 28 feet, in breadth 25. It is full of rock basons; * is a block on which the human victims were slain, and never seen on an altar before [y].

[a] Archd. 96. [b] Ib. 99. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 100. [e] Ib. 99. [f] Ib. [g] Ib. 100. [h] Ib. [i] Ib. 101. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. Wilson, 413. [m] Archd. 101. [n] Archd. 103. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. 103. from Pococke's Journal. [q] Archd. 104. [r] Ib. 103. ex Pococke's Journal. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. 105. [u] Ib. [x] Ib. [y] Walker's proposal for a description of Ireland, 1774.

Rare Plants found in Ireland.

Adiantum *Capillus veneris*. True Maiden Hair; on the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in the county of *Clare*.

Agaricus *alneus*. Alder Agaric; in woods in the county of *Dublin*.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in closes between *Glass Muckanogue* and *Finglass* in the county of *Dublin*.

Alisma *Damasonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain; in a pasture near *Temple-oge* in *Dublin*.

Allium *carinatum*. Purple flowered Mountain Garlic; on pasture lands in the county of *Waterford*.

——— *vineale*. Crow Garlic; on the bank side of the mill-race above *Island-bridge*, and in some meadows near *Bally Griffin* in *Fingall*, *Dublin*.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marsh Mallows; in the isles of *Icane* in *Waterford*, and in *Cable Island* in *Cork*.

Ammi *vulgaris*; Lin. Bishop's weed; on *Killough hill* near *Cashell* in *Tipperary*, plentifully.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marsh Cistus or Wild Rosemary; in bogs in *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron* baronies in the county of *Kerry* and near *Isaac town*.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch or Ladies Finger; on dry hillocks near the bay of *Dublin*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Colombines; in woods near *Clunetueskart* in *Galway*, and in *Curraghs* near *Kilbullane* in *Cork*.

Arbutus *Unedo*. Strawberry-tree; on rocks and mountains about *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, on the mountains of *Cork*, and elsewhere.

Aristolochia *Clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort; in the woods of *Briole* in *Athlone* barony in *Roscommon*.

Artemisia *campestris*. Field Southernwood; in a field near *Castle Island* in *Kerry*.

——— *maritima* β. A variety of Sea Wormwood; on sea shores.

Asclepias *Vincetoxicum*; Lin. Swallow-wort; on the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Asperula *cynanchica*. Squinancy wort; in dry mountainous pastures.

——— *odorata*. Woodroof; among bushes between *Roper's rest* and *Mount Jerom*, *Dublin*.

Asparagus *officinalis*. Asparagus or Sperage; on sea coasts.

Asplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Common black Maiden-hair; on mountains in *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Down*.

——— *Adiantum nigrum* β. A variety of the last; on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwast; on rocks in *Kerry*, *Dublin*, and in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, Wall Rue or Tentwort; in a rocky cavern near *Blackstones* in *Kerry*, at the top of *Tallogh* castle, on *Crumlin* church, and at *Ball's bridge*.

Asplenium *Trichomanes*. English black Maiden-hair; on rocks in *Kerry*, *Cork*, and *Waterford*.

——— *Trichomanes* β. A variety of the last; among rocks near *Killarney* lake, on *Dunkerron* mountains, and elsewhere in *Kerry*.

Aster *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; underneath the *Black rock* near *Dublin*.

Astragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; on the mountains about the lake of *Killarney* in *Kerry*.

Atriplex *portulacoides*. Sea Purslane; near the river *Mang* near *Callinafersy* in *Kerry*.

——— *serrata*. Indented Sea Orache; on the banks of the river *Galey* in *Kerry*, plentifully.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade or Dwale; in woods and hedges.

Brassica *oleracia* sylvestris. Sea Cabbage; on sea cliffs: in the county of *Dublin*.

Bryum *flexuosum*. Soft Bryum; on rocks.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on the sands near *Maiden Tower* near *Drogheda*, and by the sea side near *Mirion*.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daisie-leaved Ladies Smock; in the islands of *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, and on the walls of the deer park, *Cork*.

Carex *dioica*. Small Carex; in bogs in *Waterford*.

Carum *Carui*. Caraways; in meadows and pastures: near *Woodhouse* in the parish of *Stradbally* in *Waterford*.

Chara *hispida*. Prickly Chara; in turf bogs.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Sea Celadine or yellow horned Poppy; on the sea coast.

Chenopodium *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glasswort; on the shore near *Callinafersy*, the bottom of *Castlemain* harbour in *Kerry*.

Cheiranthus *sinuatus*. Sea Stock; near *Beal castle* towards the *Shannon* mouth, *Kerry*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in closes adjoining the *Green hills* near *Crumlin*, plentifully.

Chrysanthemum *segetum* β. A variety of Corn Marigold; near the cart road at the end of *Iniscore hill*, and on a muddy bank in *Patrick's well-lane*, *Dublin*.

Chrysosplenium *oppositifolium*. Common GoldenSaxifrage; in a gutter at the mill near *Harold's cross*, *Dublin*.

Cicuta *virosa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; in watery places and rivers: in *Cavan* and *Fermanagh*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort; on the side of *Knockanore* mountain near *Fell's spa* in the barony of *Iragticonnor* in *Kerry*.

——— *palustris*. Marsh Fleabane; in ditches in the barony of *Clanmaurice* in *Kerry*.

Cistus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Cistus or little Sunflower; on limestone hills near *Castlemore*, and in the barony of *Muskerry* in *Cork*.

Cochlearia

Cochlearia *anglica*. Sea Scurvy-graſs; among the ſhort graſs below the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

——— *danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on *Cape Clear*, the iſland of *Iniſhircan* and elſewhere in *Cork*, and in a marſh near the brook *Dodeer* near *Ring's-end*, *Dublin*.

——— *officinalis*. Common or Garden Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt in *Cork* and *Dublin*.

Comarum *paluſtre* α and β. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil and a variety; on bogs.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily convally or May Lily; in a wood near the river *Collygan* in *Waterford*, in the iſland of *Inisfalen* in *Lough Lane* and elſewhere in *Kerry*, and in *Caſtle Bernard* park near the river *Bandon* in *Cork*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; on old buildings at *Mitchel's-town*, and on the wall of a ruined church at *Lucan*, *Dublin*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort; on the ſea beach near *Dunlary*, *Dublin*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beam tree; in woods and hedges in a mountainous or chalky ſoil: in *Kerry*, plentifully.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Samphire; on ſea cliffs in *Waterford*, in the iſles of *Arran*, in *Galway*, and in *Clare*.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Moſs Campion; on the rocky mountains in *Dukerron* near *Blackſtones* in *Kerry*.

——— *otites*. Spaniſh Catchfly; in a grove near *Liſmore*, near the *Blackwater* river in *Waterford*, plentifully.

Cuſcuta *Europæa*. Dodder; on dry ſandy banks near *Maiden Tower* near *Drogheda*, *Dublin*.

Cyclamen *Europæum*; Lin. Sowbread; near *Belanaſtoe* and *Mountalbat* in *Roſcommon*, in *Rathfarin*, *Leitrim*, and *Mileek* in *Galway*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in a wood near *Mogehy* in the pariſh of *Whitchurch* in *Waterford*.

Dianthus *caryophyllus* β. Common Pinks; on the walls of an old caſtle in the market-place at *Kinſale* in *Cork*.

Draba *muralis*. Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-graſs; on mountains near the ſouthern part of *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*.

Droſera *anglica*. Great Sundew; on a bog near *Iſaac-town* in *Meath*.

——— *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sundew; on a bog near *Ballycaroge* in *Waterford* and near *Edenderry*, *Dublin*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew; in moiſt grounds near *Lixnaw* in *Kerry*.

Dryas *octopetala*. Mountain Avens; on the mountains of *Sligo*, on the hills near the paſſage into the upper lake of *Killarney*, and on high grounds between the barony of *Muſkerry* and the county of *Kerry*.

Echium *italicum*. Wall Vipers Bugloſs; in ſandy ground in *Bally-heigh bay* near *Fenit* in *Kerry*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black berried Heath, Crow or Crakeberries; on mountainous heaths: in *Dublin*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail or Shave-graſs; in a bog through which the river *Brick* runs near *Lixnaw*, *Kerry*.

Erica *dabœcii*. Iriſh Heath; on the mountains in *Mayo*, *Galway*, and *Kerry*.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue-flowered Fleabane; in a dry hilly paſture facing the huts at the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; in the ſand near *Youghall* harbour in *Waterford*, plentifully.

——— *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on ſandy ſhores in *Kerry*, and near the brick fields, *Dublin*.

Eryſimum *cheiranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; about *Temple-oge*.

Euphorbia *hyberna*. Knotty-rooted Spurge; on the mountains in *Kerry*, in *Cork*, and *Dublin*, and near *Anahirk* in *Limerick*.

——— *paralias*. Sea Spurge; on the ſandy ſhore between the warren houſe and *Rahany*, *Dublin*.

Fucus *eſculentus*. Broad eſculent Sea Wrack; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in *Down*.

—— *palmatus*. Handed Fucus; on rocks about *Dawkey* iſland.

Galega *officinalis*; Lin. Goat's Rue; in the weſtern parts of *Down*.

Galeopſis *villoſa*. Hairy Dead-nettle; in fields near *Caſtle Iſland*, *Kerry*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſſwort Madder; in mountainous meadows.

Gentiana *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian; on the mountains between *Gort* and *Galway*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's-bill; on the ſtrand of *Trallee* in *Kerry*.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Crane's-bill or Muſcovy; on the abbey walls of *Liſlaclin* in the barony of *Irachticonner*.

——— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill; among briars and in hedges.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's bill; on walls, roofs, and ſandy paſtures.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; in a cloſe near *Simon's court*, *Dublin*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; on the banks of the *Lee* in *Cork*, and on the hills near the paſſage into the upper lake of *Killarney*.

Gladiolus *communis*; Lin. Sword Graſs or Corn Flag; at the upper end of the *Conegary* at *Dungarvan*, *Waterford*.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milkwort or Black Saltwort; above *Bally-baugh* bridge near the rivulet.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in ſandy paſtures and woods.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great Baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's foot or Setterwort; on *Slieve Baghtine* and near *Drumcallaghers* in *Limerick*.

——— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in a meadow near *Donerail* in *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture-wort; on *Lamb-head* near the mouth of the river *Kenmare* in *Kerry*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; under a hedge on *Iniſcore hill*, *Dublin*.

——— *paludoſum*. Succory-leaved Hawkweed; on the *Wicklow* mountain of the three rocks, and in *Bally bog* near *Blandford* in *Kerry*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in

in woods in *Tipperary*, and among the Scrogs on *Iniſcore hill*.

Hypericum *Aſcyron*; Lin. Bruges-roſe; near *Ballymaloe* in the barony of *Imokilly* in *Cork*.

Hypnum *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; in woods, heaths, and rocks.

Ilex *Aquifolium* (baccis luteis). Yellow-berried Holly; on mountains near *Lough Lane*, *Kerry*.

Imperatoria *Oſtruthium*. Maſterwort; on *Slatwood* hill near *Liſmore*, and *Tallow* in *Waterford*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; on rocks near *Bolus-head* in *Iveragh*, and elſewhere in *Kerry*.

—— *Helenium*. Elecampane; in meadows.

Jungermannia *epiphylla*. Broad-leaved Jungermannia; in a wood near *Beal caſtle*, *Kerry*.

Juniperus *communis*. Juniper; on mountains in *Kerry*, *Clare*, *Down*, and *Galway*.

——— *Sabina*; Lin. Savine; on the eaſt ſide of *Muſkerry* mountain in *Waterford*, in the iſlands of *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, and on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; on the ſea ſhore between *Dunlary* and *Newton* in *Dublin*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; in *Cable iſland* near *Youghall* harbour in *Cork*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; near the head of *Kenmare* river, *Kerry*, at *Kinſalebeg* near *Youghall* harbour, *Waterford*, and at *Corkbeg* in the barony of *Imokilly*, *Cork*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved wild Creſs or Dittander; near the ſea.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; in hedges and among rubbiſh.

Lichen *herbaceus*. Green Lichen; on aſh trees.

——— *iſlandicus*. Eryngo-leaved Liverwort; on the mountains of *Iveragh* near *Blackſtones* in *Kerry*.

——— *tartareus*. Welch Liverwort, Cork, or Arcell; on rocks on the ſea coaſt in *Kerry*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax; on the lands of *Simon's-court*, *Dublin*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell; at the foot of *Inaſcore* hills and under the brow above *Palmerſtown* mills, *Dublin*.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in *Lough Neagh*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club moſs; on the mountains of *Toomiſh* and others near the lake of *Killarney* in *Kerry*, and on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on the *Newry* mountains, *Dublin*, on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*, and in the ſouthern baronies in *Kerry*.

——— *Selago*. Upright Fir-moſs; on *Mangerton* and moſt other mountains near the lake of *Killarney*, and near the city of *Galway*.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; in a rotten ſpongy paſture beyond *Simon's-court*, and in a broad road beyond *Rathfarnham* in a wet place.

Melittis *Meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm; in woods and hedges.

Mentha *rubra*. Red Mint; near the head of the river *Lee* near *Lough Alloa* in *Cork*.

Menyanthes *trifoliata*. Buckbean; on bogs: in *Waterford*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goul, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in bogs, lowland meadows, and near rivers.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-narciſſus*. Daffodil; in cloſes near *Clantarff*, near the hill of *Hoath*, and near *Doulack's well* in *Dublin*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire or Baſtard Aſphodel; in turfy bogs: in *Kildare*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily; in the rivers *Lee* and *Blackwater* in *Cork*, and in the weſtern parts of *Down*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in marſhy grounds.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in moiſt meadows in *Tipperary*, *Dublin*, and *Kerry*.

Ophrys *bifolia*. Common Twayblade; in woods.

Orchis *pyramidalis*. Purple lake flowering Orchis; on dry ſea banks between *Newtown* and *Dunlary*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges: near *Roſe-trevor*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in a low meadow between *Finglas bridge* and *Drumcondra*, *Dublin*.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Stone Fern; on rocks among mountains in the ſouthern baronies of *Kerry*.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on the hills between *Burgeſs* and *Killatoe*, and in the paſtures of *Palmerſtown*.

——— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal or flowering Fern; in bogs in the barony of *Irachticonner*, and in a wood near *Lixnaw* and elſewhere in *Kerry* and near *Ballycar-oge* in *Waterford*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or Oneberry; in the wood near *Roſs* caſtle, near the lake, *Kerry*.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort or Hareſtrong: on the ſhores of *Ballyheigh* bay in *Kerry*, and in the barony of *Gualhire* in *Waterford*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods and hedges on a chalky ſoil: about *Cork*, plentifully.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in a paſture at *Barberſtown* in *Kildare*, and between *Temple-oge* and *Tallow*.

Pinus *Abies*. Common Fir or Pitch Tree; in the mountains in *Cork* and *Kerry*.

——— *Picea*. Yew-leaved Fir; in the mountains in *Kerry*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Scotch Fir; in woods in *King's* County.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peaſe; on *Inch* iſland in *Caſtlemain* bay, *Kerry*.

Polemonium *cæruleum*. Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder; on a bank of the *Blackwater* between *Cappoquin* and *Liſmore*, *Waterford*, and on a wall at *Rathfarnham* caſtle, *Dublin*, and in a meadow near *Caſile Iſland*, *Kerry*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; on *Slatwood* hill near *Liſmore* and *Tallow*, *Waterford*, and in a park near *Trallee*, *Kerry*.

Polypodium *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on *Mangerton* mountains, *Kerry*.

——— *fragile* β. A variety of the laſt; on the ſouth ſide of the rocks called *The Reeks*, *Kerry*.

——— *rhœticum*. Stone Polypody; on ſeveral mountains

mountains round the lake of *Killarney* near the new road to *Glanerough*, *Kerry*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on the beach near *Beal caſtle* in *Kerry*, and on the *Meuragh* of *Wicklow*.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Wintergreen; on the ſides of *Scrubba* hill near *Newtown* in *Down*, and in a bog near *Roſcree* in *King*'s County.

Ricinus *communis*; Lin. Palma Chriſti or Greater Spurge; in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*, plentifully.

Roſa *ſpinoſiſſima*. Pimpernel or Burnet Roſe; on the edge of the brow at *Blackrock* and near *Rahany* mills, *Dublin*.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in the iſland of *Inisfallen*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry buſh or Framboiſe; near *Lough Lane*, *Kerry*, plentifully.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in the woods of *Cratulagh* in *Clare*, and near *Edenberry*.

Salicornia *Europæa* herbacea. Jointed Glaſſwort; on the ſea ſhore.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub Stone-crop or Glaſſwort; in *Clantarf* iſland.

——— *Kali*. Prickly Glaſſwort; on the ſea ſhore at the bottom of *Ballyheigh* bay, *Kerry*, and between *Ring's-end* and the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort; on the lands of *Rathpecan* near *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhes and moiſt meadows: at *Monaſter Evan* in *Kildare*, and in a moiſt hole near the ſea between *Dunlary* and *Dawky*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed; on the ſhores of *Ballyheigh-ſtrand*, *Kerry*.

Satureja *montana*; Lin. Winter Savory; on the mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Sengreen or Saxifrage; in dry meadows and paſtures: in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*, plentifully.

——— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain heath-like Sengreen; among the rocks near *Blackſtones*.

——— *umbroſa*; Lin. London Pride, or None ſo pretty; on *Mangerton* mountain and elſewhere in *Kerry*, on *Knockmeledown* mountain in *Waterford*, on the mountains of *Sligo*, and on all the rocks in the weſtern part of *Cork*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth; in meadows and paſtures: at *King's-end* near *Temple-ogue*.

Scrophularia *Scorodonia*. Balm-leaved Figwort; on the ſea coaſt near the *Magherie* iſlands in *Tralee* bay.

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stone-crop; on an old wall near *Blarney* caſtle in *Cork*.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-long; on walls and in paſtures and hedges: near *Mallow* and *Donerale* in *Cork*.

Senecio *ſarracenicus*. Broad-leaved Ragwort; in meadows and paſtures and under hedges: in *Pallace* in *Galway* and near *Corſin* in *Clare*.

Serapias *latifolia* β. A variety of broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore; in woods and hedges: near *Liſnegeragh*.

——— *longifolia* γ. A variety of white flowered Baſtard Hellebore; on a rotten bog by a lough ſide near the dairy houſe in *Crevetenau*, *Ballinehinch* in *Down*.

——— *longifolia* δ. Another variety; in *Dublin*.

Silene *amœna*. Sea Campion; among ſtones near the ſea near *Ballah-naſkadan*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on a ſmall buſhy hillock near *Crumlin* church, about the ſhore near *Dunkerton*, the head of the river *Kenmare*, and elſewhere in *Kerry*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden Rod; near the *Devil's Punch-bowl*, on the weſt ſide of *Mangerton* mountain.

——— *Virga aurea*. A variety of common Golden Rod; on *Cuſhcan* hill near *Dungarvan* in *Waterford*.

Sorbus *domeſtica*. True Service or Sorb; on ſeveral rocks about *Killarney* lake in *Kerry*.

Spergula *arvenſis* β pentandria. Small Spurrey; in ſandy places.

Spiræa *filipendula*. Dropwort; on *Cumeragh* mountains in *Waterford*, and in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea July Flower; between the *Black rock* and *Dunlary* in *Dublin*.

——— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender, or Thrift; on the ſea coaſt in *Iveragh* in *Kerry*, about *Dunlary* in *Dublin*, and elſewhere.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awlwort; under the water in *Lough Neagh*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Yew-tree; in ſeveral parts of *Carbery* in *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Teucrium *Chamœpitys*. Ground Pine; in the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

——— *Scordium*. Water Germander; in marſhy places: in *Down*, and on the banks of the *Shannon* near *Limerick*.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; on the banks of the river *Brick* near *Lixnaw* in *Kerry*.

Vaccinicum *Occycoccus*. Cran-berries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; in mooriſh boggy grounds in *Cork*.

——— *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle-berries, or Bilberries; on heaths and in woods.

Valantia *cruciata*. Croſſwort; among the rubbiſh of the cathedral of *Down Patrick*.

Viola *grandiflora*. Yellow Violet or Panſies; on the hill of *Hoath*, *Dublin*.

I HAVE before * hinted my intention of ſaying ſomething of the O Neals, who ſet themſelves up for lords of Ulſter, and of their rebellions in our time, and promiſed an account thereof to a particular friend. The performance of that promiſe I think due to the memory of one whom I eſteemed when living, and ſhall for ever remember now he is gone. This one thing I muſt premiſe, that whatever I may write is not from uncertain report in converſations or accidental intelligence, but abridged from the original papers of thoſe who had the lead or any ſhare in the tranſactions; and this with ſo ſtrict regard to truth and integrity, that I ſhall not doubt of ſatisfying all who have a regard to truth, and deſire to be informed of the tranſactions of Ireland, ſo little generally known, nor ſhall I fear the cenſure of any but thoſe who apprehend or reſent a faithful repreſentation of their bad conduct.

* See p. 439 in Tyrone.

The O-NEALS, and their Rebellions in our Time.

I SHALL not inſiſt on the accounts of *O Neal* the Great, who, by force of arms, acquired the ſovereignty of Ulſter and great part of Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick, and of the intermediate branches of his family, the accounts of which are ſo obſcure that I find myſelf obliged to paſs them over in ſilence. This family has been undiſtinguiſhed ſince the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland, except during the time when Edward *Brus*, the Scot, took on himſelf the title of king of Ireland. In thoſe troubleſome times Dovenald *O Neal* diſcovered himſelf, and, in his letters † to the Pope, aſſumed this title, "Dovenald O Neal, king of Ulſter, and true "heir of all Ireland by hereditary right." But no ſooner were the diſturbances at an end, than this new king diſappeared, and his poſterity concealed themſelves, till England being involved in civil wars during the diſpute for the crown between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the Engliſh who ſerved here quitting Ulſter, and leaving it to the care of the O Neals, returned home to ſupport the chiefs of their reſpective parties. At that time Henry *O Neal*, ſon of *Oen* or *Eugenius O Neal*, had married a daughter of Thomas earl of Kildare, and his ſon *Con-More* or *Con the Great* married his mother's niece, the daughter of Girald earl of Kildare. Thus ſupported by the influence and power of the earls of Kildare, who had for many years had the ſupreme command in Ireland, they began to lift up their heads, tyrannizing moſt cruelly over the people; and, in their inſolent pride, diſdaining the titles of princes, dukes, marquiſes, and earls, as nothing in compariſon of the name of *O Neal*. Con, ſon of Con, ſurnamed *Bacco* or the *Lame*, ſucceeded his father in this dignity of *O Neal*, and denounced an heavy curſe on his poſterity if they ſo much as attempted to learn the Engliſh language, to ſow corn, or to build houſes, from an apprehenſion that theſe allurements would invite the Engliſh to invade their property. His power alarmed king Henry VIII. who, by humbling the Kildare family, in whoſe rebellion O Neal had been concerned, had made himſelf ſo formidable to this chief, that he came over to England, and renouncing the name of O Neal, made a voluntary ſurrender of every thing to the king, and afterwards by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, had the title of earl of *Tir-Oen* conferred on himſelf, on Matthew, falſely called his ſon, and on the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. Matthew was at the ſame time created baron *Dunganon*. He had till his 15th year paſſed for the ſon of a ſmith at Dundalk, whoſe wife had been an old miſtreſs of Con, and preſented this lad to him as his ſon. He adopted him as ſuch in preference to John (or as they call him *Shan*) with others whom he had by his lawful wife. Shan, reſenting this ſudden preference of a baſtard to himſelf and his advancement to ſuch honour, began to hate his father, and to indulge ſuch an inveterate averſion and rancour towards Matthew, that he got him diſpatched, and ſo plagued his father by his acts of injuſtice, endeavouring to diſpoſſeſs him of his power and poſſeſſions, that the old man broke his heart with vexation. Shan was preſently elected and proclaimed *O Neal*, took poſſeſſion of his father's eſtates, and cauſed ſtrict ſearch to be made after Matthew's ſons, to prevent all danger from them; but they ſaved themſelves by flight. Brian, the eldeſt, was, however, not long after murdered by *Mac Donell Totan*, of the family of *O Neal*, at the inſtigation, as was reported, of Shan. Hugh and Cormach eſcaped by the kindneſs of the Engliſh, and are ſtill living. Shan having thus obtained the ſovereignty, and being a man of ſavage cruelty, began to exerciſe a heavy tyranny over the lords of Ulſter, boaſting that the *Mac Genneys*, *Mac Guir*, *Mac Mahon*, *O Realy*, *O Hanlon*, *O Cahan*, *Mac Brien*, *O Hagan*, *O Quin*,

The firſt earl of Tir-Oen.

† Scoti-chron. B. XII. c. 26.

Mac

Mac Canna, Mac Cartan, Mac Donell the *Gallo-glaſs* were his ſubjects.

When Henry Sidney, then chief juſtice in the abſence of the lord deputy Suſſex, expoſtulated upon this matter with him, his anſwer was, "he as undoubted and legitimate ſon and heir of Con, being born of his lawful wife, had taken poſſeſſion of his paternal eſtate, that Matthew was the ſon of a blackſmith at Dundalk, begotten by a blackſmith, born after his marriage with his wife Aliſon, but artfully by his mother put upon Con inſtead of his ſon to uſurp the poſſeſſions and title of *O Neal*, which ſuppoſing he had ſubmitted to, no other of the family of *O Neal* ever would. As to the grant of Henry VIII. it availed nothing, as Con had no right to what he ſurrendered to the king beyond his own life, nor could give it up without the conſent of the lords and people by whom he was elected *O Neal*. Nor were grants of this nature valid, unleſs the true heir of the family were firſt authentically certified by the oath of twelve men, which was by no means the caſe here. That himſelf was by all laws divine and human the right heir, eldeſt ſon of his father, lawfully born to the eſtate, and, by the unanimous conſent of the lords and people, declared *O Neal* by the *Taniſtry* or law of the country; according to which, a man of full age is to be preferred to a boy, and the uncle to the nephew, whoſe grandfather ſurvived his father; nor had he aſſumed any power over the nobility of Ulſter which had not been exerciſed by his anceſtors, as could be proved by records.

After this, he ſubdued *O Rayly*, took and impriſoned *Cullogh O Donell* with his children, carried off his wife, by whom he had iſſue born in adultery, ſeized upon his caſtles, lands, and property, and acted as king of Ulſter.

Thomas, earl of Suſſex, lord deputy.

No ſooner had Thomas, earl of Suſſex, the lord deputy, raiſed an army to chaſtiſe his inſolence, but his courage failed him; and, at the perſuaſion of his kinſman Girald, earl of Kildare, whom queen Mary had reſtored to his eſtate, he came over to England to queen Elizabeth, threw himſelf on her mercy, and met with a moſt gracious reception: after promiſe of future allegiance, he returned home, for a time conformed to a more civilized way of life, drove the Scots out of Ulſter, ſlaying their leader James *Mac Conell*, kept himſelf and his followers within bounds, protected the weaker from injury, but committed all kinds of inſolence againſt the great. Upon their ſoliciting the aid of the deputy againſt his outrages, he became more furious, and by fire and ſword drove out of his property *Mac Guir* lord of *Fermanagh*, who had ſecretly informed againſt him, burnt the metropolitan church of Armagh, and laid ſiege to Dundalk, but by the bravery of the garriſon and of William *Sarfield* mayor of Dublin, who was on his march againſt him with a choſen band of his citizens, he was forced to raiſe the ſiege; however, he ravaged the neighbouring country in a dreadful manner. To check the increaſing boldneſs of this man, lord deputy Sidney advanced at the head of an army againſt him, having prudently ſent Edward Randolph, an experienced officer, with ſeven companies of foot and a troop of horſe by ſea to the north coaſt of Ireland, where they encamped at *Derry* upon *Logh Foil*, in order to fall on the enemy in the rear. Shan, fearing this, had drawn all his forces that way to diſlodge him; but Randolph immediately gave him battle; and though he loſt his life honourably in the cauſe of his country, he gave him ſuch a defeat that he was never after able to make any reſiſtance; but being worſted in other ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and gradually deſerted by his men, he reſolved to throw himſelf upon the honour and mercy of the deputy by coming to him with an halter about his neck. But being perſuaded by his ſecretary firſt to try the friendſhip of the Scots under Alexander *Oge* or the *younger*, who were encamped in *Claneboy*, he ſent before him Alexander's brother *Surley boy*, whom he had long kept his priſoner, and ſoon followed with the wife of *O Donell*, whom he had carried off. He was kindly received, admitted with a few attendants into the tent, where, after drinking, they fell to quarrelling about James *Mac Conell*, brother of Alexander, whom Shan had ſlain, and about the diſhonour done to James's ſiſter, whom Shan had married and divorced: when Alexander *Oge* and his brother *Mac Gillaſpie* inflamed with revenge, upon a ſignal given drew their ſwords, and falling on Shan diſpatched him with repeated wounds. By his death peace was reſtored to the province in 1567.

A parliament was ſoon after ſummoned at Dublin, in which Shan was attainted, and the inveſtiture of almoſt all the provinces and government of Ulſter given to the queen and her ſucceſſors. It was alſo enacted, that nobody ſhould henceforth aſſume the name and title of O Neal. They were, however, aſſumed ſoon after by *Turlogh-Leinigh*, ſon of a brother of *Con More O Neal* above mentioned, a man advanced in life, and conſequently of a more ſober turn, and the rather becauſe he was not without apprehenſions from the ſons of *Shan O Neal* and Hugh baron *Dunganon*, though he had married his daughter to Hugh, who afterwards took another wife, and divorced her. This *Turlogh* ſhewed himſelf extremely obedient to the queen of England, and gave no trouble to the Engliſh, but a great deal to his neighbour *O Donell* and the iſland Scots, of whom he ſlew in a ſkirmiſh Alexander *Oge*, the ſame that killed Shan *O Neal*. Hugh, ſon of Matthew, called baron *Dunganon*, who ſometimes among his own people, ſometimes in England, had lived a long time under the protection of the nobility, began now to emerge from his obſcurity. The queen had given him the command of a troop of horſe in the war againſt the earl of Deſmond, then in rebellion, with an annual penſion of 1000 marks, and he had behaved himſelf every where gallantly againſt the rebels. At length he preſented a petition to parliament, praying to be admitted to the title and rank of earl *Tir Oen*, and the eſtate of his anceſtors, in virtue of the grant made to his grandfather. The title and rank of earl *Tir Oen* was immediately granted him: but as upon the attainder of Shan *O Neal* the eſtate had been annexed to the crown, it was referred to queen Elizabeth, who graciouſly granted it in conſideration of his "faithful paſt ſervices, and of the future ſhe expected, on condition however, that the province ſhould be firſt ſurveyed, and one or two places reſerved for garriſons, particularly the fort on the Blackwater,

Hugh O Neal, earl of Tir-Oen.

1565. Henry Sidney, lord deputy.

and

and that proviſion ſhould be made for the ſons of Shan and Turlogh; nor was he allowed any authority over the governors out of the county of *Tir Oen*. Theſe conditions he cheerfully embraced with great thankfulneſs, promiſing to exert his utmoſt attention, authority, and zeal, in return for ſuch favours; and it muſt be acknowledged he kept his promiſe, nor left unperformed any duty that could be expected from the moſt faithful ſubject. He had a conſtitution inured to hardſhip, long watching, and faſting; his induſtry was great, his high ſpirit equal to the ſevereſt duties of war, ſo that many at that time foretold he was born for the greateſt good or the greateſt hurt of Ireland. He gave ſuch proofs of his valour and loyalty, that at the queen's own requeſt *Turlogh Leinigh* ceded to him his government on certain conditions. On his death he aſſumed the title of *O Neal* (notwithſtanding it was capital by law); alleging in excuſe that he did it to prevent others from aſſuming it, and promiſing to renounce it, but at the ſame time he took particular pains to prevent being obliged to this by oath.

1588. At this time, on the defeat of that Spaniſh Armada, which in vain had attempted to invade England, many of their ſhips periſhed in their return in the Iriſh ocean, and many Spaniards were ſhipwrecked on the coaſts of Ireland; ſome of whom the earl of *Tir Oen* was charged with receiving, and privily concerting meaſures with them for an alliance with the king of Spain. He was accuſed of this on no ſlight grounds by Hugh *Ne-Gaveloc* (q. d. *in fetters*, ſo called from having been long confined in them), natural ſon of Shan *O Neal*, whom the earl cauſed to be afterwards ſeized and ſtrangled, though it was no eaſy matter for him to find one who would lay hands on him out of reſpect to the blood of *O Neal*. For this barbarous and inhuman fratricide by the royal mercy and the hope which Elizabeth had conceived of the earl, who ſupplicated her forgiveneſs with great profeſſions of penitence, he obtained pardon, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of ſome perſons of probity about the court. But the greateſt provocation was given him by the lord deputy's having ſuppreſſed the name of *Mac Mahon* in the diſtrict next to him, and parcelling the country among ſeveral perſons, which he feared might by and by be his caſe and that of the other lords, to weaken the influence of that powerful family. At that time broke out animoſities between the earl and Henry Bagnall, marſhal of Ireland, whoſe ſiſter the earl had taken by force to be his wife. The earl complained that the marſhal and not himſelf enjoyed all the parts of Ulſter, which he at the hazard of his life had with difficulty reduced to the queen's allegiance, and that the marſhal, falſely charging him with high treaſon, and ſuborning certain infamous evidences, had urged by corrupt inſinuation William *Fitz-William*, then lord deputy, who wiſhed his ruin, and had even formed deſigns on his life. And it is true the lord deputy found credit at the court of England, till the earl wrote over thither that he was ready to ſubmit himſelf to a trial in England or Ireland. Certain it is that he and the lords of Ulſter had ſecretly engaged to maintain the Catholic religion (religion being always made a pretence for rebellion), to admit no more ſheriffs or garriſons into their territories upon any account, to defend each other's rights, and to repel the injuries of the Engliſh. *Mac Gwire*, who firſt ſounded the alarm, was a man of a reſtleſs ſpirit. He began with making inroads on the neighbours, and entered Conacht, accompanied by one Gauran, a prieſt, conſtituted by the Pope primate of Ireland, who encouraged him to truſt in God and try his fortune, aſſuring him that the event would anſwer his expectation. But the contrary proved the caſe; *Mac Gwire* was defeated by the bravery of Richard Bingham, and the primate and many others ſlain. Mac Gwire afterwards broke out into open rebellion, and the earl, under pretence of doing his duty, purſuing him with the marſhal, received a wound in his thigh, and was much applauded for his valour. Being ſtill, however, intent on his own ſafety, he ſeized on the ſons of Shan *O Neal*, to prevent their giving him any uneaſineſs, and could by no ſolicitations be prevailed on to releaſe them; but, ſlighting all ſuch application, complained heavily of the injuries he ſuffered from the lord deputy, the marſhal, and the ſoldiers in garriſon, which he afterwards ſo well diſſembled, that he ſeemed to have forgot all, went with a ſafeguard on promiſe of ſafety to the lord deputy, made his ſubmiſſions, and after promiſe of ſincere obedience returned home.

Upon William *Fitz-William* being ordered home 1594.
from Ireland, William Ruſſel ſucceeded him as lord deputy. To him the earl went of his own accord, and, in a long ſpeech, promiſed the moſt cheerful obedience to all his orders, repeating by letters the ſame promiſes to the council in England, and earneſtly praying to be received again into the queen's favour, which he had loſt by the falſe accuſations of his enemies, and not by any fault of his own. At that time was preſent Bagnall, the marſhal, who exhibited a number of charges againſt the earl, that he had underhand ſent *Mac Gwire* with the primate beforementioned into Conacht, had entered into ſecret engagements with *Mac Gwire*, *O Donell*, and other conſpirators, and by Cormac *Mac Baron* the earl's brother, and Con the earl's baſtard ſon, aſſiſted them in ravaging *Monaghan*, and beſieging the town of *Iniſkillin*, and by threats ſeduced the captains of *Kilult* and *Kilwarny* from their allegiance. Upon this it was ſeriouſly debated in council, whether the earl ſhould be detained to anſwer theſe charges. The deputy adviſed this meaſure; but the majority, from an ill-grounded fear or from ſecret favour to the earl, were for diſmiſſing him, and deferring the matter: and to theſe, as more numerous and more experienced in the affairs of Ireland, the deputy acquieſced, though againſt his own ſentiments. He was, therefore, diſcharged, without his accuſers, who were preſent, having been heard. The queen was much concerned at this, as his wicked deſigns and actions were now evident to all, and the queen herſelf had adviſed them to detain him till he could clear himſelf of the crimes laid to his charge.

The earl at his return home, hearing that a reinforcement of ſoldiers was coming from England, and 1300 veteran troops from the Netherlands, who had ſerved in Bretagne under John Noris, and that the

Engliſh

Engliſh had deſigns on *Ballyſhanon* and *Belyk* caſtles at the mouth of Lough *Earn*, conſcious of his own miſconduct, ſuddenly attacked the fort at *Black-water*, which opened the way into his province of *Tir Oen*, and obliged it to ſurrender. At the ſame time irreſolute and enraged he wrote letters offering his aſſiſtance to the earl of Kildare, againſt the injuries of the lord deputy, and to the earl of Ormond and Henry Wallop, vice-treaſurer of the kingdom, aſſurances of continuing in his duty, and intreating the general John Noris not to proceed to violent meaſures with him, and not to force him againſt his will into rebellion. But marſhal Bagnall intercepted theſe letters to Noris, and, as the earl afterwards complained, ſuppreſſed them to his great prejudice. For he was immediately publicly proclaimed a traitor and an enemy to his country. At this time the rebels had in Ulſter about 1000 horſe, 6280 foot, and in Conacht 2300, all ſubſervient to the earl, and, for the moſt part, no bad ſoldiers, having been exerciſed in ſervice ſince the lord deputy John Perrot had levied a number of troops in all the provinces of Ulſter, to be trained againſt the iſland Scots from the Hebrides, or having ſerved in the wars in the Netherlands, and been by him imprudently, as afterwards appeared, ſent over thither. Nor was there a leſs body of Engliſh forces, over whom John Noris, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Netherlands, had the command in chief. But his differences with the lord deputy prevented his doing any thing memorable here, and the time was loſt in pillaging, ceſſations of arms, and treaties. The commanders on both ſides certainly had no objection to protracting the war, and the earl was in daily expectation of aſſiſtance from Spain.

The moſt remarkable of their interviews was that between the two commiſſioners Henry *Wallop*, vice-treaſurer of the kingdom, and Robert *Gardener*, chief juſtice, men of great gravity and tried prudence, and the earl of *Tir Oen* and *O Donell*; on which occaſion they and others of the rebels exhibited their grievances and petitions. The earl complained that Henry *Bagnall*, the marſhal, enjoyed the fruit of his labours, and by his falſe ſuggeſtions and artifices had leſſened him in the queen's favour, and in ſome meaſure had wronged him in his honour, intercepted his letters to the lord deputy, to Noris and others, to his great prejudice, and withheld his wife's dower, proteſting he had never entered into treaty with foreign princes till he was declared a traitor. He humbly requeſted pardon for himſelf and his party, full reſtitution to their eſtates, free exerciſe of their religion (which had always been allowed), that the marſhal ſhould pay £1000 Engliſh ſterling money as the dower of his wife, now deceaſed, that no garriſons, ſheriffs, or other officers ſhould be appointed in his country, that the troop of 50 horſe whom he maintained for the queen's ſervice ſhould be reſtored to him, and thoſe who had been guilty of plundering him be puniſhed. O Donell, after inſiſting upon the fidelity of his father and anceſtors to the kings of England, complained that captain *Boin* had been ſent into his province with a troop by Perrot, under pretence of civilizing the people, and was kindly received by his father, who aſſigned him ſome towns, but that he had repaid him with every inſtance of injuſtice, and advanced a baſtard to the rank of *O Donell*; that the ſame lord deputy had ſent out a ſmall veſſel, and ſeized himſelf at ſea, thruſt him, though innocent, into priſon, where he was unjuſtly detained till Providence delivered him: that the deputy *Fitz-Williams* had invited Owen *O Toole* next in authority to *O Donell* in this province, on the ſecurity of his parole, and impriſoned him ſeven years, notwithſtanding his innocence, practiſed inſupportable oppreſſions on his neighbours in *Fermanagh*, and that he could think of no other means of ſecuring himſelf than by aſſiſting his injured neighbours. He made the ſame demand as the earl, and alſo of ſome caſtles and lands in the county of *Slego*, which he claimed as his right. *Shan Mac Brian Mac Phelim O Neal* complained that the earl of Eſſex had violently taken from him the iſland of *Magie*, Henry Bagnall the barony of *Maughery-Mourn*, both eſtates of his anceſtors, and had kept him in irons till he was forced to quit his right to Bagnall, beſides innumerable injuries done him by the garriſon of *Knoc Fergus*. Hugh *Mac Guir* exaggerated the inſolence of the ſoldiery of the neighbouring garriſons in driving away his cattle, and that the ſheriff ſent into his territories had cut off the head of his neareſt relation, and trampled on it. Brian *Mac Hugh Oge*, *Mac Mahon*, and Ever *Mac Couley*, complained, beſide other wrongs, that Fitz-Williams, the lord deputy, who preferred money to every thing, had, for large ſums, confirmed Hugh *Roe* in the dignity of *Mac Mahon*, and afterwards, for demanding a fine at the head of an army according to antient cuſtom, had cauſed him to be hanged, and given his eſtate to another in order to aboliſh the name of *Mac Mahon*. In ſhort, their ſeveral demands were to the ſame effect as the above. The commiſſioners thinking ſome of them juſt, and others proper to be laid before the queen, and propoſing articles on their part to the rebels, they appeared ſo unjuſt to men now grown inſolent, that they departed after agreeing to a ſhort truce; although the queen both then and afterwards to ſpare the blood and treaſure of her ſubjects had readily condeſcended to ſuch terms of peace as were conſiſtent with her honour.

The truce being expired, Noris, who, by the queen's order, had the ſupreme and ſole command of the army confirmed on him by the deputy during his abſence, marched againſt the earl. The deputy, however, joined him, and they proceeded as far as Armagh, to the great terror of the rebels; ſo that the earl abandoned the fort at Blackwater, burnt the neighbouring villages and the town of Dungannon, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of his houſe there, and, giving himſelf up to deſpair, began to think where he might conceal himſelf. Want of proviſion prevented their further progreſs; and, after proclaiming the earl a traitor in his own territories, and leaving a garriſon in the church of Armagh, they returned. The earl carefully watched them in their retreat, in which, however, they reinforced the garriſon at Monaghan, and being now come near Dundalk, the lord deputy, agreeable to the queen's orders, left the conduct of the war to Noris; and, after a long converſation between them, full of the kindeſt profeſſions, retired to Dublin, to take care of

Lord general of the army.

July 18, 1595.

of the affairs of the provinces of Leinſter, Conacht, and Munſter.

Noris remained in Ulſter, but did nothing worthy his great character, whether from jealouſy of the deputy or ſome turn of fortune, which frequently at laſt deſerts great commanders, or from a ſecret favour to the earl as great as the deputy's averſion. For Noris ſecretly accuſed the deputy for his injuſtice to the earl in not agreeing to any kind of peace with him, and not ſuffering himſelf to be perſuaded but that the earl's deſign was only to gain time till ſuccours arrived from Spain; while he more eaſy and unſuſpecting had a fond hope of bringing the earl to terms. This hope that artful man ſo cheriſhed in Noris as even to offer him a feigned ſubmiſſion ſigned by his own hand, and on his knees humbly begging pardon for his fault. Meanwhile he, with the utmoſt diligence and ſecrecy, treated with Spain for aſſiſtance by letters and by his emiſſaries, ſo that more than one meſſenger privately paſſed between Spain and the rebels, with whom it was agreed, that if the former would furniſh, on a ſet time, a body of regular troops fit to cope with the Engliſh, he would join them with his forces; and, in the mean time, provided they engaged to ſupply them with ammunition, they would reject every offer of peace. Theſe conditions were ſigned by *O Rork*, *Mac William*, and the reſt; but the earl prudently declined it, although there was not the leaſt doubt of his concurrence. The letters from Spain in anſwer to them full of promiſes the earl with artful appearance of duty communicated to the deputy; but, as ſoon as he was ſure of aſſiſtance from Spain, he flew off from his written ſubmiſſion and engagements to Noris, who finding himſelf the dupe of his own credulity, in ſharp and angry language upbraided him for impoſing on him. The earl, perfectly ſkilled in the art of temporizing, had another interview with Noris and his ſecretary Fenton, in which a ſort of peace or rather treaty was agreed to, and hoſtages given. This engagement he afterwards broke with equal fickleneſs, alledging he could not help ſuſpecting he was unfairly dealt with from the miſunderſtanding between Noris and the deputy, from the latter's ill-treatment of his commiſſioners of peace, from his breathing nothing but war, augmenting his cavalry from England, detaining the Spaniſh letters above mentioned, and from the return of the marſhal his inveterate enemy from England with a new commiſſion.

Upon this he fell to ravaging the neighbouring country, burning the villages, and carrying off the cattle; and, ſoon after, conſcious of his own crimes, and hearing that a peace was in treaty between England and Spain, he again expreſſed a deſire of an interview and terms. It would be endleſs to go through all his artifices and diſſimulation. In ſhort, whenever any danger threatened from England he aſſumed ſuch a ſubmiſſive air and tone, and made ſuch profeſſions of penitence, that he eluded the danger till the opportunity of purſuing him was loſt, and it was neceſſary to draw off the forces. He eaſily gained belief and frequent hopes of pardon from a fear of provoking his obſtinacy to deſpair, from the inactivity of the commanders in Ireland, the parſimony of the Engliſh, and the native lenity of the queen who wiſhed to ſee theſe devaſtations of the rebels (for it was not yet come to war) put an end to without bloodſhed.

In the year 1597, when all Ulſter beyond Dundalk (except ſeven garriſons, Newry, Knoc Fergus, Carlingford, Greencaſtle, Armagh, Dondrom, and Olderfleete) and almoſt all Conacht had revolted, Thomas lord *Burough*, a man of equal ſpirit and prudence, was ſent deputy into Ireland. At this time the earl, by letter, deſired a ceſſation of arms, and it ſeemed for the intereſt of lord Burough to grant his requeſt for a month. At the expiration of this term the deputy having aſſembled his forces (which he thought would be for his advantage and honour at his firſt entering on his command) marched againſt the earl, and after a doubtful fight being drawn by him into a defile, extricated himſelf by his bravery, took the fort on the Blackwater, which had been repaired, and commanded the approach to the county of *Tir Oen*, and except woods and marſhes was the ſtrongeſt fortreſs of the rebels. This ſufficiently ſhewed how eaſily this war might be terminated by perſeverance. The day this fort was taken, while the deputy and his army were returning thanks to Heaven for this victory, a ſudden alarm was given, the enemy appearing on a neighbouring hill, againſt whom Henry earl of Kildare, with a troop of horſe and ſome of the nobility volunteers, preſently marched, and routed them. Of the Engliſh, however, were ſlain Francis Vaughan, brother to the lord deputy's lady, R. Turner, ſerjeant-major, a gallant officer, and two foſter brothers of the earl of Kildare, whoſe death affected him ſo deeply that he died of grief a few days after, the love of foſter brothers ſurpaſſing all other affection in Ireland. Many more of the Engliſh were wounded, among whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed for bravery was Thomas Waller. As ſoon as the deputy had ſtrengthened this fort with new works and withdrawn his army, the rebels wavering between hope, fear, and ſhame, determined to blockade that conſiderable fortreſs, ſo conveniently ſituated to moleſt them. The earl thought his credit and fortune concerned to recover it, and accordingly ſat down before it with a great force. The deputy made forced marches to oppoſe them, but, in the midſt of his career to certain victory, a ſudden violent illneſs carried him off, to the great regret of all good men, and to the joy of the rebels. For it was the opinion of the experienced, that had he lived he would have quaſhed their hopes, and the kingdom would not have been brought into ſuch imminent danger.

Thomas lord Burough, lord deputy. 1597.

The rebels, encouraged by the news of the deputy's death, aſſaulted the fort with great ſhouts and violence, but were always repulſed with greater loſs, thoſe who had mounted the ſcaling ladders thrown down by the garriſon, and many daſhed to pieces; ſo that deſpairing of their ſtrength they reſolved to ſtarve them out, in a perſuaſion that they had but little proviſion remaining, and deriving no little hope from the treachery of the garriſon when reduced to want. But the place made a vigorous defence by the uncommon bravery of Thomas Williams, the commander, who bore up under the extremities of famine and war, living on the graſs growing among the ſtones, after they had eaten their horſes.

The

The queen had now conferred the government of Ireland on the earl of Ormond, by the title of *lieutenant-general of the army*, together with the chancellor and Robert Gardener. The earl, in a long letter to the lieutenant, ſet forth all his grievances before enumerated, without omitting the leaſt violences of the ſoldiery or ſheriffs, coldly excuſing the breach of his engagements with Noris, principally becauſe *Feogh Mac Hugh*, one of his relations, had been ill-treated and executed; and next becauſe his letters to the queen had been intercepted and ſuppreſſed in England. He alſo complained of the *impoſitions* and *compoſitions* ſo intolerable to the nobility and common people. He added, that he plainly ſaw that all the lands of the Iriſh nobles would be parcelled out among counſellors, lawyers, ſoldiers, and ſecretaries. At the ſame time he ſent aſſiſtance to the ſons of *Feogh Mac Hugh*, that they might kindle a new flame of war in Leinſter. So that every one ſaw the war was undertaken with no other view, whatever might be pretended, than to drive the Engliſh entirely out of Ireland.

Mean time, the earl continued the ſiege of the fort at Blackwater; for the relief of which the lieutenant-general of the army (for there was yet no deputy appointed) diſpatched fourteen companies under Henry Bagnall, the marſhal, the earl's inveterate enemy, who, urged by the ſtrong motives of hatred, vigorouſly charged him near Armagh; and, having ſoon ſlain the marſhal, againſt whom he had pointed all his aim among the thickeſt of the enemy, gained a moſt agreeable triumph over his antagoniſt, and a ſignal victory over the Engliſh. Never, ſince they gained a footing in Ireland, had they ſuſtained ſuch a loſs; 13 gallant officers were left dead on the field, and 1500 common men, who baſely fled, and were cut to pieces as they ſtraggled over the fields: thoſe that ſurvived their defeat, ſhamefully laying all the blame, as was common in ſuch caſes, not on their own cowardice, but on the inexperience of their general. The ſurrender of the fort at Blackwater quickly followed; the garriſon, who had with great loyalty and valour held out under all the extremities of famine, now deſpairing of relief. This was an illuſtrious victory, and of ſingular ſervice to the rebels, who thereby got a ſupply of arms and proviſion. The earl was highly celebrated all over Ireland as the reſtorer of liberty, which inſpired him with uncommon pride and haughtineſs, and he ſent into Munſter *Ouny-Mac-Rory-'Og-O-More* and Tirell, who, though of Engliſh extraction, was a ſworn foe to the Engliſh, with 4000 raparees. Thomas Noris, preſident of the province, marched againſt them as far as Kil Malloe with a conſiderable force; but his troops diſperſing without ſo much as ſeeing the enemy, he retired to Cork. As ſoon as the rebels found this, a torrent of abandoned wretches ſpread themſelves over the country, carried off booty, pillaged and burnt the forts, houſes, and farms of the Engliſh every where, cruelly maſſacred the people, and ſet up for earl of Deſmond James *Fitz-Thomas*, of the family of the earls of Deſmond, but ſtill tributary to the earl or *O Neal*, and a month after they had lighted up this flame in Munſter retired loaded with ſpoil. The earl ſent letters to Spain, magnifying his victory, and intreating them not to believe any caſual report of his treating with England for peace, ſince he was determined againſt accepting the moſt advantageous conditions, and would religiouſly obſerve his engagements with Spain. Yet at the ſame time he ſent letters and meſſengers for feigned ſubmiſſion to the earl of Ormond with the moſt unreaſonable demands.

Such was the ſtate of Ireland, when queen Elizabeth, to repair the loſſes ſuſtained there, appointed for deputy Robert, earl of Eſſex, then diſtinguiſhed by the taking of Cadiz in Spain, and for his prudence, bravery, and loyalty. She gave him full power to put an end to the war, and even (which by his importunity he in ſome meaſure extorted from her) of remitting and pardoning high treaſon, which had always before been reſtrained in the deputies' patents in the following terms, "treaſons touching our perſon, our heirs and ſucceſſors, excepted." It was very fortunate that he obtained this power of pardoning ſuch crimes; as the lawyers have determined that all rebellions *touch the perſon* of the ſovereign. He had the army he deſired appointed him, and ſuch as Ireland had never ſeen before, 16,000 foot and 1300 horſe, afterwards augmented to 20,000; and his orders were, that in preference to every other object he ſhould turn all the force of the war againſt the earl of Tir Oen, that arch rebel, as the great mover of it, and control him by garriſons at Lough Foile and Bala-Shanon as ſoon as poſſible: which meaſure he had always urged as abſolutely neceſſary, and the neglect of which he had charged as a crime on former deputies. Thus attended by the flower of the nobility, he left London amidſt the acclamations of the populace, and even the fortunate omen of a clap of thunder in a very bright day about the end of March, and, after beating about in a violent ſtorm, landed in Ireland, and received the ſword according to cuſtom. But preſently, contrary to his inſtructions, by advice of ſome of the privy council, too attentive to their own intereſts, he marched with all his forces againſt a few inconſiderable rebels in Munſter, neglecting the rebellious earl; and, after taking Cahir, a caſtle of Edward Butler, baron Cahir, into which certain rebels had retired on account of its being ſurrounded by the river Swire, and driving off a great number of cattle, ſpread the terror of his arms far and wide, and drove the rebels on all ſides into the woods and foreſts. In the mean time, however, no ſmall blow was received by the cowardice of ſome who had ſerved under Henry Harrington, and whom he puniſhed with great ſeverity. He did not return before the end of July, with his ſoldiers fatigued and exhauſted, and an incredible number loſt.

Robert, earl of Eſſex, lord deputy.

1599.

At his return, finding the queen much diſpleaſed at this unfortunate expedition, and that ſhe preſſed him by all means to act againſt the earl in Ulſter, he, in his letters, threw all the blame on the council in Ireland, to whoſe great experience in the affairs of that kingdom he could not but defer. He promiſed faithfully to proceed as ſoon as poſſible to Ulſter. Theſe letters were ſcarcely delivered when he ſent others, ſetting forth, that he was under an abſolute neceſſity of marching into *Offale* in the neighbourhood of Dublin againſt the *O Conors* and *O Moils*, who had raiſed diſturbances there, and whom he eaſily

eaſily quelled by ſlight ſkirmiſhes. Upon his return he reviewed his army, which he found ſo much reduced that he wrote letters, ſigned by the council of Ireland, begging a new ſupply of 1000 men, for the expedition he was about to undertake againſt Ulſter.

Being now determined to carry the war into that province, he ſent orders to Coigniers Clifford, governor of Conacht, to march with ſome choice troops to Belike, in order to divert the earl's army, while he himſelf attacked him from another quarter. Clifford immediately ſet out with 1500 men, and ordered his ſoldiers, tired with the length of the march, and ill ſupplied with gunpowder, to croſs the Curlew hills. They had got more than half way over when the rebels, under *O Rorch*, fell on them unexpectedly. The Engliſh eaſily repulſed them at firſt, and continued their march; but the enemy no ſooner found their want of powder, but they attacked them again, and being by fatigue incapable of reſiſtance, eaſily routed them, after ſlaying Clifford with ſir Henry Ratcliffe of *Ordſall*. Meanwhile the recruits deſired by the deputy were raiſing in England and ſent over: but a very few days after he wrote other letters, ſignifying that the utmoſt he could do this year was to get to the borders of Ulſter with 1300 foot and 300 horſe. He arrived there about the 13th of September. The earl ſhewed himſelf ſeveral days at a diſtance on the hills with his army, and at laſt ſent Hagan before him to the lord deputy to deſire a conference, which he refuſed, giving for anſwer, "that if the earl had a mind to meet him he would find him the next morning at the head of his army." That day paſſed with ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhing, when a horſeman of the earl's army cried aloud, that the earl did not intend to come to a general engagement, and deſired an interview with the lord deputy, but by no means in the field among the troops. Next day, the lord deputy continuing his march was met by Hagan, who declared that the earl put himſelf on the queen's mercy, and deſired peace, and only begged to be heard a few words; which requeſt if he would grant, he would with the utmoſt reſpect wait for him at the ford of a neighbouring river called *Balla-Clinch*, not far from *Louth*, the chief town of the county, and near the caſtle of Gerard *Fleming*. The deputy ſent perſons thither before him to examine the place. They found the earl at the ford, who informed them, that nowithſtanding the river was very much ſwelled, they could eaſily hear one another on each ſide. Hither the deputy came down alone, having planted a troop of horſe on the next hill. The earl rode up to his horſe's belly in the river, ſaluted the deputy on the oppoſite bank very reſpectfully, and much converſation paſſed between them without witneſſes for near an hour. Each then returned to their troops, and Con, the earl's baſtard ſon, following the lord deputy, beſought him in his father's name to admit ſome of his principal men to come to an interview. To this the deputy agreed, provided they did not exceed ſix. Preſently the earl with his brother Cormoc, *Mac Gennys*, *Mac Guir*, *Ever Mac Cowley*, Henry *Ovington*, and *O Quin*, ſhewed himſelf at the ford. The lord deputy came down to them, accompanied by the earl of Southampton, ſir George *Bourgchier*, ſir Warham *St. Leger*, ſir Henry *Danvers*, ſir Edward *Wingfield*, and ſir William *Conſtable*, knights. The earl ſaluted each of them with great reſpect; and, after a ſhort converſation, it was agreed, that certain deputies ſhould next day treat about peace. Between them it was concluded, that a truce for ſix weeks ſhould take place from that day, to be renewed every ſix weeks till the firſt of May; yet ſo as that both ſides ſhould be at liberty upon 14 days notice to renew the war. If any of the earl's confederates refuſed to conſent to this, he ſhould leave him to be purſued by the deputy. Sept. 8, 1599.

During theſe tranſactions, the letters juſt mentioned were delivered to the queen by the very learned, but unfortunate, Henry *Cuff*. Her majeſty finding by them that the deputy with ſuch an army, in ſo long time, and at ſuch expence, had done nothing, nor was likely to do any thing that year, wrote in an angry tone to him and the council of Ireland, that ſhe could not but wonder why the deputy by procraſtination and continual delays had loſt the fineſt opportunities of acting againſt the rebel earl, when all the while he was in England he was always urging the proſecution of the war againſt him as the only object, and frequently promiſed it in the fulleſt terms in his letters. She expoſtulated with him for undertaking thoſe expenſive expeditions into Munſter and Offaley, contrary to his own better judgment; of which he had not given her the leaſt intimation before they were undertaken, otherwiſe ſhe ſhould have forbidden them. If the army were now ſo weakened and ſpent, why did he not purſue the enemy while it was in full health and complete? but if ſpring was not a proper time to carry on the war, why did he let ſlip ſummer and autumn? Was no time of year proper for the purpoſe? She began to foreſee that the kingdom of England would be exhauſted beyond bounds by expence, and that the ill ſucceſs of the war would leſſen her credit among her neighbours, and thoſe who ſhould write the hiſtory of it would tranſmit to poſterity how little was done by her for the preſervation of the kingdom of Ireland, and how much he had done towards loſing it, if he did not purſue ſome other plan of carrying on the war. She concluded in ſharper terms, warning both him and the council there to be more attentive to the good of the ſtate, and not ſuffer themſelves to be led aſtray by evil counſels, but return a true account how affairs ſtood in Ireland, and take care to prevent farther miſchief, &c.

The lord deputy was ſo provoked and ſtung by theſe letters, that before any body expected him he haſted to England, and ſurpriſed the queen by throwing himſelf at her feet early one morning in the privy chamber. She received him with a ſhort converſation (but a different countenance from that ſhe formerly aſſumed towards him) and ordered him to retire to his apartment and remain there. Her majeſty was angry with him for leaving Ireland without leave, contrary to her expreſs order, and making a truce, which might be broken at a fortnight's end, when he had authority to have concluded the war with the rebel, and pardoned his treaſon. What befel him afterwards in England, and how it appeared by the cleareſt evidence that he had formed other and higher deſigns than the war againſt Sept. 28, 1599.

againſt the rebels, while he knew not how to ſacrifice his own private reſentments to the public good, and truſted too much to ſhort-lived, unſucceſsful popularity, I leave to be told by thoſe who may intend the hiſtory of thoſe times, having myſelf no inclination to dwell on this ſubject.

The truce had ſcarce expired above once or twice when the earl of *Tir Oen* again aſſembled his army, and prepared for war. The council of ſtate ſent to him ſir William *Warren* to know why he broke the truce; to which he in a haughty tone replied, "he had not done ſo, having given notice a fortnight before that he ſhould begin the war." For this he ſaid he had ſufficient cauſe, as he underſtood the deputy, in whom he placed all his hopes of life and ſafety, was detained in cuſtody in England, nor ſhould he for the future have any dealings with the council of ſtate, who had already dealt diſhonourably with him; and, if they were ever ſo deſirous of a truce, he could not reſume it, having ſent O Donnel into Conacht, and others of his allies to act in other parts.

Reports were in the mean time ſpread among the rebels, not without ſome grounds (and of which the earl of Tir Oen was ſhrewdly ſuſpected to be the author), that England was ſoon to be involved in new troubles. The rebels gathered ſtrength and ſpirits daily, all of Iriſh extraction breathing their antient liberty and nobility: and the loyal ſubjects of Engliſh extraction were diſpirited at ſeeing ſo great and expenſive a preparation of their ſovereign fail of effect. They likewiſe complained they had been excluded from the management of affairs as though they had been ſtrangers. The earl taking freſh heart, boaſted everywhere that he would reſtore religion and liberty to his country, received the rebels under his protection, ſent them ſuccours, encouraged the wavering, and applied himſelf with vigour to weaken the authority of the Engliſh in Ireland, encouraged by the hope which Spain gave him by ſending him occaſional ſtores and money; the Pope alſo animated him with promiſes and indulgences, ſending beforehand a phœnix feather, in imitation perhaps of Pope Urban III. who had formerly ſent a little crown of peacock's feathers to John, ſon of king Henry II. on his being created lord of Ireland.

Elated with his victories, to make the greater parade of his dignity, and, by his preſence, keep up the flame kindled in his abſence in Munſter, under the ſpecious and religious pretence of viſiting a piece of our Lord's croſs, believed to be preſerved in the abbey of Holy Croſs at Tipperary, he went thither in the depth of winter, and ſent marauding parties into the lands of the queen's faithful ſubjects, under the command of *Mac Gwire*, who happened to fall in with ſir Warham de *St. Leger*, who run him through with his ſpear, receiving the like wound himſelf. The earl, having cauſed him to be honourably buried, haſtened home ſooner than any body expected him, hearing that the earl of Ormond was appointed *general of the army*, and was collecting all his forces, and that Charles *Blunt*, lord *Montjoy*, was coming over as lord deputy. The queen had before in her own mind intended him for this government; but Robert, earl of Eſſex, to ſecure the eſteem of the ſoldiery, which he eagealy courted, though leſs openly, abſolutely oppoſed it, as if he had been in no ſervice, but in the Netherlands, not ſufficiently acquainted with theſe matters, and too much engaged in books.

Charles Blount, lord deputy. 1600.

The lord Montjoy landed in Ireland in February, without noiſe and with few attendants, and took upon him the command. He found the affairs of Ireland in a very bad way, almoſt deſperate, and beyond recovery. All honeſt men were ſinking under their misfortunes, without remedy or hope of relief; and the enemy exulting in a continued ſeries of ſucceſs, and the earl himſelf, without the leaſt oppoſition, had traverſed the iſland, from the extremity of Ulſter to Munſter, like a conqueror. The rebels, to terrify the new deputy, had given the alarm in the very ſuburbs of Dublin; but this provocation ſerved only to make him more eager to attack the earl, whom he underſtood to be on his return from Munſter. Having accordingly raiſed a body of forces in haſte (for the beſt troops were in Munſter with the earl of Ormond), he haſtened to *Fereal*, to intercept the earl, and give him battle. But the earl was beforehand with him, being informed of his deſign, having always friends in the council. The deputy, at his return to Dublin, applied himſelf to review the old troops, in order to ſend a detachment of them in boats to *Logh Foil* and *Bala-Shanon* near the mouth of *Logh Erne*, that by forming garriſons there they might diſtreſs the earl behind and on each ſide, and alſo to ſend relief to the garriſons in *Leaſe* and *Ophaly*, which, by reaſon of the number of enemies round about them, was extremely dangerous and difficult. In the beginning of May the deputy began his march, with a view to divert the earl, while Henry *Docwra* and Morgan reinforced the garriſons at *Logh Foil* and *Bala-Shanon*. This they eaſily did while the earl was amuſed by the deputy with light rencontres every day, always with ſuch ill ſucceſs on his part, that he began already to find the chance of war was changed, and he was likely to meet with a repulſe. In the middle of June the deputy returned, after placing the garriſons before-mentioned, and deſired ſome companies from England, and proviſion for the garriſon to be placed alſo at *Armach* on this ſide, in order to confine the rebels within narrower compaſs. Meantime he directed his march againſt *Leaſe*, the retreat of all the rebels of Leinſter, where he flew with other deſperadoes *Ony-Mac-Rory-Og*, chief of the family of *O More*, a young bloody-minded deſperadoe, who had lately raiſed ſuch diſturbances in Munſter; and after ravaging the country he drove the rebels ſo completely into the woods and foreſts, that they never dared to ſhew themſelves in thoſe parts. New ſuccours now arriving from England, notwithſtanding the ſcarcity both of proviſions and money, and though the equinox was now paſſed, and the winter begun in that country, he advanced to the paſs of *Moghery* three miles beyond Dundalk. This paſs is by nature almoſt the moſt difficult of all in Ireland, and had by the rebels been fortified with hedges, ſtakes, hurdles, and ſtones and ſods piled up with great art and greater induſtry among mountains, woods, and bogs, and alſo with a conſiderable body of men. Add to this the badneſs of the weather,

weather, the continual rains for ſeveral days, which made the rivers overflow their banks, ſo as to be almoſt impaſſable. When the waters were gone down the Engliſh bravely broke through theſe fences, and, after driving off the enemy, and ſurmounting every difficulty, the deputy placed eight miles from Armach (round which every thing had been conſumed by the enemy), a garriſon, which in memory of J. Norris, under whom the deputy had made his firſt campaign, he ordered to be called *Mont Norris*. He gave the command of it to that gallant and experienced officer E. *Blany*, who afterwards gave the rebels great trouble and many checks in theſe parts, as H. Docwra did in the other. In his return, not to mention the ſkirmiſhes of every day, the rebels received a remarkable defeat and rout at a narrow paſs, which they had blocked up near Carlingford.

A few days after, in order to loſe no time, the deputy, though it was now the depth of winter, entered the *Glinnes* or *Vallies* of Leinſter, which had been hitherto uninvaded; and, after laying waſte the country, reduced Donell *Spaniah*, Phelim *Mac Feogh*, and the troubleſome miſchievous clan of *O Toole*; of all whom he took hoſtages: afterwards penetrated into *Fereal*, and drove Tirell, the ableſt officer among the rebels, out of his *faſtneſs* (as they call it) among briars and bogs into Ulſter, into which he now carried his victorious army through all the paſſes, and begun his ravages there with the ſmall territory of *Ferney*, ſlaying the two ſons of Evar *Mac Cowley*; he detached Richard *Morriſon*, to lay waſte *Fues*, and placed a garriſon under Oliver *Lambard* in *Breany*; then turning out of the way to Drogheda, he received the ſubmiſſions of the rebel chiefs Turlogh *Mac Henry*, prince of *Fues*, Ever *Mac Cowly O Hanlon*, who boaſted himſelf hereditary ſtandard-bearer to the kings of Ulſter, and many of the *Mac Mahons* and *O Reals*, who gave their neareſt relations as hoſtages. On the approach of ſpring, before all the forces could be got together, the deputy advanced to *Moghery*, where he cut down the woods, opened a road, and erected a fort, driving the *Mac Geniſſes* out of *Lecale*, which they had ſeized, and reducing all the forts of the enemy as far as Armagh, where he alſo placed a garriſon. Having now proceeded ſo far as to diſlodge the earl from his camp at *Blackwater*, a little below which he thought of erecting a fort, he received more certain advices of what he had before heard frequently reported and mentioned in ſeveral letters, that the Spaniards were landed in Munſter, ſo that he was thus obliged to deſiſt from his enterpriſe, as Ireland was now to be defended more againſt a foreign invaſion than an inteſtine rebellion. However, not to loſe his advantages, he reinforced the garriſons, and by forced marches, haſted to Munſter, with one or two troops of horſe, ordering the foot to follow.

While he was engaged in the war in Ulſter, the earl and the rebels of Munſter by their emiſſaries, a certain Spaniard ordained by the Pope archbiſhop of Dublin, the biſhop of Clonfert, the biſhop of Killaloe, and one Archer a Jeſuit, had by their earneſt intreaties and inſtances at laſt prevailed on the king of Spain to ſend ſuccours to the rebels in Munſter under John *d'Aguila*, in a certain aſſurance that all Munſter would ſhortly revolt, and that the titular earl of Deſmond and Florence *Mac Carty* would bring great reinforcements; but theſe had before been intercepted and ſent over to England by George *Carew*, governor of Munſter. *D'Aguila* landed at *Kinſale* in Munſter with 2000 Spaniſh veterans and ſome Iriſh deſerters on the laſt of October, and immediately publiſhed a manifeſto, ſtyling himſelf *Maſter-General and Commander for the Catholic king in the war of God, for maintenance of the faith in Ireland*; endeavouring to perſuade the people, that queen Elizabeth had been dethroned by the Pope, and her ſubjects abſolved from their allegiance, and that he and his army were come to reſcue Ireland from *the jaws of the Devil and the tyranny of the Engliſh*; and by this ſpecious pretence he drew over many worthy perſons to his intereſt.

The deputy, aſſembling all the forces he could, prepared for a ſiege, and Richard *Leveſon*, vice-admiral, was ſent from England with two men of war to block up the port. The camp was now formed, and the Engliſh began to bombard the town by ſea and land, and to blockade it cloſely, but preſently ſlackened their efforts, becauſe Leveſon on one hand was diſpatched with the marines againſt 2000 Spaniards landed at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Caſtlehaven*, and had ſunk five of their ſhips: and on the other hand the preſident of Munſter at the ſame time was ſent out with ſome troops to ſtop *O Donel*, who was on his march, and prevent his joining the new reinforcement of Spaniards. But the country being now frozen over, he got unſeen by pathleſs places one night to the Spaniards lately landed. A few days after came up the earl of *Tir Oen* with *O Rork*, Reimund *Burk*, *Mac Mahon*, Randal *Mac Surley*, *Tirell* baron *Lixnaw*, and the flower of the rebels, who, joining the Spaniards under their commander Alphonſus *O Campo*, made together 6000 foot and 500 horſe, inſpired with the hope of certain victory from the ſuperiority of their numbers, their freſhneſs, and their plenty of ſupplies over the Engliſh who laboured under all the inconveniencies of a winter ſiege, were in want of proviſion, and their horſes worn out with fatigue and hunger. In theſe difficulties the deputy conſulted his officers, of whom ſome of the more experienced were for raiſing the ſiege, retiring to Cork, and not hazarding the whole kingdom on the event of one battle. On the other hand, the deputy was for perſevering, and not degenerating from the conſtant and tried valour of their anceſtors, ſince a more deſirable opportunity could never preſent itſelf to brave men than that now in their hands, either to die with glory or conquer with honour. He, therefore, puſhed the ſiege with all his vigour, battering the walls without intermiſſion, and fortifying his camp with new works.

On the 21ſt of December earl *Tir Oen* ſhewed himſelf with his army on the hill about a mile from the trenches, and incamping there next day ſhewed himſelf in the ſame place. The night following the Spaniards made a ſally out of the city, and the Iriſh endeavoured to force their way in; but both were repulſed. On the 23d, the great guns of the Engliſh fired on the city, regardleſs of the earl who was ſo near, and the ſame day were intercepted

letters

letters from d'Aguila to the earl, intreating him to ſend the newly landed Spaniards into the town, that both together might attack the camp. At night, as the moon was near ſetting, the deputy ordered Henry *Poer*, with eight companies of veterans, to poſt himſelf on the weſt ſide of the camp. Henry *Gream*, who that night commanded the out-lying cavalry, gave notice to the deputy early in the morning that the enemy would certainly attack them, by the number of matches which they had lighted. Upon this the alarm was given in the camp, and troops poſted at all the approaches to the town. The deputy himſelf, with the preſident of Munſter, and Richard *Wingfield*, marſhal, proceeded to the out-poſts, and, by the advice of Oliver *Lambard*, pitched upon a ſpot for a field of battle. Hither were brought down the troops under Henry *Folliot* and Oliver *St. John* with 600 marines under Richard *Leveſon*. Earl *Tir Oen*, who, as it was diſcovered afterwards, had it much at heart to introduce, by favour of the darkneſs, the freſh Spaniards and 800 Iriſh into Kinſale; finding the day began to break, and ſeeing the marſhal and Henry *Danvers* with the cavalry, and *Poer* with his veterans at the foot of the hill, finding himſelf diſappointed, ſtopped ſhort, and ſoon after his bagpipes ſounded a retreat. The deputy was no ſooner informed of this diſorderly retreat, than he ordered his men to purſue the rebels, and placed himſelf in the front of his army to obſerve their retreat, and take his meaſures according to circumſtances; but there came on ſo thick a fog and ſo violent a rain, as entirely to obſtruct the view for ſome time. When it cleared, obſerving they were retreating in diſorder, in three large diviſions with their cavalry in the rear, he reſolved to fall on them; and ſending back the preſident of Munſter to the camp with three troops of horſe to check any ſallies of the Spaniards from the town, he himſelf purſued the retreating enemy ſo cloſely that he obliged them to ſtop on the edge of a bog, to which there was no way but by a ford. As ſoon as the marſhal and the earl of *Clan Ricard* had diſperſed the horſe who defended the ford, they fell briſkly on the whole body of the enemy's horſe, and being joined by William *Godolphin*, who commanded the deputy's troop of horſe, Henry *Danvers*, *Minſhaw*, *Taff*, *Fleming*, and *J. Barkley*, ſergeant-major, they renewed the charge ſo briſkly, that the rebels took to their heels. It was not thought adviſable to purſue the runaways; but rallying their forces they charged the main body, already much alarmed, and broke through it. Tirell, with his own men and the Spaniards, kept their ground; upon which the deputy brought up his rear, and while he gave his orders, performed not only the part of a general, but likewiſe that of a common ſoldier, and fell upon them with the three companies of Oliver *St. John*, commanded by *Roe*, and charged them ſo vigorouſly that they retreated in diſorder to the Iriſh, who quickly left them to be cut to pieces, as they were with great ſlaughter by the deputy's troop of horſe, commanded by William Godolphin. Then the earl, *O Donell*, and the reſt throwing away their arms ſought their ſafety by flight; Alphonſus *O Campo* with three Spaniſh officers and ſix enſigns were made priſoners, 1200 men ſlain, nine colours of which ſix were Spaniſh, taken. On the ſide of the Engliſh very few were killed, but many wounded, and among them H. *Danvers*, W. *Godolphin*, and *Croft*: ſo little did this great victory coſt us. The deputy commanded a retreat to be ſounded, and gave thanks to God for this victory, and amongſt the heaps of ſlain knighted the earl of *Clan Ricard* for his ſervices this day, and returned amidſt the ſhouts of his army victorious to his camp, which he found perfectly ſafe. For the Spaniards in the town finding every place ſtrongly guarded, and having experienced the fatal effects of the former ſallies, kept themſelves quiet in anxious expectation of the event.

By this great and manifold victory Ireland, on the point of revolt, was preſerved in obedience, the Spaniards driven out of it, the arch-rebel *Tir Oen* obliged to ſkulk in Ulſter, *O Donel* driven to Spain, the reſt of the rebels diſperſed different ways, the royal authority re-eſtabliſhed, which, by the rebels, had been greatly weakened, the ſpirits of the loyal ſubjects, before broken and caſt down, encouraged and revived, and ſoon after profound peace eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation in every part of the iſland.

Next day, the deputy ordered *Bodley*, the camp-marſhal, who had behaved himſelf very well both in the camp and the field, to continue the works, and advance the batteries nearer the enemy. This taking up ſix days, d'Aguila ſent a drummer to the deputy with a letter, deſiring that ſome perſon of rank and character might be ſent into the town to treat with him. For this purpoſe was appointed ſir William *Godolphin*, to whom d'Aguila ſignified that he had found the deputy as honourable as terrible an enemy, and the Iriſh cowardly, undiſciplined, and, which he was moſt apprehenſive of, perfidious; that he had been ſent by the king of Spain to the aſſiſtance of the two earls, but that he now began to doubt whether either of them was in being, the ſtorm of war having driven one to Spain and the other ſo far north that they muſt certainly be loſt. He was willing, therefore, to conclude a peace that might be advantageous to the Engliſh, and not diſhonourable to the Spaniards, though he was well provided for a ſiege, and in daily expectation of ſuccours, which would give the Engliſh trouble. In ſhort, both ſides having met with difficulties, and being tired of the ſiege, it was agreed, on the 2d of January, that the Spaniards ſhould ſurrender to the deputy Kinſale, the caſtles and forts at Baltimore, Berehaven, and Caſtlehaven, and depart with their lives, effects, and colours flying; the Engliſh to furniſh them at a fixed price with ſhips to conduct them and their effects at two voyages to Spain; and if they put into any port of England, they ſhould be kindly treated; and while they waited in Ireland for a wind, they ſhould be ſupplied with neceſſaries on paying for them.

This being concluded, the Spaniards, after waiting a few days for a favourable wind, ſet ſail from Ireland with great loſs and diſhonour, and their numbers conſiderably reduced. Earl *Tir Oen* in the mean time ſkulked about in Ulſter in continual alarms, purſuing the blindeſt tracks, and having loſt many of his followers in rivers ſwoln by winter rains, till at laſt he could neither reſt without apprehenſions, nor

even

even indulge the feebleſt hope, always dreading what his evil and diſtracted mind ſuggeſted was his due, miſtruſting every body, and chooſing every day a new hiding-place, which he immediately left. The lord deputy, to refreſh his weary troops, carried them into winter-quarters, and having ſettled matters in Munſter returned to Dublin. After the worſt ſeaſon of the year was paſſed, he returned by ſlow marches to ſpread the greater terror with a freſh and formidable army into Ulſter, to execute his original deſign of ſurrounding the enemy with a circle of forts and fortifications. When he came to *Blackwater* he paſſed his army over timbers laſhed together called *floats*, and diſcovering a ford till then unknown below the old fort, he erected on the bank a fortification, which, from his own name, he called *Charlemont*. At this time earl *Tir Oen* in his fright ſet fire to his houſe at *Dungannon*. From thence the deputy proceeded beyond *Dungannon*; and encamping as ſoon as Henry *Docwra* was come up with his troops from *Logh Foil*, ſent out his ſoldiers every way to cut down the corn, burn all the villages and houſes they could ſee, and carry off the cattle from all quarters; and the forts in *Logh Crew*, *Logh Reogh*, and *Mogherlecow*, at which laſt ſir John *Baſkley*, a gallant officer, received a mortal ſhot, were ſurrendered to him. He placed a garriſon at *Logh Eaugh* or *Logh Sidney* (which from his own title he called *Montjoy*), under the command of ſir Arthur *Chicheſter* (who, for his merit, was afterwards appointed lord deputy of Ireland), and another at *Monaghan* under Chriſtopher *St. Lawrence*; which commanders by their great experience and greater courage ſo haraſſed the rebels by frequent inroads and counter-marches, that finding themſelves environed with garriſons on every ſide, and confined within a narrower compaſs every day, and that they muſt lurk like wild beaſts in woods and foreſts, many of them changed their allegiance with their fortune, and thoſe who ſtrove in crowds to make their ſubmiſſions ſecretely to the deputy, complained that the earl had involved the nation in ruin for his private reſentments, and that this war had been advantageous to him alone, and moſt deſtructive to them. The earl was not inſenſible that both the fidelity and ſtrength of his party declined, and ſoon reſolved to be beforehand with danger, wearied with calamity, and in deſpair of life, which generally ſinks the ſtouteſt hearts. He ſent, therefore, ſeveral letters to the queen in a moſt ſupplicant ſtyle, begging pardon for his crime with prayers and tears, making humble ſuit to her; who, ſeeing in them ſigns of true penitence, of her great mercy granted the deputy power to receive him to mercy and favour, provided he implored it. This he did as ſoon as he was adviſed thereof by his friends, making continual ſuit by his brother Arthur *Mac Baron* and others; and, after many denials, at length in February, promiſing to ſubmit his life and fortunes to the queen abſolutely and without reſerve, the deputy who had received private information from his friends at the Engliſh court, that the queen, now far advanced in years, was in a dangerous ſtate of health, permitted the earl to come to *Mellfont*, whither he immediately repaired with one or two attendants. Being admitted into the apartment where the deputy was ſeated on a chair of ſtate, ſurrounded with a great train of officers, he threw himſelf on his knees in the door-way, dirty and dejected as he was, and, after continuing in this poſture a little while, upon a ſign from the deputy that he ſhould approach nearer, he roſe up, and, after a few ſteps, fell again on his knees, in a ſupplicant poſture, "acknowledging his ſin againſt God, his offences againſt his moſt gracious ſovereign Elizabeth, whoſe royal clemency and mercy were his only reſource, and to whom he ſubmitted the free diſpoſal of his life and fortunes; earneſtly begging, that as he had formerly felt both her kindneſs and her power, ſo now he might experience her mercy, and be an eternal monument of royal clemency. For, that he was not ſo far advanced in life, or worn out in conſtitution, or broken in ſpirit, but he could atone for this rebellion by brave and faithful ſervices." He was then proceeding to extenuate his crime, by repreſenting that the envy of certain perſons had cauſed him to be hardly dealt with, when the deputy interrupted him by obſerving, that he could offer no excuſe for ſuch a crime; and, after ſome converſation in a tone of authority, the proper eloquence of a ſoldier, he commanded him to retire. Next day, he took him with him to Dublin, intending from thence to convey him to England to the queen, that ſhe might diſpoſe of him as ſhe ſaw fit. In the mean time that excellent princeſs, a little after ſhe had received advice that to complete her glory this rebellion, which ſhe had much at heart, was extinguiſhed, devoutly and calmly departed to her heavenly home.

Thus the Iriſh war, or rather the rebellion of earl *Tir Oen*, which owed its origin to private reſentments, intermixed with ambition; its progreſs to the neglect and parſimony of England; its extenſion to the pretence of reſtoring the Catholic religion and liberty to Ireland; and its continuance to the ill-judged competitions of the Engliſh, the avarice of the ſoldiery, the artifices and feigned ſubmiſſions of the earl, the natural difficulties of the country, and the deſperate character of the natives, who place their ſecurity more in flight than in their ſwords, the weak credulity of ſome, and the ſecret connivance of others in power; its confirmation to one or two turns of ſucceſs; Spaniſh money and Spaniſh troops; after it had held eight years from its firſt breaking out, was moſt happily terminated under the auſpices of Elizabeth of bleſſed memory, the conduct of the lord deputy Charles *Blunt* baron *Montjoy*, afterwards advanced on this account by king James to the title of earl of Devonſhire, and a ſettled peace, as we hope, eſtabliſhed.

The Antient and Modern Manners of the IRISH.

IT is now time that I ſhould add ſomething concerning the manners of this nation. What regards them in antient times I ſhall extract from antient writers; but, for the account of the modern times, I am obliged to the attentive obſervation of a certain modern author equally learned and diligent.

The antient Iriſh, who, like all the reſt of the nations in theſe parts, were barbarians, are thus deſcribed by antient writers:

Strabo, in his 4th book, ſays, "I cannot ſpeak "with certainty of Ireland, except that its inhabit- "ants are more ſavage than the Britans, living on "human fleſh, and eating to great exceſs *. They "think it a duty to eat the bodies of their deceaſed "parents, and publicly to lie not only with ſtrange "women, but even with their own mothers and "ſiſters. I mention theſe things, however, for want "of better information. Certain it is, that eating "human fleſh is ſaid to be a Scythian practice, and "frequently practiſed alſo by the Gauls, Spaniards, "and many others, in the extremities of a ſiege."

Pomponius Mela, in his 3d book, ſays, "Its in- "habitants are uncivilized, ignorant of every virtue, "and entirely deſtitute of piety."

Solinus, c. 23. "When they gain a victory they "firſt drink the blood of the ſlain, and then ſmear "their faces with it. They make no diſtinction be- "tween right and wrong. When a woman is deli- "vered of a male child, ſhe lays its firſt food on her "huſband's ſword, and, placing the point in the in- "fant's mouth, gently puts in this firſt-fruits of its "food, praying, according to the received form of "the country, that it may meet death in arms and "in the field. Thoſe, who are more attentive to "elegance, deck the hilts of their ſwords with the "teeth of marine animals poliſhed to the whiteneſs "of ivory. For the chief glory of the men is the "care of their arms."

But this relates to the more antient times. The manners of the middle age Giraldus Cambrenſis treats of occaſionally, and is copied by others. Thoſe of the preſent age I ſhall give the reader in the exact words of an induſtrious modern author and a ſtudious obſerver, whoſe name as I underſtand is *J. Good*, educated at Oxford, by profeſſion a prieſt, and ſchoolmaſter at Limeric about the year 1566. But I ſhall firſt, in brief, premiſe, as I firſt promiſed, the manner of adminiſtering juſtice among the native Iriſh.

The nobles, who have the 4th vowel prefixed to their names by way of eminence and diſtinction, as *O Neal*, *O Rork*, *O Donell*, &c. and the reſt who have *Mac* prefixed, have their own particular prerogative, which gives them a moſt extenſive authority, and they levy ſuch arbitrary tributes, exactions, and penſions, on the eſtates of their ſubjects, to maintain their ſoldiers the *Galloglaſſes* †, *Kearns*, and horſemen, that the condition of their ſubjects is beyond deſcription wretched; and, as often as they carry on civil wars among themſelves, their very heart's blood and ſpirits are exhauſted.

Theſe nobles have their lawyers called *Breahans* (as the Goths called them *Bellagines*), a moſt illiterate ſet of men, who, on ſet days, on ſome high hill, determine the diſputes of the neighbourhood. Before them the pleader in a complaining ſtrain ſets forth the injuries he has received, which are denied by the party accuſed. On conviction of a theft they pronounce ſentence of reſtitution or compenſation. Theſe nobles have alſo their hiſtorians, who record their exploits, phyſicians, poets (called bards), and harpers, each of whom have lands aſſigned them; and each of theſe profeſſions in every territory form certain diſtinct families; as the *Breahans* of one lineage and name, the hiſtorians of another, and ſo of the reſt, who each bring up their children or relations in their reſpective arts, and are always ſucceeded by them. No regard is had to an hereditary right of ſucceſſion among theſe nobles; but any man of a family who excels in power, connections, or courage, aſſumes the ſovereignty either by uſurpation or election of a certain party of his provincials, to the abſolute excluſion of the ſons, nephews, and next of kin to the deceaſed; and is placed with certain barbarous ceremonies on a ſeat of ſtone in the open air on ſome hill. At the ſame time alſo by a certain law called *Taniſtry* is ſometimes appointed a ſucceſſor, who is called a *Taniſt*. But whether this word is borrowed from the Danes, who, as well as the northern inhabitants of Britain, have, for ages, called a nobleman and ſervant of the king a *Thane*, I know not.

I now proceed to preſent my reader with *Good*'s remarks, premiſing for him, that his repreſentations are not influenced by malice, but are all founded on truth; and that he deſcribes only the rude and native Iriſh, who live in the extremities of the country, and have not yet been civilized.

In general, this people are robuſt and remarkably nimble, of bold and haughty ſpirits, ſharp witted, lively, warlike, prodigal of life, patient of want, heat, and cold, of an amorous complexion, hoſpitable

* His abbreviator for πολυφαγοι reads ποηφαγοι, q. d. *eaters of herbs*. C. As the two epithets are not very reconcileable to each other, I ſhould prefer the firſt as expreſſing the *ravenous* nature of cannibals.

† *Gallo geſſati*, MS. n. Gale.

to ſtrangers, conſtant in their attachments, implacable in their reſentments, credulous, greedy of glory, impatient of reproach and injuries, and, as Giraldus formerly repreſented them, " violent in all their " paſſions; no people worſe than the bad among " them, nor better than the good."

" In general, when they bring their children to " the font, they give them profane names, either " from ſome accidental circumſtance or from ſome " old woman, or from complexion, as red, white, " black; or from diſtemper, ſcab, baldneſs; or from " vices, as robber, proud; and, notwithſtanding they " are moſt impatient of reproach, thoſe very nobles " who have the letter O prefixed to their names are " not aſhamed of theſe appellations. It is not al- " lowed to give the children the name of their father " or any of the family then living; this they think " would haſten the death of thoſe whoſe names they " took: but as ſoon as the father dies the ſon aſ- " ſumes his name that it may not be loſt; and if " any of his anceſtors who bore this name diſtin- " guiſhed himſelf in war, the like valour is expected " from him. This opinion is kept up by poets, who " record the achievements of their anceſtors with " great additions of their own invention, by which " they acquire their wealth. For new-married and " child-bearing women would think it a reproach to " them not to give their beſt apparel to theſe pane- " gyriſts. Women in ſix days from their delivery " return to their huſband's bed, and commit their " children to nurſes. There are always enough of " theſe from diſtant parts making intereſt to attend " on the more noble women, ambitious of the honour " of nurſing their child, whom they prefer to their " own. And though they labour under very ill " temper of body, by reaſon of the inclemency of " the climate, the moiſture of the ſoil, and their bad " food, and licentiouſneſs for want of regular laws; " and though they think it a ſhame to ſuckle their " own children, yet, out of regard to the nurſe child, " the huſband and wife will abſtain from each other's " embraces; or, if they do not, they find another " nurſe at their own expence. There are almoſt as " many nurſes as maid ſervants, and they think the " capacity of ſuckling a child a ſufficient reaſon for " fornication. If the child is at any time out of " order, they ſprinkle it with the ſtaleſt urine they " can get; and, as a preſervative againſt misfortunes, " hang about their children's necks not only the be- " ginning of St. John's goſpel, but a crooked nail " out of a horſe's hoof, or a piece of a wolf's ſkin. " For the ſame purpoſe, both nurſes and children " wear girdles of women's hair; and they are alſo " obſerved to preſent their lovers with bracelets of " the ſame, whether in reference to Venus' Ceſtus or " not, I know not. Foſter-fathers ſpend much more " time, money, and affection, on their foſter children " than their own; and, in return, take from them " clothes, money for their ſeveral profeſſions, and " arms, and even for any vicious purpoſes; fortunes " and cattle, not ſo much by a claim of right as by " extortion; and they will even carry theſe things " off as plunder. All who have been nurſed by the " ſame perſon preſerve a greater mutual affection " and confidence in each other, than if they were " natural brothers, whom they will even hate for " the ſake of theſe. When chid by their parents " they fly to their foſter-fathers, who frequently en- " courage them to make open war on their parents, " train them up to every exceſs of wickedneſs, and " make them moſt abandoned miſcreants: as, on the " other hand, the nurſes make the young women " whom they bring up fit for every exceſs. If a " foſter-child is ſick, it is incredible how ſoon the " nurſes hear of it, however diſtant, and with what " ſolicitude they attend it by day and night." This method of education is ſuppoſed to give riſe to the greateſt corruptions in Ireland.

One would naturally imagine this country muſt be of a hotter and moiſter temperament than others from the amazing ſoftneſs of the ſkin of its inhabitants, which is undoubtedly owing to the nature of the climate, and their uſe of certain waſhes. This ſoftneſs of their muſcles gives them a ſurpriſing agility and flexibility of all parts of the body. They are exceſſively indolent, think it the higheſt wealth to live without work, and the greateſt happineſs to enjoy liberty. They are particularly fond of muſic, eſpecially of the harp with braſs ſtrings, which they ſtrike harmoniouſly with their crooked nails. Thoſe of them who apply themſelves to religion, obſerve a wonderful auſterity, waſting themſelves in watching, praying, and faſting; ſo that the accounts of their early monks are not to be wondered at. The very women and girls keep a faſt every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year, and ſome of them alſo on St. Catherine's day; nor will they omit it though it happen on their birth-day, or if they are ever ſo much out of order. The reaſon given by ſome for this is, that the girls may get good huſbands, and the women better by the death or deſertion of their preſent ones, or at leaſt by an alteration in their manners. " Thoſe who have once abandoned them- " ſelves to debauchery are as wicked as can poſſibly " be conceived.

" They dye their garments black with the bark " of trees, called by the Engliſh *alders:* and they " uſe alſo elder-berries to colour wool yellow. They " make of the bruiſed twigs, bark, and leaves of " poplar thoſe looſe ſaffron-coloured ſhirts, which " are now almoſt out of uſe, and give them their " colour by a mixture of the bark of the arbutus " and ſalt. Whatever they dye is not boiled long " over the fire, but ſteeped for ſeveral days in cold " human urine, among other reaſons to make the " yellow colour more laſting.

" Robberies are no diſgrace among them, but prac- " tiſed in common with the utmoſt cruelty. Before " they ſet out on ſuch deſigns, they pray to God to " put booty in their way, and look upon booty as " the gift of God; nor can they be perſuaded that " violence, rapine, or murder, are diſpleaſing to " him. They ſay he would never put ſuch oppor- " tunities in their way if it was any ſin to lay hold " of them: nay, they think it would be a ſin not to " make uſe of them. You ſhall hear murderers and " incendiaries ſay, *God is merciful, and will not ſuffer* " *the price of his own blood to be loſt in me.* They " alledge further, that they follow the examples of " their fathers, and that it is the only livelihood " they have left: whereas it would be a diſgrace to " their nobility to think of ſubſiſting by the labour

" of

" of their hands, and abſtain from criminal practices.
" When they go out to pillage or any other employ,
" they carefully obſerve whom they meet firſt in the
" morning, endeavouring to come in the way of him
" every day if the event turns out well; if not, they
" ſtudiouſly avoid him. To lie ſnoring in bed in the
" moſt ſtormy night, and not to take the longeſt
" journeys at night on foot, and brave every danger
" in their marauding ſchemes, they think great want
" of ſpirit. Of late they ſpare neither churches nor
" conſecrated places, but plunder and ſometimes
" burn them, and murder the perſons that have con-
" cealed themſelves there. This is owing to the
" bad lives of the inferior clergy, who profane the
" churches, and are followed by their whores where-
" ever they go; and if at any time they are diſ-
" carded, they ſeek to revenge themſelves by poiſon.
" The church is a receptacle for the prieſts' whores
" and baſtards, who there get drunk, fornicate, mur-
" der, and keep cattle; theſe wild people holding
" nothing ſacred, nor having any thing but the ex-
" ternal form of a church, no altars or very mean
" ones, and if any only a wretched defaced figure of
" a crucifix. The ſacred veſtments are ſo naſty as
" to turn one's ſtomach; the altar portable without
" any ſign of the croſs, and expoſed to every out-
" rage; the miſſal tattered, and the canon torn out
" and made to ſerve for all their oaths and perjuries;
" the chalice of lead without a cover, and the veſſels
" for the wine are of horn. The only object of the
" prieſt's attention is getting children and providing
" for his family. The rectors are vicars and hold
" many pariſhes, making a great parade of canon
" law, but without a grain of learning; and are ſuc-
" ceeded in their livings by their children, whoſe il-
" legitimacy is diſpenſed with. Theſe laſt will not
" take prieſts' orders, but commit the care of their
" pariſhes to curates without any ſtipend, leaving
" them to live by the book, i. e. by fees at chriſten-
" ings, weddings, and burials,—a ſcanty and wretched
" maintenance.

" Such of the ſons of theſe prieſts who do not take
" to their ſtudies are, for the moſt part, notorious
" robbers. *Mac Dean, Mac Pherſon, Mac Oſpac*, q. d.
" *ſon of the dean, parſon, and biſhop*, are the principal
" robbers; and, by the liberality of their parents,
" able to raiſe gangs of accomplices; and eſpecially
" as like their fathers they are deſtitute of hoſpitality.
" The daughters of theſe prieſts if diſpoſed of in
" marriage in their fathers' life-time have great for-
" tunes: but, if their fathers die, go a-begging or
" proſtitute themſelves.

" They make a practice of ſwearing at every third
" word by the Trinity, God, and the ſaints Patrick
" and Brigid, their Baptiſm, their Faith, the Church,
" their Godfathers, and their hand. Though they
" will take theſe oaths in a moſt ſolemn manner on
" the bible or a miſſal, bare-headed, and forſwear
" themſelves, if any ſhould tell them they incur the
" pain of damnation by perjury, you ſhall preſently
" hear them exclaim aloud: *The Lord is merciful,*
" *and will not ſuffer the price of his blood ſhed for me*
" *to be loſt. Whether I repent or not I can never go*
" *to hell.* But, to make an engagement binding,
" theſe three things are requiſite; 1ſt, to ſwear at the
" altar with their hand on the book, which lies open
" on their head. 2dly, To take ſome ſaint to witneſs,
" whoſe croſier or bell muſt be touched and kiſſed.
" 3dly, To ſwear by the hand of his earl or lord,
" or ſome perſon of rank. For perjury in the two
" firſt inſtances they would forfeit their character;
" but, in the 3d, the great man would require a
" large ſum of money or a number of cows, as if
" the perjury was an injury to his name. Cows are
" their chief and greateſt wealth; of which it may
" not be amiſs to obſerve here, that our author avers
" it as certain fact, that a cow in Ireland will give
" no milk, unleſs ſhe has by her ſide her own calf,
" or the ſkin of one ſtuffed with ſtraw to repreſent
" the live one; as if they could know the ſmell of
" their womb in the ſkin. If a cow becomes dry a
" witch is applied to, who inſpiring her with a fond-
" neſs for ſome other calf makes her yield her milk.

" They ſeldom marry out of their own towns, nor
" make any preſent, but only future, engagements, or
" elſe conſent without deliberation. On this account
" they part on the ſlighteſt difference; the man takes
" to another woman, the woman to another man;
" nor till both are dead is it certainly known whether
" the contract was true or falſe. Hence ariſe wars,
" robberies, murders, deadly feuds about ſucceſſions
" and property. The women who are turned off
" have recourſe to witches, who are ſuppoſed to in-
" flict barrenneſs, impotence, or the moſt dangerous
" diſeaſes on the former huſband or his new wife.
" They are all amazingly prone to inceſt; and di-
" vorces on a pretence of conſcience are very com-
" mon. Both men and women ſet a high value on
" their hair, eſpecially if gold coloured and long:
" they plat it at full length, and let it hang down
" handſomely braided, wrapping many folds of fine
" linen round the head. This kind of head-dreſs is
" worn by all women, whether wives or concubines,
" who can attain to it.

" Beſides theſe they have many ſuperſtitious cuſ-
" toms. I know not whether they worſhip the
" moon; but when they firſt ſee her after the change
" the common country people fall down on their
" knees, repeat the Lord's prayer, and near the
" wane addreſs themſelves to the moon with a loud
" voice, *Leave us as well as thou haſt found us.* They
" conſider wolves as relations, calling them *Chari*
" *Chriſt*, praying for them, and wiſhing them well;
" and ſo they think they ſhall not be hurt by them.
" They look through the bare blade-bone of a ſheep,
" and if they ſee any ſpot in it darker than ordinary
" foretell that ſomebody will be buried out of the
" houſe. They account every woman who fetches
" fire on May-day a witch, nor will they give it to
" any but ſick perſons, and that with an imprecation,
" believing ſhe will ſteal all the butter the next ſum-
" mer. On May-day they kill all hares they find
" among their cattle, ſuppoſing them the old women
" who have deſigns on the butter. They imagine
" the butter ſo ſtolen may be recovered if they take
" ſome of the thatch hanging over the door and
" burn it. They fancy a green bough of a tree
" faſtened on May-day againſt the houſe will pro-
" duce plenty of milk that ſummer. In the town,
" when any enter upon a public office, women in the
" ſtreets and girls from the windows ſprinkle them
" and their attendants with wheat and ſalt. And,

" before

" before the ſeed is put into the ground, the miſtreſs " of the family ſends ſalt into the field. To prevent " kites from ſtealing their chicken, they hang up " in the houſe the ſhells in which the chicken were " hatched. It is thought unlawful to rub a horſe's " heels or dreſs him with a curry-comb, or gather " graſs for him, on Saturdays; but they make no " ſcruple of doing it on their feſtivals.

" If they never give fire out of their houſes to their " neighbours they fancy their horſes will live the " longer and be more healthy. If the owners of " horſes eat eggs, they muſt take care to eat an even " number, otherwiſe ſome miſchief will betide the " horſes. Grooms are not allowed eggs, and the " riders are obliged to waſh their hands after eating " them. When a horſe dies, his feet and legs are " hung up in the houſe, and even the hoofs are ac- " counted ſacred. It is by no means allowable to " praiſe a horſe or any other animal, unleſs you ſay " *God ſave him*, or ſpit upon him. If any miſchance " befalls the horſe, in three days after they find out " the perſon who commended him, that he may " whiſper the Lord's prayer in his right ear. They " believe ſome men's eyes have a power of bewitch- " ing horſes; and then they ſend for certain old " women, who, by muttering ſhort prayers, reſtore " them to health. Their horſes' feet are ſubject to " a worm, which gradually creeping upwards pro- " duces others of its own ſpecies, and corrupts the " body. Againſt this worm they call in a witch, " who muſt come to the horſe two Mondays and " one Thurſday, and breathe upon the place where " the worm lodges, and after repeating a charm the " horſe recovers. This charm they will for a ſum of " money teach to many people, after firſt ſwearing " them never to diſcloſe it.

" They think women have charms, effectual, as " they fancy, againſt all complaints, divided and diſ- " tributed among them; and to them perſons apply " according to their ſeveral diſorders, and they con- " ſtantly begin and end the charm with Pater Noſter " and Ave Maria. When any one happens to fall " he ſprings up again, and turning round three times " to the right, digs the earth with a ſword or knife, " and takes up a turf, becauſe they ſay the earth " reflects his ſhadow to him[a]: and, if he falls ſick " within two or three days after, a woman ſkilled " in thoſe matters is ſent to the ſpot, and there " ſays, 'I call the P. from the eaſt, weſt, ſouth, " and north, from the groves, woods, rivers, marſhes, " fairies white, red, black, &c.;' and, after utter- " ing certain ſhort prayers, ſhe returns home to the " ſick perſon, to ſee whether it be the diſtemper " which they call *Eſane*, which they ſuppoſe in- " flicted by the fairies, and whiſpering in his ear an- " other ſhort prayer with the Pater Noſter, puts ſome " burning coals into a cup of clear water, and forms " a better judgment of the diſorder than moſt phy- " ſicians.

" Their armies conſiſt of horſe and foot called " *Galloglaſſes*, armed with ſharp axes, and lighter- " armed foot called *Karnes*, who fight with flying " javelins and daggers. It is eſteemed lucky to ſhout " to every footman or horſeman as he goes out of " the gate; and they fancy ſome ill awaits thoſe who " are not ſo treated. In battle, inſtead of a trumpet " they uſe a bagpipe, carry amulets about them, re- " cite ſhort prayers, and, in the outſet, cry as loud " as poſſible *Pharroh* (which I take to be the *bar-* " *ritus militaris*, or military cry, mentioned by Am- " mianus), in a firm perſuaſion, that thoſe who do " not anſwer the general cry will be ſuddenly borne " from the earth, and carried as it were through the " air (out of mortal ſight for ever) into a certain " valley in *Kerry*, as has been already obſerved[b].

" In their attendance on the ſick they ſay not a " word about God or the ſalvation of the ſoul, or " making a will, but flatter them with every hope " of recovery. If any deſire the ſacrament, they " look upon their caſe as deſperate. Their wives " give themſelves no concern about their huſbands " making their wills, it being the common cuſtom for " them to have one-third of the goods, the reſt being " divided equally among the children, except might " overcomes right in the diſtribution. For the moſt " powerful, whether uncle or nephew, frequently " ſeizes the inheritance to the excluſion of ſons. " When a perſon is at the point of death, juſt be- " fore he expires, certain women mourners ſtanding " in the croſs ways, ſpread their hands, and call him " with cries adapted to the purpoſe, and endeavour " to ſtop the departing ſoul, reminding it of the ad- " vantages it enjoys in goods, wives, perſon, repu- " tation, kindred, friends, and horſes: aſking, why " it will go, and where, and to whom, and upbraiding " it with its ingratitude, and, laſtly, complaining that " the departed ſpirit will be transformed into thoſe " forms which appear at night and in the dark: and " after it has quitted the body, they bewail it with " howlings and clapping of hands. They follow the " funeral with ſuch a noiſe, that one would think " there was an end both of living and dead. The " moſt violent in theſe lamentations are the nurſes, " daughters, and miſtreſſes. They make as much " lamentation for thoſe ſlain in battle as for thoſe " who die in their beds, though they eſteem it the " eaſieſt death to die fighting or robbing; but they " vent every reproach againſt their enemies, and " cheriſh a laſting deadly hatred againſt all their " kindred.

" They ſuppoſe the departed ſouls go to the com- " pany of ſome heroes in thoſe places, of whom they " have ſtories and ſongs, as of the giants *Fin-Mac-* " *Huyle*, *Oſker*, *Mac Oſkin*, whom they fancy they " often ſee.

" As to food, they are very fond of herbs, parti- " cularly water-creſſes, and muſhrooms, and roots, ſo " that Strabo not improperly called them ποηφαγοι " or herb-eaters, for which ſome copies have by " miſtake πολυφαγοι, or great eaters[c]. They are alſo " fond of butter mixed with oatmeal, milk, whey, " beef, broth, and frequently meat without bread. " They lay up their corn for their horſes, which are " their chief care. When they are hungry they " make no ſcruple of devouring raw fleſh after drain- " ing out the blood, to digeſt which they ſwallow

[a] Quod *illi terram umbram reddere dicunt*: they *imagine* there is a *ſpirit* in the earth. Holland. Gibſon.
[b] See before, p. 258.
[c] See before, p. 467. n.

" down

" down great draughts of uſquebaugh. They alſo " bleed their cows, and eat the blood when curdled " and ſprinkled with butter.

" Moſt of them go bare-headed, except when they " wear helmets; their hair flowing in long curled " locks, which they highly delight in, and are af- " fronted at having pulled. They wear very wide " linen ſkirts with wider ſleeves and reaching down " to their knees, and dyed ſaffron colour. They " have very ſhort woollen jackets, plain and very " cloſe breeches, and over all mantles or ſhaggy rugs " (ſuch as Iſidore ſeems to call *Heteromallæ*) with " fringes prettily variegated, in which they wrap " themſelves at night and ſleep comfortably. The " women throw ſuch over their long garments, wrap " many yards of linen round their heads (as was " before obſerved), and rather load than adorn their " necks with collars and their arms with bracelets."

Such is the account my author gives of the manners of the wild Iriſh. In the reſt, and almoſt all who inhabit what is called the Engliſh Pale, there is nothing wanting that makes a part of cultivation and humanity, and for this they are indebted to the Engliſh conqueſt. In like manner might the other parts of the iſland have been improved, if they had not ſhut their ears and their minds againſt improvement, from a fooliſh and obſtinate attachment to their own cuſtoms. Of theſe the Iriſh are ſo tenacious, that they not only retain them invincibly themſelves, but corrupt the Engliſh, who by the proneneſs of human nature to what is bad are incredibly apt to degenerate.

WHEN the preſs had got thus far, the moſt honourable William Howard of Naworth, out of his great zeal for promoting the knowledge of antiquity, communicated to me the Annals of Ireland in MS. from the year 1162 to the year 1370. And ſeeing there is nothing extant, that I know of, more perfect in this kind ſince Giraldus Cambrenſis, and the excellent owner has given me leave; I think it very proper to publiſh them. The world is, without doubt, as much indebted to the owner for preſerving them, as to the author himſelf for writing them. The ſtyle is rude and barren, according to the age it was written in, yet the contents give great light into the Iriſh hiſtory, and would have been helpful to me if I had had the uſe of them ſooner. Such as they are, faithfully copied from the original even with the errors, I preſent them to the reader, who, if he has any thing of the kind more perfect, I hope he will communicate it; if not, he muſt be content with this till ſome one or other will give us a more complete account of theſe affairs, and continue it down to the preſent time with more elegance, which will be a work of no great difficulty.

THE

ANNALS OF IRELAND.

IN the year of our Lord MCLXII. died Gregory, the firſt archbiſhop of Dublin, a worthy perſon in all reſpects. He was ſucceeded by *Laurence O Thothil*, abbot of St. Kemnus of Glyndelagh, a pious man. Thomas [1] was made archbiſhop of Canterbury.

MCLXVI. Rotheric O Conghir, prince of Conaught, was made king and monarch of Ireland.

MCLXVII. died Maud the empreſs. This year Almaric, king of Jeruſalem, took Babylon; and Dermic Mac Morrogh, prince of Leinſter, while O Rork, king of Meth, was employed in a certain expedition, carried away his wife, who ſuffered herſelf to be ſo carried off with no great difficulty, by putting herſelf in his way, as we find in Cambrenſis.

MCLXVIII. Donate, king of Urgal, founder of Mellifont abbey, departed this life. This year Robert Fitz-Stephens, neither unmindful of his promiſe, nor regardleſs of his faith, came into Ireland with 30 * knights.

MCLXIX. Richard, earl of Strogul, ſent a certain young gentleman of his own family, named Remund, into Ireland with 10 knights, about the kalends of May. The ſame earl Richard, this year, attended with about 200 knights and others, to the number of a thouſand or thereabouts, arrived here on St. Bartholomew's eve. This Richard was the ſon of Gilbert earl of Strogul, that is Chippeſtow, antiently Strogul, and of Iſabel, aunt by the mother's ſide to king Malcolm and king William of Scotland, and earl David a hopeful man; and the morrow after the ſame apoſtle's day they took the ſaid city; where Eva, Dermic's daughter, was lawfully married to earl Richard, and her father gave her away.

MCLXX. St. Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſuffered martyrdom. This ſame year the city of Dublin was taken by earl Richard and his party; and the abbey de Caſtro Dei was founded.

MCLXXI. died Dermic Mac Morrogh, of a great age, at Fernys, about the kalends of May.

MCLXXII. the valiant king Henry arrived at Waterford with 500 knights, and, among other things, beſtowed Meth upon ſir Hugh Lacy. The abbey de Fonte vivo was founded this year.

MCLXXIV. Gelaſius, archbiſhop of Armagh, the firſt primate of Ireland, a pious man, died at a great age. He is ſaid to have been the firſt archbiſhop that wore the pall. His predeceſſors were only titular archbiſhops and primates, in reverence and honour to St. Patrick, the apoſtle of this nation; whoſe ſee was ſo much eſteemed by all men, that not only biſhops and prieſts, and the reſt of the clergy, ſubmitted themſelves to the biſhop, but kings and princes. Gilbert, a prelate of great worth, ſucceeded him in the archbiſhopric.

MCLXXV. William, king of Scots, was taken priſoner at Alnwick.

MCLXXVI. Bertram Verdon founded the abbey of Crokeſdenne.

MCLXXVII. Earl Richard died at Dublin about the kalends of May, and was buried in Trinity church there. This year, Vivian, a cardinal, called from St. Stephen's in Monte Cælio, was ſent legate of the apoſtolic ſee into Ireland by Pope Alexander.

MCLXXVIII. On the 9th of the kalends of December the abbey de Samaria was founded. The ſame year Roſe Vale, that is to ſay, *Roſſglaſs*, was founded.

MCLXXIX. Miles Cogan, and Ralph the ſon of Fitz-Stephen, his daughter's huſband, were ſlain between Waterford and Liſmore, &c. as we read in Cambrenſis. The ſame year Harvæus de Monte Mariſco entered into the monaſtery of the Trinity in Canterbury, who founded the monaſtery of Mary de Portu, i. e. *Don Broth*.

* Militibus.

[1] Becket.

MCLXXX. was founded the abbey of the quire of Benedict; and alſo the abbey of Geripount. This year Laurence, archbiſhop of Dublin, on the 18th of the kalends of December, died happily in Normandy, within the church of St. Mary of Aux. After him ſucceeded John Cumin, an Engliſhman, born at Eveſham, elected unanimouſly by the clergy of Dublin (the king himſelf ſtickling for him); and he was confirmed by the Pope. This John built St. Patrick's church at Dublin.

MCLXXXIII. was confirmed the order of the Templars and Hoſpitallers; and the abbey *De Lege Dei* was founded.

MCLXXXV. John, the king's ſon, made lord of Ireland by his father, came into Ireland in the 12th year of his age, which was the 13th ſince his father's firſt coming, the 15th ſince the arrival of Fitz-Stephens, and the 14th ſince the coming of earl Richard. He returned again in the ſame 15th year of his age.

MCLXXXVI. was confirmed the order of the Carthuſians and the Grandians. This year Hugh Lacy was killed treacherouſly at Dervath, by an Iriſhman, becauſe the ſaid Hugh intended to build a caſtle there; and as he was ſhewing an Iriſhman how to work with a pick-ax, and bowed himſelf down forwards, the Iriſhman ſtruck off his head with an ax; and ſo his conqueſt ended. The ſame year Chriſtian, biſhop of Liſmore (formerly legate of Ireland, who copied thoſe virtues which he had both ſeen and heard eminent in his pious father St. Bernard and Pope Eugenius, a venerable perſon, with whom he lived in probation at Clareval, and by whom he was made legate of Ireland), after his obedience performed in the monaſtery of Kyrieleyſon, happily departed this life. Jeruſalem and our Lord's croſs was taken by the Sultan and the Saracens, and many Chriſtians cut off.

MCLXXXVII. On the kalends or 1ſt of July, the abbey of Ynes in Ulſter was founded.

MCLXXXIX. Henry Fitz-Empreſs departed this life, was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, and buried in Font Evrard. This ſame year was founded the abbey De Colle Victoriæ or Cnokmay.

MCXC. King Richard and king Philip made a voyage to the Holy Land.

MCXCI. In the monaſtery of Clareval the tranſlation of Malachi, biſhop of Armagh, was celebrated with great ſolemnity.

MCXCII. The city of Dublin was burnt.

MCXCIII. Richard, king of England, in his return from the Holy Land, was taken priſoner by the duke of Auſtria, and paid to the emperor 100,000 marks for ranſom, beſides 30,000 to the empreſs and 20,000 to the duke, upon an obligation he had made to them for Henry duke of Saxony. He was detained in priſon by the emperor a year, ſix months, and three days. Almoſt all the chalices in England were ſold to raiſe this ranſom. This year was founded the abbey *De Jugo Dei*.

MCXCIV. The reliques of St. Malachy, biſhop of Clareval, were brought into Ireland, and received with great honour into the monaſtery of Mellifont, and other monaſteries of the Ciſtertians.

MCXCV. Matthew, archbiſhop of Caſſils, legate of Ireland, and John, archbiſhop of Dublin, got the corpſe of Hugh Lacy that conquered Meth from the Iriſh, and interred them with great ſolemnity in the monaſtery de *Beatitudine* or *Becly*; but the head of the ſaid Hugh was laid in St. Thomas's monaſtery in Dublin.

MCXCVIII. The order of the Friars Preachers was begun in the territory of Toulouſe, founded by Dominic II.

MCXCIX. died Richard king of England. He was ſucceeded by his brother John, who was lord of Ireland and earl of Moriton. Arthur, the lawful heir, ſon of Geoffrey his whole brother, was put to death by him.

The death of Richard was after this manner. When king Richard beſieged the caſtle of Chaluz in Little Bretagn, he received his mortal wound by an arrow ſhot at him by one of thoſe in the caſtle named Bertram de Gourdon. As ſoon as the king found there were no hopes of life, he committed his kingdom of England and all his other poſſeſſions to the cuſtody of his brother. All his jewels and the fourth part of his treaſure he bequeathed to his nephew Otho. Another fourth part of his treaſure he left to be diſtributed among his ſervants and the poor. When Bertram was taken and brought before the king, he aſked him for what harm he had killed him? Bertram, without any fear, told him, that he had killed his father and two of his brethren with his own hand, and then intended to do the ſame with him: that he might take what revenge he pleaſed, he ſhould not care, ſince he was to die too that had done ſo much miſchief in the world. Notwithſtanding the king pardoned him, and ordered him to be ſet at liberty, and to have 100 ſhillings ſterling given him. Yet after the king's death, ſome of the king's officers flea'd him, and hung him up. The king died on the 18th of the Ides of April, which happened to be the 4th * day before Palm Sunday, and the 11th day after he was wounded. He was buried at Font Everard, at the feet of his father. A certain verſificator wrote this diſtich upon his death:

Iſtius in morte perimit formica leonem
Proh dolor! in tanto funere mundus obit.

An ant a lion ſlew in Richard's fall,
And his muſt be the world's great funeral.

His corpſe were divided into three parts: whence this of another:

Viſcera Carleolum, corpus Fons ſervat Ebrardi,
Et cor Rothomagum, magne Richarde, tuum.

After the death of king Richard, his brother John was girt by the archbiſhop of Roan with the ſword of the dukedom of Normandy, on the 7th kalends of May next following: the archbiſhop alſo ſet a crown adorned with golden roſes upon his head. Afterwards, upon the 6th kalends of June, he was anointed and crowned king of England, in St. Peter's church, Weſtminſter, upon Aſcenſion day, attended with all the nobility of England. Afterwards he was ſummoned to parliament in France to anſwer for the death of his nephew Arthur, and deprived of Normandy, becauſe he came not accordingly. This ſame year was founded the abbey of Commerer.

* Feria.

MCC. Cathol Cronerg, king of Conaught, founder of the abbey De Colle Victoriæ, was expelled Conaught. This year the monaſtery De Voto or Tyntern was founded by William Marſhall, earl marſhal and Pembroke, who was lord of Leinſter, or of the four counties of Weisford, Oſſory, Caterlogh, and Kildare, in right of his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Strogul, and of Eve the daughter of Dermic Murcard. This William, earl marſhal, being in great danger of ſhipwreck a night and a day, made a vow, that if he eſcaped and came to land, he would found a monaſtery, and dedicate it to Chriſt and his mother Mary. As ſoon as he arrived in Weisford he founded this monaſtery of Tynterne according to his vow, and it is named *De Voto*. This year alſo was founded the monaſtery de Flumine Dei.

MCCII. Cathol Cronerg [or Crorobdyr], king of Conaught, was reſtored to this kingdom. The ſame year was founded the houſe of canons of St. Mary of Connal, by ſir Meiler Fitz-Henry.

MCCIII. The abbey of St. Saviour, or Dawiſky, which was before founded, was this year and the next following finiſhed.

MCCIV. A battle was fought between John Courcy firſt earl of Ulſter, and Hugh Lacie, at Doune, with great ſlaughter on both ſides. Yet John Courcy had the victory. Afterwards, upon the ſixth day of the week, being Good Friday, as the ſaid John was unarmed and going in pilgrimage, barefoot and in a linen veſtment, to the churches, after the common manner, he was treacherouſly taken priſoner by his own people, for a ſum of money, part in hand, and part promiſed to be paid afterwards; and ſo he was delivered to Hugh Lacy, who brought him to the king of England, and upon that account received the earldom of Ulſter and the ſeigniory of Conaught, both belonging to John Courcy. Hugh Lacy now being made earl, rewarded the ſaid traitors with gold and ſilver, ſome more, ſome leſs; but hung them up as ſoon as he had done, and took away all their goods. By theſe means Hugh Lacy ruleth in Ulſter, and John Courcy is condemned to perpetual impriſonment, for his former rebellion againſt king John, refuſing to do him homage, and accuſing him for the death of Arthur, the lawful and right heir to the crown. While the earl was in priſon and in great poverty, having but a ſmall allowance of proviſions, and thoſe mean and coarſe, he expoſtulated with God why he dealt thus with him, who had built and repaired ſo many monaſteries for him and his ſaints. After many expoſtulations of this kind he fell aſleep, and the Holy Trinity appeared to him, ſaying, Why haſt thou caſt me out of my own ſeat, and out of the church of Doun, and placed there my St. Patrick, the patron of Ireland? For John Courcy had expelled the ſecular canons out of the cathedral church of Doun, and introduced the black monks of Cheſter in their room; and the Holy Trinity ſtood there upon a ſtately ſhrine, and John himſelf took it down out of the church, and ordered a chapel to be built for it, ſetting up the image of St. Patrick in the great church, which diſpleaſed the moſt high God; who aſſured him, he ſhould never ſet foot in his ſeigniory again. However, in regard of other good deeds, he ſhould be delivered out of priſon with honour, which happened accordingly. For a controverſy ariſing between John king of England and the king of France, about a lordſhip and certain caſtles, the king of France offered by a champion to try his right. Upon this the king called to mind his valiant knight John Courcy, whom he caſt in priſon upon the information of others; ſo he ſent for him and aſked him if he were able to ſerve him in this combat? John anſwered, he would not fight for him, but for the right of his kingdom with all his heart; which he undertook to do afterwards: and ſo refreſhed himſelf with meat and drink, and bathing in the mean while, and recovered his ſtrength. Whereupon a day was appointed for the engagement of thoſe champions John Courcy and the other. But as ſoon as the champion of France heard of his great ſtomach and mighty valour, he declined the combat, and the ſaid ſeigniory was given to the king of England. The king of France then deſired to ſee a blow of the ſaid Courcy. Whereupon he ſet a ſtrong helmet of mail upon a large block; and with his ſword, after he had looked about him in a grim manner, ſtruck the helmet through from the very creſt into the block, ſo very faſt, that no one there was able to pull it out, till he himſelf, at the requeſt of the two kings, did it with eaſe. They then aſked him, why he looked ſo grim behind him before he ſtruck? He told them, if he had failed of his blow he would have certainly cut them all off both kings and others. The kings made him large preſents, and the king of England reſtored him alſo to his ſeigniory of Ulſter. John Courcy attempted 15 ſeveral times to ſail over into Ireland, but was always in danger, and the wind againſt him; ſo he waited awhile among the monks of Cheſter, and at laſt ſailed into France, and there died.

MCCV. The abbey of Wetheny in the county of Limerick was founded by Theobald Fitz-Walter Butler, lord of Carryk.

MCCVI. The order of Friars Minors was begun near the city of Aſſiſe by St. Francis.

MCCVIII. William de Brewes was baniſhed out of England, and came into Ireland. England was put under interdict for the tyranny of king John. A great defeat and ſlaughter was given at Thurles in Munſter by ſir Jeffery Mareys to the lord chief juſtice of Ireland's men.

MCCX. John, king of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet and ſtrong army; and the ſons of Hugh Lacy, viz. the lord Walter lord of Meth, and Hugh his brother, for their tyranny, but particularly for the murder of ſir John Courſon, lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, who they had heard had accuſed them to the king, were driven out of the nation. They fled into France, and ſerved in the monaſteries of St. Taurin unknown, being employed in clay or brick work, and ſometimes in gardens as gardeners. But at length they were diſcovered by the abbot, who intreated the king in their behalf; for he had baptized their ſons, and had been as a father to them in many things. Walter Lacy paid 2500 marks, and Hugh Lacy a great ſum of money likewiſe, for their ranſom; and they were reſtored again to their former degree and lordſhip, by the abbot's interceſſion. Walter Lacy brought with him John the

the ſon of Alured, i. e. Fitz-Acory, ſon to the aforeſaid abbot's whole brother, and knighted him, giving him the ſeigniory of Dengle, and many others. Moreover, he brought monks with him out of the ſaid monaſtery, and beſtowed many farms upon them, with the cell called Foury, for their charity, liberality, and good counſel. Hugh Lacy, earl of Ulſter, built a cell alſo for the monks in Ulſter, and endowed it in a place called ———. John, king of England, having taken many hoſtages, as well of the Engliſh as of the Iriſh, and hanged a number of malefactors upon gibbets, and ſettled the kingdom, returned into England the ſame year.

MCCXI. Sir Richard Tuyt was cruſhed to death by the fall of a tower at Alone. He founded the monaſtery de Grenard.

MCCXII. The abbey of Grenard was founded. This ſame year died John Comyn, archbiſhop of Dublin, and was buried within the choir of Trinity church. He built St. Patrick's church at Dublin. Henry Londres ſucceeded him, ſurnamed *Scorch-Villeyn*, from an action of his. For having called in his tenants one day, to know by what tenure they held of him, they ſhewed him their deeds and charters to ſatisfy him; whereupon he ordered them to be burnt, and hence got the name of *Scorch-Villeyn* given him by his tenants. This Henry, archbiſhop of Dublin, was juſticiary of Ireland, and built Dublin caſtle.

MCCXIII. William Petit and Peter Meſſet departed this life. Peter Meſſet was baron of Luyn by Trim; but dying without heir male, the inheritance fell to the three daughters, of whom the lord Vernail married the eldeſt, Talbot the ſecond, and Loundres the third; who, by this means, ſhared the inheritance among them.

MCCXIX. The city of Damieta was miraculouſly won on the Nones of September about midnight, without the loſs of one Chriſtian.

The geneaology of the earl marſhal.

The ſame year died William Marſhall, the elder, earl marſhal and earl of Pembroke, who, by his wife, the daughter of Richard Strongbow, earl of Strogul, had five ſons: the eldeſt was called William, the 2d Walter, the 3d Gilbert, the 4th Anſelm, and the 5th Richard, who loſt his life in the war of Kildare. Every one of them ſucceſſively enjoyed the inheritance of their father, and all died without iſſue. The inheritance devolved upon their ſiſters, daughters of their father, who were, Maud Marſhall, the eldeſt; Iſabel de Clare, the 2d; Eva de Breous, the 3d; Joan de Mountchenſey, the 4th; and Sibill counteſs of Ferrars the 5th. Maud Marſhall was married to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who was earl marſhal of England in right of his wife; by whom he had Ralph Bigod, father of John Bigod, the ſon of the lady Bertha Furnival; and † Iſabel Lacy, wife to John lord Fitz-Geffery, by whom, after the death of Hugh de Bigod, earl of Norfolk, ſhe had John de Waren, earl of Surry, and his ſiſter Iſabel de Albeny counteſs of Arundel. Iſabel, the 2d ſiſter, was married to Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter; ſhe had Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and the lady Aniſe counteſs of ‡ *Averna*, who was mother of Iſabel the § mother of the lord Robert Brus, earl of Carrick in Scotland, afterwards king of that nation. From Eva de Breous, the 3d ſiſter, deſcended Maud, the mother of the lord Edmund Mortimer, mother of the lady Eva de Cauntelow, mother of the lady Milſoud de Mohun, who was mother to lady Eleanor, mother to the earl of Hereford. Joan Marſhall, the 4th ſiſter, was married to the lord Guarin de Mountchinſey, and had iſſue Joan de Valens. Sybil, counteſs of Ferrers, the 5th ſiſter, had iſſue ſeven daughters; the eldeſt called Agnes Veſcie, mother of lord John and lord William Veſcie; the 2d Iſabel Baſſet; the 3d Joan Bohun, wife to lord John Mohun, ſon of lord Reginald; the 4th Sibyl Mohun, wife to lord Francis Bohun lord of Midhurſt; the 5th Eleanor Vaus, wife to the earl of Wincheſter; the 6th || Agas Mortimer, wife to lord Hugh Mortimer; the 7th Maud Kyme, lady of Carbry. Theſe are all, both males and females, the poſterity of the ſaid William earl marſhal.

† Widow of Gilbert Lacy.

‡ Perhaps *Devonia*.

§ Forte *uxoris*. This place is corrupted.

|| Agatha.

MCCXX. The tranſlation of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The ſame year died lord Meiler Fitz-Henry, founder of Connal, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of the ſaid houſe.

MCCXXIV. The caſtle of Bedford was beſieged, and the caſtle of Trim in Ireland.

MCCXXV. Died Roger Pippard; and in the year MCCXXVIII. died William Pippard, formerly lord of Salmon-leap. This year died likewiſe Henry Londres, alias Scorch-Villeyn, archbiſhop of Dublin, and was buried in Trinity church there.

MCCXXX. Henry king of England gave Hubert de Burgh the place of chief juſticiary, and the third penny of Kent; and made him alſo earl of Kent. Afterward the ſaid Hubert was impriſoned, and great troubles aroſe between the king and his ſubjects, becauſe he adhered to ſtrangers more than to his own natural ſubjects.

MCCXXXI. William Mareſchall the younger, earl marſhal and earl of Pembroke, departed this life, and was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers in Kilkenny.

MCCXXXIV. Richard earl Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke and Strogull, was wounded in a battle in the plain of Kildare, on the 1ſt day before the Ides of April, and ſome few days after died in Kilkenny, and was there buried hard by his natural ** brother William, in the choir of the Friars Preachers; of whom this was written:

** Germanum.

Cujus ſub foſſa Kilkennia continet oſſa.

MCCXL. Walter Lacy, lord of Meth, died this year in England, leaving two daughters to inherit his eſtate; of whom, the 1ſt was married to ſir Theobald de Verdon, and the 2d to Geffery de Genevile.

MCCXLIII. This year died Hugh Lacy earl of Ulſter, and was buried at Cragfergous, in the convent of the Friars Minors; leaving a daughter, who was married to Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter. The ſame year died lord Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and lord Richard de Burgo.

MCCXLVI. An earthquake about 9 of the clock over all the weſt.

MCCXLVIII. Sir John Fitz-Geffery came lord juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCL. Lewis king of France and William Long Eſpee were taken priſoners, with many others, by the Saracens. In Ireland Maccanewey, a ſon of Belial, was ſlain in Leys, as he deſerved.

In the year MCCLI. lord Henry Lacy was born.

On Chriſtmas day the ſame year, Alexander king of Scots, in the 11th year of his age, was contracted with Margaret, daughter to the king of England, at York.

MCCLV. Alan de la Zouch was appointed and came juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCLVII. died lord Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

MCCLIX. Stephen Long Eſpee came juſticiary into Ireland. Green caſtle in Ulſter was demoliſhed. William Dene was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXI. Lord John Fitz-Thomas, and lord Maurice, his ſon, were ſlain in Deſmond by Mac Karthy. William Dene, juſticiary, died, and lord Richard de Capel was put in his room the ſame year.

MCCLXII. Richard Clare, earl of Glouceſter, died this year; as alſo Martin de Maundevile on the morrow of St. Bennet's day.

MCCLXIV. Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice took priſoners Richard de Capel, lord Theobald Botiller, and the lord John Cogan, at Triſtel-Dermot.

MCCLXVII. David de Barry was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXVIII. Comin Maurice Fitz-Maurice was drowned. Lord Robert Ufford was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXIX. The caſtle of Roſcoman was begun this year. Richard of Exeter was made juſticiary.

MCCLXX. Lord James de Audley came juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCLXXI. Henry, ſon of the king of Almain, was ſlain in the court of Rome. Plague, famine, and ſword, raged this year, particularly in Meth. Nicholas de Verdon and his brother John were ſlain. Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, died.

MCCLXXII. Lord James Audley, juſticiary of England, was killed by a fall from his horſe in Tothomon, and was ſucceeded in this office by lord Maurice Fitz-Maurice.

MCCLXXIII. The lord Geffery Genevile returned from the Holy Land, and was made juſticiary of Ireland.

Edward I. MCCLXXIV. Edward, ſon of king Henry, was anointed and crowned king of England by Robert Kilwarby, a Friar Preacher, archbiſhop of Canterbury, upon St. Magnus the martyr's day, in the church of Weſtminſter, in the preſence of all the nobility and gentry. His proteſtation and oath was in this form: "I Edward, ſon and heir of king Henry, do profeſs, proteſt, and promiſe, before God and his holy angels, from this time forward, to maintain without partiality, the law, juſtice, and peace of the church of God, and the people ſubject unto me; ſo far as we can deviſe by the counſel of our liege and legal miniſters; as alſo to exhibit due and canonical honour to the biſhops of God's church to preſerve unto them inviolably whatſoever has been granted by former emperors and kings to the church of God; and to pay due honours to the abbots and the Lord's miniſters, according to the advice of our lieges, &c. So help me God, and the holy goſpels of the Lord." This year died the lord John Verdon, and the lord Thomas de Clare came into Ireland. And William Fitz-Roger, prior of the Hoſpitallers, was taken priſoner at Glyndelory, with many others, and more ſlain.

MCCLXXV. The caſtle of Roſcoman was built again. The ſame year Moydagh was taken priſoner at Norragh by ſir Walter le Faunte.

MCCLXXVI. Robert de Ufford was made juſticiary of Ireland, upon the ceſſion of Geffery de Genevill.

MCCLXXVII. O Brene ſlain.

MCCLXXVIII. Lord David Barry died this year, as alſo lord John Cogan.

MCCLXXIX. Lord Robert de Ufford went into England, and appointed friar Robert de Fulbourne, biſhop of Waterford, to ſupply his place: in whoſe time the money was changed. A round table was alſo held at Kenylworth by Roger lord Mortimer.

MCCLXXX. Robert de Ufford returned from England, being ſtill juſticiary as before. His wife died this year.

MCCLXXXI. Adam Cuſak the younger killed William Barret and many others in Conaught. Friar Stephen Fulborn was made juſticiary of Ireland. Lord Robert de Ufford returned into England.

MCCLXXXII. This year Moritagh and Arte Mac Murgh, his brother, were ſlain at Arclowe on St. Mary Magdalen eve: and Roger lord Mortimer died.

MCCLXXXIII. The city of Dublin was in part burnt, and the belfrey of Trinity church, upon the 3d day before the Nones of January.

MCCLXXXIV. The caſtle of Ley was taken and burnt by the petty kings of Offaly, the morrow after St. Barnabas's day. Alphonſus, the king's ſon, 12 years old, departed this life.

MCCLXXXV. Lord Theobald le Botiller died on the 6th of the kalends of October, in the caſtle of Arclowe, and was buried there in the convent of the Friars Preachers. Gerald Fitz-Maurice was taken priſoner by his own Iriſh ſubjects in Offaly, with Richard Petit and S. Deget, and many others; and at Rathode was a great ſlaughter.

MCCLXXXVI. Le Norragh and Arſtol, with other towns, were ſucceſſively burnt by William Stanton, on the 16th of the kalends of December. About this time Eleanor queen of England, mother of king Edward, took a religious habit at Ambreſbury on the day of St. Thomas's tranſlation, having her dowry confirmed by the Pope, and aſſured to her for ever. Calwagh was taken priſoner at Kildare. Lord Thomas Clare departed this life.

MCCLXXXVII. This year died Stephen Fulborn, archbiſhop of Tuam, and was ſucceeded in the office of juſticiary for a time, by John Sampford, archbiſhop of Dublin. This year the king of Hungary renounced Chriſtianity, and turned apoſtate; and having fraudulenty aſſembled his nobility, under pretence of a parliament, Miramomelius, a potent Saracen, came upon them with an army of 20,000 men, and carried away the king and all the Chriſtians priſoners on St. John Baptiſt's eve. As the Chriſtians were carried along, the weather turned cloudy, and a tempeſt of hail fell ſuddenly, and killed many thouſands of the infidels. So the Chriſtians returned to their own homes, and the apoſtate king

king went alone with the Saracens. The Hungarians crowned his ſon king, and continued in the Catholic faith.

MCCLXXXIX. Tripoly, a famous city, was demoliſhed after great effuſion of Chriſtian blood, by the Sultan of Babylon; who commanded the images of the ſaints to be dragged at the horſes' tails through the ruinous city in contempt of Chriſt.

MCCXC. Two of the king's daughters were married. Lord Gilbert de Clare took to wife the lady Joan de Acon, a daughter of our lord king Edward, in the abbey of Weſtminſter; and the marriage was celebrated in May; and in July John, the duke of Brabant's ſon, married Margaret the ſaid king's daughter alſo in the church aforeſaid. This year lord William Veſcie was made juſticiary of Ireland, and entered upon the office on St. Martin's day. O Molaghelin, king of Meth, was this year ſlain.

MCCXCI. Gilbert de Clare, ſon of Gilbert, and the lady Joan de Acon, was born on the 11th of May betimes in the morning. An army was led into Ulſter againſt O Hanlan and other princes that had broken the peace, by Richard earl of Ulſter and William Veſcie juſticiary of Ireland. The lady Eleanor, formerly queen of England and mother of king Edward, died this year on St. John's day, after a laudable life, of which 4 years, 11 months, and 6 days, had been ſpent in a religious habit (as ſhe had deſired) in the abbey of Ambreſbury, where ſhe was a profeſſed nun. News came to our lord Pope Martin, on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, concerning the city of Acon in the Holy Land (which was the only place of refuge for the Chriſtians), that it was beſieged by Milkadar Sultan of Babylon with a numerous army. He beſieged it vigorouſly for about 40 days, from the 8th day before the ides of April till the 15th before the kalends of July. At laſt the wall was pulled down by the Saracens, and th y entered the city in great numbers, many Chriſtians being ſlain, and ſome drowned in the ſea through fear; among whom was the patriarch and his train. The king of Cyprus and Oto de Grandiſon eſcaped in a ſhip with their followers. This year Pope Martin granted our lord king Edward the tenth of all eccleſiaſtical benefices in Ireland, for ſeven years together, as a ſupply towards a relief for the Holy Land. The eldeſt ſon of the earl of Clare was born the ſame year.

MCCXCII. Edward, king of England, again entered Scotland, and was choſen king. John, lord Baliol of Galway, obtained the whole kingdom of Scotland by right of inheritance, and did homage to our lord Edward king of England, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne on St. Stephen's day. Florence, earl of Holland, Robert Brus, earl of Carrick, John Haſtings, John Comin, Patrick de Dunbar, John Veſcie, Nicholas de Soules, and William Roos (who all claimed the crown of the ſaid kingdom), ſubmitted themſelves to the judgement of king Edward.

A fifteenth of all the goods of laymen in Ireland was granted to our lord the king of England, to be collected on the feaſt of St. Michael. Sir Peter de Genevile, knight, died this year. Rice ap Meredyke was brought to York, and there dragged at the horſes' tails, &c.

MCCXCIII. A general and open war was this year waged at ſea with the Normans. No ſmall number of Normans were cut off in a ſea engagement by the barons of the ports of England, and others their coadjutors, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide. For this a war broke out between England and France; whereupon Philip, king of France, directed his letters of citation to the king of England, to appear in perſon at his parliament to anſwer what the king had to ſay to him; but finding no compliance with this order, he forthwith, by the advice of his parliament, declared him outlawed, and condemned him. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and his wife, came into Ireland about the feaſt of St. Luke.

MCCXCIV. William Montfort died ſuddenly in the king's council holden at Weſtminſter before the king. He was dean of St. Paul's in London. The biſhops and clergy, who knew not what the king would expect from every one of them, had inſtructed him to deliver their ſentiments as a perſon whom the king would confide in. As ſoon as he returned to the king, and was addreſſing himſelf to ſpeak, he was taken ſpeechleſs, fell down, and was carried out by the king's ſervants in a miſerable condition. Upon this accident, timorous people pronounced him the inſtrument of the tenths of eccleſiaſtical benefices being given to the king, the adviſer of a ſtrict ſearch in the fold of Chriſt, and of the contributions afterwards granted to the king. The city of Bordeaux with the adjacent country of Gaſcoign was taken into the hands of the king of France on certain conditions, but was detained unjuſtly and treacherouſly. John, archbiſhop of Dublin, and ſome other great men, were ſent to the king in Almain upon this account; and after they had received their anſwer in Tordran, the archbiſhop returned into England, and died on St. Leodegar's day. The bones of this John Sampford were interred in St. Patrick's church in Dublin, on the 10th day before the kalends of March.

The ſame year there aroſe a debate between William lord Veſcy, then juſticiary of Ireland, and lord John Fitz-Thomas; and the ſaid lord William Veſcy went into England, and left ſir William de la Hay to officiate as juſticiary. But when both of them appeared before the king for combat upon an appeal for treaſon, William Veſcy fled into France, and would not fight. Whereupon the king of England gave all the lordſhips that belonged to him to ſir John Fitz-Thomas, viz. Kildare, Rathemgan, and many others.

The ſame year Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, returned out of Ireland into England. Likewiſe Richard earl of Ulſter ſoon after St. Nicholas's day was taken priſoner by ſir John Fitz-Thomas, and kept within the caſtle of Ley till the feaſt of St. Gregory the Pope; but was then ſet at liberty by the council of our lord the king in a parliament at Kilkenny. John Fitz-Thomas gave all his lands for taking him, viz. Sligo, with other poſſeſſions belonging to him in Conaght.

This year the caſtle of Kildare was taken; Kildare

dare and the country round it was waſted by the Engliſh and Iriſh. Calvagh burnt all the rolls and tallies of the earl. This year and the two next following there was much dearth and peſtilence throughout Ireland.

William lord D'ooddingzele was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCXCV. Edward, king of England, built the caſtle *de Bello Mariſco*, i. e. Beaumaris, in *Venedocia*, which is called the mother of Cambria, and commonly *Angleſey*, and entered it immediately after Eaſter, ſubduing the *Venedotes*, i. e. the principal men of Angleſey, and making them ſubject to him. Soon after this, about the feaſt of St. Margaret, Madoc (at that time prince elect of Wales) ſubmitted himſelf to the king's mercy, and was brought to London by John de Haverings, where he was lodged in the Tower, to wait the king's grace and favour. This year died William D'ooddingzele, juſticiary of Ireland, the day after St. Mary of Egypt, and ſir Thomas Fitz-Maurice ſucceeded him. About the ſame time, the Iriſh in Leinſter deſtroyed that province, burning the new caſtle with other villages. Thomas de Torbevile being convicted of treaſon againſt his king and country, was drawn through London on a ſkin, and guarded with four executioners in maſks, who reviled him as he went along. At laſt he was gibbeted, denied the privilege of burial, and left a prey to kites and crows. This Thomas was one of them, who, in the ſiege of the caſtle of Rions, was taken and carried to Paris. Whereupon he promiſed the nobility of France, that he would deliver to them the king of England, and leaving his two ſons as hoſtages, came over and told the king of England and his council how narrowly he eſcaped out of priſon. When he had informed himſelf of the deſigns of the king and the ſtate of the kingdom, he ſent the whole in writing to the provoſt of Paris. Of which being convicted, he was executed in the manner aforeſaid. About the ſame time, the Scots having broken the peace which they had agreed to with our lord the king of England, made a new league with the king of France, and conſpiring together roſe up in arms againſt their own ſovereign lord and king John Baliol, and ſhut him up in the midland parts of Scotland, in a caſtle encompaſſed with mountains. They choſe 12 peers, viz. four biſhops, four earls, and four barons, in imitation of the French cuſtom. This was done in deſpight to the king of England, becauſe he had ſet the ſaid John over them without their conſent. The king of England brought another army to Scotland the Lent following, to chaſtiſe the Scots for their preſumption and arrogance againſt their father and king. Sir John Wogan was made juſticiary of Ireland, and the lord Thomas Fitz-Maurice reſigned to him. This Wogan made a truce for two years between the earl of Ulſter and John Fitz-Thomas, and the Geraldines. About Chriſtmas this year, Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter, departed this life. The king of England ſent his brother Edmund with an army into Gaſcoigne.

MCCXCVI. The lord Edward, king of England, on the 3d day before the kalends of April being Friday (which then fell out to be Eaſter week), took Berwick with the ſlaughter of 7000 Scots, and the loſs of not above one of the Engliſh knights ſir Richard de Cornwall, and ſeven foot ſoldiers. Shortly after, about the 4th of May, he entered the caſtle of Dunbar, and took priſoners about 40 of the enemy (who ſubmitted themſelves to the king's mercy), having before defeated the whole army of the Scots, and ſlain 700 horſe, with the loſs of a few foot ſoldiers only on the Engliſh ſide.

On St. John before Port-latin's day, about 15,000 Welchmen were ſent to invade Scotland, by the king's order. At the ſame time, the nobility of Ireland, John Wogan, juſticiary; Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter; Theobald Butler, and John Fitz-Thomas, with others, came to aſſiſt in this expedition to Scotland. The king of England alſo entertained them with others of the Engliſh nobility, on the 3d day before the ides of May being Whitſunday, with a great feaſt in the caſtle of Rokeſburgh. On the next Wedneſday before St. Barnabas, he entered the town of Edinburgh, and won the caſtle before the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt. Shortly after, in the ſame ſummer, all the caſtles in Scotland were ſurrendered to him. John Baliol, king of Scotland, came much againſt his will to the king of England, on the Sunday next after the tranſlation of St. Thomas the archbiſhop, attended with many earls, biſhops, and knights, and they ſurrendered all to the king but their lives and limbs; and their lord John Baliol gave up all his right and title in Scotland to the king of England, who ſent him under a ſafe guard to London.

Edmund, brother to the king of England, died this year in Gaſcoigne.

MCCXCVII. Our lord Edward, king of England, ſailed into Flanders with an army againſt the king of France; where, after much expence and altercation, a treaty of peace was concluded between them, on condition they ſhould ſtand to the award and judgement of the Pope. Both parties ſent meſſengers to the court of Rome; but while the king was in Flanders, William Walleis, in conſequence of a general reſolution of the Scots, came with a great army to Strivelin bridge, and gave battle to John earl of Warren; many were ſlain on both ſides, and many drowned; but the Engliſh were defeated. This occaſioned a general inſurrection in Scotland of both earls and barons againſt the king of England. There was alſo at this time a quarrel between the king of England and Roger Bigod earl marſhal; but this was ſoon made up. St. Lewis, a friar minor, ſon of the king of Sicily, and archbiſhop of Cologn, died this year. This year alſo, the ſon and heir of the king of Maliagar or the iſlands of Majoric, inſtituted the order of Friars minors, at the direction of St. Lewis, who bid him go and do it. Leghlin in Ireland, with other towns, were burnt by the Iriſh of Slemergi. Calwagh O Hanlen and Yneg Mac Mahon were ſlain in Urgale.

MCCXCVIII. Pope Boniface IV. on the morrow of the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the ceſſation of hoſtilities, ordained and confirmed peace between England and France upon certain terms. Edward, king of England, led an army again into Scotland to conquer it. There were ſlain in this expedition (about the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen) many

thouſands

thouſands of the Scots at Fawkirk. During this battle the ſun appeared that day as red as blood in Ireland. About the ſame time, the king of England gave his knights the earldoms and baronies of thoſe Scots who were ſlain. In Ireland, peace was concluded between the earl of Ulſter and the lord John Fitz-Thomas, about the feaſt of Simon and Jude. Alſo the morrow after the feaſt of the ſeven Sleepers the ſun's beams were changed into a blood colour all the morning, to the great admiration of every one. This year died Thomas Fitz-Maurice, knight, and ſir Robert Bigod, ſometime juſticiary in the [King's] bench. In the city Artha and at Reate in Italy, while Pope Boniface was there, happened ſo great an earthquake, that towers and palaces fell down; and the Pope and his cardinals fled out of the city in great conſternation.

On the feaſt of Epiphany was an earthquake in England from Canterbury to Hampton, but not ſo violent.

MCCXCIX. Theobald, lord Botiler the younger, died in his manor of Turby, on the 2d day before the ides of May. His corpſe was conveyed towards Weydeney or Weney in the county of Limerick, on the 6th day before the kalends of June.

Edward, king of England, married the lady Margaret, ſiſter to the noble king of France, in Trinity church at Canterbury, about the feaſt of the Holy Trinity. The Sultan of Babylon with a great army was defeated by Caſſan king of Tartary.

MCCXCIX. On the day after the Purification, there was an infinite number of Saracen horſe ſlain, beſides as many foot. There was this ſame year a fight of dogs at Genelon caſtle in Burgundy; the number of the dogs were 3000, and all killed but one. This year many Iriſh came to the caſtle of Roch, before the Annunciation, to haraſs Theobald de Verdon.

MCCC. The Pollard money * was prohibited in England and Ireland. King Edward entered Scotland with an army in autumn, but was ſtopped by an order of Pope Boniface; and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to the court of Rome to excuſe himſelf. Thomas, ſon to the king of England, was born at Brotherton, of Margaret the king of France's ſiſter, on the laſt day of May. Edward, earl of Cornwall, died this year without iſſue, and was buried in the abbey of Hailes.

MCCCI. Edward, king of England, entered Scotland with an army. Sir John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, and ſir John Fitz-Thomas, Peter Birmingham, and many others, ſet ſail from Ireland to aſſiſt him. A great part of the city of Dublin was burnt down, together with the church of St. Warburga, on the night of St. Columb's feſtival. Sir Jeffery de Genevil married the daughter of ſir John de Montefort; and ſir John de Mortimer married the daughter and heir of ſir Peter de Genevil; and lord Theobald de Verdon married the daughter of lord Roger Mortimer. The people of Leinſter took up arms in the winter, and burnt the towns of Wyklow and Rathdon, and others; but they ſuffered for it; for the greater part of their proviſions at home was burnt, and their cattle ſtolen, ſo that they had certainly been famiſhed if a ſedition had not happened among the Engliſh at that juncture. A ſmall company of the Brenies were defeated this year by the Tolans, and near 300 of thoſe robbers were cut off. A great part of Mounſter was waſted by Walter Power, and many farm-houſes burnt.

MCCCII. This year died the lady Margaret, wife to ſir John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, on the 3d day before the ides of April. And in the week following died Maud Lacy, the wife of ſir Geffery de Genevil. Edward le Botiller recovered the manor of Sancto Boſco, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, from Richard de Feringes, archbiſhop of Dublin, by a fine levied in the King's Bench after the feaſt of St. Hilary. *f.* Holywood.

The Flemings defeated the French in Flanders at Courtenay, the Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. Thomas. In this engagement were ſlain the earl of Artois, the earl of Albemarle, the earl of Hue, Ralph de Neel, conſtable of France, Guy de Nevil, marſhal of France, ſon of the earl of Hennaund, Godfrey de Brabant and his ſon, William de Fenleys and his ſon: James de St. Paul loſt his hand, and 40 baronets were killed that day, with knights, ſquires, and others without number.

The tenths of all eccleſiaſtical benefices in England and Ireland were exacted by Pope Boniface for three years, as a ſubſidy for the church of Rome againſt the king of Arragon. On the day of the Circumciſion ſir Hugh de Lacy made an inroad on ſir Hugh Vernail's eſtates. This year Robert le Brus, earl of Carrick, married Elizabeth the daughter of ſir Richard Bourk earl of Ulſter. Edward Botiller married the daughter of ſir John Fitz-Thomas. The city of Bordeaux, with others in its neighbourhood (which Edward, king of England, had formerly loſt by a ſedition of the French), were now reſtored upon St. Andrew's eve, by the care of lord John Haſtings.

MCCCIII. Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter, and ſir Euſtace Power, invaded Scotland with a ſtrong army. But before the earl himſelf paſſed over into Scotland to aſſiſt the king of England, he made 33 knights in the caſtle of Dublin. Gerald ſon and heir of ſir John Fitz-Thomas departed this life. This year the king and queen of France were excommunicated with their children by Pope Boniface; who alſo confirmed all the privileges of the univerſity of Paris whenſoever granted. The Pope was ſoon after taken, and kept as it were a priſoner three whole days; and ſhortly after died. The counteſs of Ulſter died likewiſe about this time. Walran de Welleſley and ſir Robert de Percival were ſlain this year on the 11th day before the kalends of November.

MCCCIV. A great part of Dublin was burnt down, the Bridge-ſtreet, good part of the key, the church of the Friars Preachers, the church of the monks, and no ſmall part of the monaſtery, on the ides of June, on the feaſt of St. Medard. This year was laid the firſt ſtone of the choir of the Friars Preachers in Dublin, by Euſtace lord Pover, on the feaſt of St. Agatha the virgin.

After the feaſt of Purification the king of France

* Numiſma Pollardorum.

invaded Flanders in perſon with a brave army. He behaved himſelf gallantly in this war, and in one battle fought till he had two or three horſes killed under him. But at laſt he loſt the cap from under his helmet, which the Flemings carried off upon a ſpear like a banner in deriſion; and in all the great fairs in Flanders it was hung out at a high window of ſome great houſe, like the ſign of an inn, as a token of their victory.

MCCCV. Jordan Comyn and his accomplices killed Moritagh O Conghir king of Offaley, and Calwagh his * own brother, and certain others, in the court of ſir Peter Brymgeham at Carryck in Carbery. Sir Gilbert Sutton, ſeneſchal of Weisford, was likewiſe ſlain by the Iriſh, near the town of Haymond de Grace, which Haymond fought ſtoutly in this ſkirmiſh, and eſcaped by his great valour.

* Germanum

In Scotland, lord Robert de Brus, earl of Carrick, without regard to his oath of allegiance to the king of England, killed ſir John Rede Comyn within the cloiſter of the Friars Minors of Dunfres, and ſoon after cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of Scotland by the hands of the two biſhops of St. Andrew's and Glaſco, in the town of Scone, to the ruin of himſelf and many others.

MCCCVI. In Offaley near Geſhil caſtle a great defeat was given on the ides of April to O Conghor by O Dympcies, in which O Dympcy, general of the Regans, was ſlain with a large company. O Brene, king of † Twomond, died this year. Donald Oge Mac-carthy ſlew Donald Ruff, king of Deſmond. A dreadful overthrow was given to a party of ſir Piers Brymeham in the marches of Meth, on the 4th day before the kalends of May. Balimore in Leinſter was burnt by the Iriſh, and Henry Calfe ſlain there at the ſame time; whereupon a war broke out between the Engliſh and the Iriſh in Leinſter, and a great army was drawn together from all parts againſt the Iriſh. Sir Thomas Mandevil, a gallant ſoldier, in this expedition had a ſharp conflict with the Iriſh near Glenfell, wherein he fought bravely till his horſe was ſlain, and won great honour, for the ſaving the lives of ſeveral others as well as his own.

† Tothomoniæ.

Thomas Cantok, chancellor of Ireland, was conſecrated biſhop of Ymelaſen, in Trinity church at Dublin, with great honour; the elders of Ireland were preſent at this conſecration; and there was ſuch great feaſting both for the rich and poor as had never been known in Ireland. Richard de Feringes, archbiſhop of Dublin, died on St. Luke's eve, and was ſucceeded by maſter Richard de Haveringes, who held that ſee almoſt five years by the Pope's diſpenſation. At laſt he reſigned his archbiſhopric, and was ſucceeded by John de Lech.

The cauſe of this reſignation (as the late archdeacon of Dublin, his nephew, ſaid) was a dream which he had one night, wherein he fancied that a certain monſter, heavier than the whole world, ſtood upright upon his breaſt, and that he would have renounced all the good things of this world to be rid of it. When he awaked, he began to reflect that this was certainly the church of Dublin; the revenues whereof he had received without taking pains to deſerve them. Upon this he haſtened to the Pope, with whom he was much in favour, and relinquiſhed his archbiſhopric. For he had (as the ſame archdeacon averred) other benefices of greater value than the archbiſhopric.

On the feaſt of Pentecoſt, at London, king Edward conferred knighthood upon his ſon Edward and 400 more; 60 of whom were made by the ſaid Edward of Carnarvan as ſoon as he was knighted. He held his feaſt in London at the new Temple, and his father gave him the dutchy of Aquitain.

On the feaſt of St. Potentiana, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Worceſter, by an order from the Pope, excommunicated Robert Brus, the pretended king of Scotland, and his party, for the death of John Rede Comyn. This year, on St. Boniface's day, Aumar de Valence earl of Pembroke, and lord Guy earl ..... cut off many of the Scots, and lord Robert Brus was defeated near the town of St. John's. This year, about the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, king Edward went by water from Newark to Lincoln on his way to Scotland.

This year the earl of Aſceles[1], lord Simon Freyſell, the counteſs of Carrik, and the pretended queen of Scotland, daughter to the earl of Ulſter, were taken priſoners. The earl of Aſceles and lord Simon Freyſell[2] were quartered. The counteſs remained with the king in great honour, but the reſt died miſerably in Scotland.

About the feaſt of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, two brothers of Robert Brus, who led a piratical life, landed from their gallies to plunder, but were taken with 16 other Scots and quartered at Carliſle, and the reſt hanged.

On St. Patrick's day, Mac Nochi and his two ſons were taken priſoners near the New Caſtle in Ireland, by Thomas de Sueterby; and there Lorran Oboni, a great robber, was beheaded.

MCCCVII. On the 3d before the kalends of April, Murcard Ballagh was beheaded by ſir David Caunton, a valiant knight, near Marton; and ſoon after Adam Dan was ſlain.

On St. Philip and St. James's day, Oſcheles gave the Engliſh a bloody defeat in Conaght.

The caſtle of Caſhill was pulled down by the raparees of Offaley; and, on the eve of the tranſlation of St. Thomas, they alſo burnt the town of Lye and beſieged the caſtle; but the ſiege was ſoon raiſed by John Fitz-Thomas and Edward Botiler.

This year died king Edward (the firſt) and was ſucceeded by his ſon, who buried his father in great ſtate at Weſtminſter, with great honour and reverence.

Edward, the younger, married the lady Iſabel, the king of France's daughter, in St. Mary's church at Bologn; and ſhortly after they were both crowned in Weſtminſter abbey.

The Templars in foreign parts being convicted of hereſy, as it was reported, were apprehended and put in priſon by the Pope's mandate. In England likewiſe they were all taken the very next day after Epiphany. In Ireland alſo they were taken into cuſtody the day after the Purification.

MCCCVIII. On the 2d of the ides of April, died lord Peter de Bermingham, a noble champion againſt the Iriſh.

On the 4th of the ides of May, the caſtle of Kenin

[1] Athol.

[2] Fraſer.

was

was burnt down, and ſome of the guards in it ſlain by William Mac Balthor, and Cnygniſmy Othothiles, and their partizans.

On the 6th day before the ides of June, lord John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, was defeated with his army near Glyndelory. In this encounter were ſlain John called Hogelyn, John de Northon, John de Breton, and many others.

On the 10th before the kalends of July, Dolovan, Tobyt, and other towns and villages bordering upon them, were burnt down by the ſaid marauders.

Soon after this a great parliament was held at London, wherein a ſerious difference aroſe between the barons, upon the account of Piers Gaveſton, who was baniſhed out of the kingdom of England the day after the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt's nativity, and went over into Ireland about the feaſt of the ſaints Quirita and Julita, together with his wife and ſiſter the counteſs of Glouceſter, and came to Dublin in great ſtate, and there continued.

William Mac Baltor, a ſtout robber and incendiary, was condemned in the court of our lord the king at Dublin, by the lord chief juſtice John Wogan, on the 12th before the kalends of September, and was drawn at a horſe's tail to the gallows, and there hanged as he deſerved.

This year a marble ciſtern was made to receive the water from the conduit head in Dublin (ſuch as was never before ſeen here) by the mayor of the city maſter John Le Decer, and all at his own expence. This ſame John, a little before, cauſed a bridge to be built over the river Aven Liffie near the priory of St. Wolſtan. He alſo built the chapel of St. Mary of the Friars Minors, wherein he was buried; and the chapel of St. Mary of the hoſpital of St. John in Dublin.

The ſaid John Decer was a liberal benefactor to the convent of Friars Preachers in Dublin: he made one ſtone pillar in their church, and laid the great ſtone upon the altar with its ornaments.

He entertained the friars at his own table on the 6th day of every week, out of pure charity; as the ſeniors have reported to their juniors.

Lord John Wogan took ſhip in autumn to attend the parliament in England; and lord William Bourk was appointed keeper of Ireland in his room.

This year, on the eve of St. Simon and Jude, lord Roger de Mortimer and his lady, the right heir of Meth, daughter of lord Peter ſon of ſir Geffery Genevil, arrived in Ireland. As ſoon as they landed they took poſſeſſion of Meth; ſir Geffery Genevil ceded it to them, and entering himſelf into the order of the Friars Preachers at Trym, the morrow after St. Edward the archbiſhop's day.

Dermot Odympſy was ſlain at Tully by the ſervants of ſir Piers Gaveſton.

Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter, at Whitſuntide made a great feaſt at Trym, and conferred knighthood upon Walter Lacie and Hugh Lacie. On the vigil of the Aſſumption, the earl of Ulſter came againſt Piers Gaveſton, earl of Cornwal, at Drogheda, and at the ſame time turned back toward Scotland.

This year Maud, the earl of Ulſter's daughter, embarked for England, in order to a marriage with the earl of Glouceſter: which within a month was contracted between them.

Maurice de Caunton killed Richard Talon, and the Roches afterwards killed him.

Sir David Caunton was hanged at Dublin.

Odo, the ſon of Cathol O Conghir, killed Odo O Conghir king of Conaght.

Athy was burnt by the Iriſh.

MCCCIX. Piers Gaveſton ſubdued the O Brynnes in Ireland, and rebuilt the new caſtle of Mackingham and the caſtle of Kemny; he alſo cut down and ſcoured the paſs between Kemny caſtle and Glyndelagh, in ſpite of all the oppoſition the Iriſh could make, and ſo marched away, and offered in the church of St. Kimny.

The ſame year, lord Piers Gaveſton went over into England on the eve of St. John Baptiſt's nativity.

The earl of Ulſter's ſon's wife, daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, came into Ireland, on the 15th of October.

On Chriſtmas eve the earl of Ulſter returned out of England, and landed at Drogheda.

On the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, ſir John Bonevil was ſlain near the town of Arſtol, by ſir Arnold Pover and his accomplices, and buried at Athy, in the church of the Friars Preachers.

A parliament was held at Kilkenny, on the octaves of the Purification of the Bleſſed Mary, by the earl of Ulſter, John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, and others of the nobility; wherein a differenee among certain of the great men of Ireland was adjuſted, and many proviſoes made as ſtatutes, that might have been of good conſequence to the kingdom, if they had been obſerved.

Shortly after, ſir Edward Botiller returned out of England, where he had been knighted at London.

The earl of Ulſter, Roger Mortimer, and ſir John Fitz-Thomas, went over into England.

This year died ſir Theobald de Verdon.

MCCCX. King Edward and ſir Piers Gaveſton marched into Scotland againſt Robert Brus.

There was this year ſuch a great ſcarcity of corn in Ireland, that an eranc * of corn ſold at the rate of 20*s.* and upwards. * Eranca.

The bakers of Dublin were puniſhed after a new way for falſe weights: for, on St. Sampſon the biſhop's day, they were drawn upon hurdles at the horſes' tails along the ſtreets of the city.

In the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr at Dublin, ſir Neil le Bruin, knight, eſcheator to our lord the king in Ireland, departed this life; his corpſe was buried at the Friars Minors in Dublin, with ſuch a pomp of tapers and wax lights as never was before ſeen in this kingdom.

This year a parliament was held at Kildare, wherein ſir Arnold Pover was acquitted of the death of the lord Bonevil; for it was found that he killed him in his own defence.

On St. Patrick's day, Alexander de Bickenor was with the unanimous conſent of the chapter choſen archbiſhop of Dublin.

Lord Roger de Mortimer, in the octave of the nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, returned into Ireland.

This year died Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

MCCCXI. In Thomond at Bonnorathie, lord Richard

chard Clare gave the earl of Ulſter's party a very wonderful defeat. Lord William Bourk, and John, ſon of lord Walter Lacy, were taken priſoners, with many others. This battle was fought on the 13th before the kalends of June, and great numbers both of the Engliſh and the Iriſh were ſlain in it.

Taſſagard and Rathcante were invaded by the raparees, the O Brinnes and O Tothiles, the day after St. John's nativity: whereupon, in the autumn ſoon after, a great army was raiſed in Leinſter, to defeat them both in Glindelory and in other woody places.

In Auguſt a parliament was holden at London between the king and the barons, to conſider the ſtate of the kingdom and the king's houſhold; and a committee of ſix biſhops, ſix earls, and ſix barons was appointed to conſult concerning the good of the realm.

On the 2d day before the ides of November, lord Richard de Clare cut off 600 galegolaghes[1].

On All Saints day laſt paſt Piers Gaveſton was baniſhed out of England by the earls and barons; and many good ſtatutes were made by them for the benefit of the kingdom. Gaveſton quitted the realm about the feaſt of All Saints, and went into Flanders; from whence about four months after he returned ſoon after Epiphany privately into England, keeping ſo cloſe to the king that the barons could not eaſily come near him. He went with the king to York, making his abode there in Lent; whereupon the biſhops, earls, and barons of England, came to London to conſider the ſtate of the kingdom, leſt the return of Gaveſton might breed diſturbance in the ſtate.

Sir John de Cogan, ſir Walter le Faunt, and ſir John Fitz-Rery, knights, died this year, and were buried in the church of the Friars Preachers in Dublin.

John Macgoghedan was killed by Omolmoy.

This year William Roch was killed at Dublin by an arrow, which an Iriſh mountaineer ſhot at him.

Sir Euſtace le Pover, knight, departed this life.

On the eve of St. Peter in cathedra, a riot was occaſioned in Urgaly by Robert de Verdon.

Donat O Brene was traitorouſly killed by his own men in Tothomon.

MCCCXII. Sir Piers Gaveſton went into the caſtle of Scardeburg to defend himſelf againſt the barons. But ſoon after the kalends of June he ſurrendered himſelf upon certain conditions to ſir Audomare de Valence who beſieged him. Valence was carrying him to London, but the earl of Warwick intercepted him at Dedington, and brought him to Warwick; where on the 13th before the kalends of July, after a conſultation among the earls and barons, he was beheaded, and buried in the church of the Friars Preachers in Langley.

The juſticiary of Ireland John Wogan ſet out at the head of an army againſt Robert de Verdon and his accomplices; and on the 6th before the ides of July was ſadly defeated. In this battle Nicholas Avenel, Patrick Roch, and many others were cut off. Upon this, the ſaid Verdon and many of his followers ſurrendered themſelves to the king to be impriſoned at Dublin in hopes of favour and pardon.

On Thurſday the day after St. Lucia the virgin, in the 6th year of king Edward, the moon appeared to be of ſeveral colours; and that day it was reſolved, that the order of the Templars ſhould be aboliſhed.

Lord Edmund Le Botiller was made lieutenant to John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland. In the Lent following he beſieged the O Brinnes in Glindelory, and forced them to ſurrender; and had utterly deſtroyed them if they had not ſubmitted themſelves.

The day after the feaſt of St. Dominic, the lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas married Catharine the earl of Ulſter's daughter, at Green Caſtle, and Thomas Fitz-John married another daughter of the earl, on the day after the Aſſumption, in the ſame place.

The Sunday after the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, the daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, wife to lord John Burk, was delivered of a ſon.

MCCCXIII. Friar Roland Joce, primate of Armagh, arrived in the iſle of Houth, the day after the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and in the night got privately out of his bed, took up his croſier, and advanced it as far as the priory of Grace-dieu, where he was encountered by ſome of the archbiſhop of Dublin's ſervants, who made him leave his croſier, and drove the primate himſelf out of Leinſter.

A parliament was held at London, but little or nothing done towards a peace. The king left them, and went into France, in compliance with an order from that court, taking the ſign of the croſs upon him with many of his nobles.

Nicholas Fitz-Maurice and Robert Clonhul were knighted by the lord John Fitz-Thomas, at Adare in Munſter.

On the laſt of May Robert de Brus ſent out ſome gallies with raparees in them to pillage Ulſter; but the people made a ſtout reſiſtance, and drove them off. It is reported that Robert himſelf landed with them, by the earl's permiſſion, in order to make a truce.

This ſummer maſter John Decer, a citizen of Dublin, cauſed a bridge to be built, which was very neceſſary, reaching from the town of Ballyboght to the cauſey of the mill-pool of Clontarf, which before was a very dangerous paſſage: but after great charge the whole bridge with its arches was waſhed down by an inundation.

On the feaſt of St. Laurence died John de Leeks, archbiſhop of Dublin. Diſputes about the ſucceſſion running high, Walter Thornbury, the king's chancellor in Ireland, and maſter Alexander Bicknore, treaſurer of Ireland, were both elected. But Walter Thornbury was drowned, and about an hundred and fifty-ſix more went to ſea and were caſt away the night following. Bicknor was at that time expecting the Pope's approbation, and was afterwards made archbiſhop of Dublin.

Lord Milo de Verdon married the daughter of lord Richard de Exeter.

This year lord Robert de Brus demoliſhed the caſtle of Manne, and on St. Barnaby's day overcame lord Donegan Odowill. On the feaſt of Marcellus and Marcellianus, lord John Burk, the heir of Richard earl of Ulſter, died at Galway.

[1] Galloglaſſes.

Lord

Lord Edmund Botiller, on Sunday, being St. Michael's day, made 30 knights in Dublin caſtle.

MCCCXIV. The Hoſpitallers had the lands of the Templars in Ireland beſtowed upon them.

Lord John Parice was ſlain at Pount.

On St. Silveſter's day lord Theobald de Verdon came juſticiary into Ireland.

Sir Geffery de Genevile, a friar, died this year, on the 12th before the kalends of November, and was buried in his order of Friars Preachers of Trym; he was lord of the liberty of Meth.

On St. Matthew the apoſtle's day this year Loghſeudy was burnt; and on the Friday following, lord Edmund le Botiller received his commiſſion to be juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCCXV. On St. John Baptiſt's day the earl of Glouceſter was killed in an engagement with the Scots, and many others were killed and taken priſoners. The Scots grew inſolent upon this ſucceſs, and poſſeſſed themſelves of much good land and tribute in Northumberland.

Shortly after the Scots returned and inveſted Carliſle, where John Douglas was cruſhed to death by a wall that fell upon him.

This year the Scots, not content with their own poſſeſſions, landed in the north part of Ireland at Clondonne, to the number of 6000 fighting men and expert ſoldiers, namely, Edward le Brus, whole brother to Robert king of Scots, with the earl of Morreth [1], John Meneteth, John Steward, lord John Cambel, Thomas Randolfe, Fergus de Andreſſan [2], John de Boſco, and John Biſſet, who poſſeſſed themſelves of Ulſter, and drove lord Thomas Mandevile and other faithful ſubjects out of their eſtates.

The Scots firſt entered Ireland on the feaſt of St. Auguſtin the Engliſh apoſtle, in the month of May, near Cragfergus in Ulſter; the firſt encounter between them and the Engliſh was near Banne, wherein the earl of Ulſter was put to flight, and William Burk, John Stanton, and many others were taken priſoners, many were killed, and the Scots got the day.

The ſecond encounter was at Kenlys in Meth, where Roger Mortimer and his ſoldiers were put to flight.

The third was at Sketheris hard by Arſcol, the day after the Converſion of St. Paul; the Engliſh fled and were routed by the Scots: whereupon Edward le Brus, after the feaſt of St. Philip and St. James, got himſelf crowned king of Ireland. Having taken Green Caſtle they left a garriſon in it; but the citizens of Dublin ſoon drove them out, and recovered it for the king; and finding ſir Robert de Coulragh the governor of the caſtle there, they brought him to Dublin, where he was impriſoned, and, being kept to hard diet, died.

On St. Peter and St. Paul's day, the Scots inveſted Dondalk, took it, plundered it, and then burnt it, after they had killed all ſuch as had oppoſed them. A great part of Urgale was likewiſe burnt by them, as alſo by them and the Iriſh the church of the bleſſed Virgin Mary in Atterith, full of men, women, and children.

This ſame year lord Edmund le Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, about the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, drew conſiderable forces out of Munſter, Leinſter, and other parts, to join the earl of Ulſter at Dondalk, who had drawn a mighty great army out of Conaght and thoſe parts, and was marching thither. There they concerted what meaſures they ſhould take to deſtroy the Scots. What their reſolutions were is not known, but the Scots fled; and if they had not (it was hoped) they would have been taken priſoners.

After this, the earl of Ulſter and the ſaid juſticiary, with the reſt of the nobility, reſolved as ſoon as they had cut off the Scots, to bring lord Edmund le Brus dead or alive to Dublin. Accordingly, the earl purſued them as far as Branne, and then retired towards Coyners. Brus perceiving this paſſed the river privately, followed him, and put him to flight with ſome others of the earl's party; having wounded George Roch, and ſlain ſir John Stanton, Roger Holiwood, and others. Many were likewiſe killed on Brus's ſide; and on the 10th of September, lord William Burk was taken priſoner, and the earl was defeated near Coyners; whereupon an inſurrection of the Iriſh in Conaught and Meth followed, againſt the king and the earl of Ulſter, who burnt the caſtles of Atholon, Raudon, and others. The baron of Donull diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour; but he ſuffered very much in his goods; and the Scots drove them ſtoutly as far as Cragfergus, where thoſe of the earl's party fled, and ſome of them entered the caſtle, and defended it with great bravery. Afterwards, certain ſeamen came ſuddenly from the port towns and havens of England, ſurpriſed the Scots, and killed 40 of them, carrying off their tents and baggage. The day after the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, the earl of Morreff went over with four pirate ſhips, laden with Iriſh commodities, into Scotland, accompanied with lord William Burke, intending there to recruit his army. One of the ſhips was caſt away. All this while the aforeſaid Brus was carrying on the ſiege of Cragfergus caſtle. At the ſame time, Cathil Roge demoliſhed three caſtles of the earl of Ulſter's in Conaught, where he likewiſe burnt and plundered many towns. Now alſo the Engliſh mariners above mentioned went to the ſaid caſtle, and the lords there ſkirmiſhed with one another, and killed many of the Scots. Richard Lan de O Ferivil was ſlain alſo about this time by an Iriſh man.

Afterwards, on St. Nicholas day, Brus left Cragfergus, and was joined by the earl of Morreff with 500 men. They marched together towards Dundalk. Many flocked in to them and joined them. From thence they paſſed on to Nobee; where they left many of their men about the feaſt of St. Andrew. Brus himſelf burnt Kenleys in Meth, and Grenard abbey, which he rifled and ſpoiled. He alſo burnt Finnagh and Newcaſtle, and all that country; and after they had kept their Chriſtmas at Loghſudy they burnt it likewiſe. At laſt they marched forward by Totmoy to Rathymegan and Kildare, and the country about Triſteldermot, Athy, and Reban; in which expedition they loſt ſome ſoldiers. After this, Brus advanced to Skethy near Arſcoll in Leinſter, where he was attacked by lord Edmund Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, ſir John Fitz-

[1] Murray.

[2] of Ardroſſan.

Thomas, Thomas Arnald Power, and other noblemen of Leinſter and Munſter, ſo ſtrong, that any ſingle lord of them might have been an overmatch for Brus and his whole party. But a difference ariſing, they left the field in great diſorder and confuſion to him, according to the truth of that text, *Every kingdom divided againſt itſelf ſhall become deſolate.* Haymund le Grace, a noble eſquire, and particularly loyal to his king and country, and ſir William Prendegreſt, were both ſlain. The Scots loſt ſir Fergus Andreſſan, ſir Walter Morrey, and many others, who were buried at Athy in the convent of the Friars Preachers.

Afterwards Brus in his return towards Meth burnt Loy caſtle, and ſo the Scots marched from Kenlis into Meth, where the lord Mortimer took the field againſt them with a numerous army, amounting to near 15,000, but far from unanimous and true to one another, as it was believed. For though this body was all under the ſaid Mortimer, yet they went off about three o'clock, and deſerted him, particularly the Lacies: ſo that lord Mortimer was obliged to retreat to Dublin with a ſmall party, and lord Walter Cuſake to the caſtle of Trym, leaving the country and the town of Kenlis to the mercy of the Scots.

At the ſame time all the ſouth part of the country, Arclo, Newcaſtle, Bree, and all the adjacent villages, were burnt by the Iriſh of thoſe parts, under the conduct of the Otothiles and the O Brynnes. The Omorghes alſo burnt and waſted part of Leys in Leinſter; but moſt of them were cut off by lord Edmund Botiller, chief juſtice of Ireland, and about 800 of their heads carried to Dublin caſtle.

This year, about the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, ſome of the Iriſh nobility and lord Fitz-Thomas, Richard lord Clare, John lord le Pover, and Arnold lord Pover, came to lord John de Hotham, who was appointed by the king for that end, to eſtabliſh a peace for their future ſecurity. They ſwore to ſtand by the king of England with their lives and fortunes, to do their beſt to preſerve the peace, and to kill the Scots; and they gave hoſtages for the performance of this oath with God's aſſiſtance, and ſo returned. All the reſt of the Iriſh nobility that refuſed to follow the ſame courſe were to be looked upon as enemies to the king.

Lord John Byſſett departed this life; and the church of the new village of Leys with the belfrey was burnt by the Scots. The caſtle of North-burg in Ulſter was alſo taken by them.

Fidelmicus O Conghyr, king of Conaught, killed Rorick the ſon of Cathol O Conghyr.

This year died lord William Maundevil, and the biſhop of Coner fled to the caſtle of Cragfergus, and the biſhopric was laid under interdict. Hugh, lord of Antony, was ſlain in Conaught.

This year, on Valentine's day, the Scots made a halt near Geſhil and Offaley, and the Engliſh army near Kildare; the Scots were ſo pinched for proviſion, that many of them were ſtarved; ſo they broke up ſecretly and marched towards Fowier in Meth. The Sunday following they were ſo much weakened with hunger and hard labour that many of them died.

Afterwards a parliament of the nobility was held, but they came to no reſolutions; and in their return laid waſte the whole country. Walter, lord Lacy, came to Dublin to clear his character, and give ſecurity to the king, as others of the nobility had already done. At this time Edward Brus was in Ulſter, but did no harm.

The Otothiles, the O Brynnes, Archibaulds, and Harolds, combined and waſted Wicklowe, and the country thereabouts. The firſt week in Lent, the earl of Morreff ſailed into Scotland, and Brus took cognizance of all pleas in Ulſter, and condemned many to be hanged.

In the middle of Lent he tried cauſes, put to death the Logans, and took lord Alan Fitz-Warin and carried him into Scotland.

This year Fennynger O Conghir ſlew Cale-Rothe, together with the Galloglaghes, and about 300 more. This Lent corn ſold after the rate of 18*s.* the buſhel; and in the Eaſter following for 11*s.*

MCCCXVI. Thomas, lord Maundevile, marched out of Drogheda with a ſtrong party to Cragfergus on Maundy Thurſday *, and engaged the Scots, put them to flight, and killed about 30 of them. Afterwards, on Eaſter eve, he attacked them again, and about the kalends killed many of them. In this encounter Thomas, lord Maundevile, was ſlain in his own country in defence of his right *.

* Die Jovis in cœna Domini.

* Pro jure ſuo.

Many Iriſh were ſlain in Conaught by Richard, lord Clare, and lord Richard Bermingham.

On the Sunday next after the Aſcenſion, Donnyger O Brynn, a ſtout rapparee, with 12 of his accomplices, were all cut off by William lord Comyn and his party, who kept the peace, and their heads were brought to Dublin.

The people of Dundalk iſſued out againſt O Hanlin, and killed about 200 of the Iriſh; and here Robert de Verdon, a warlike eſquire, was cut off.

At the feaſt of Pentecoſt this year, Richard le Bermingham ſlew in Munſter about 300 Iriſh or more; and afterwards, about the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, le Brus came to Cragfergus caſtle, and commanded the garriſon to ſurrender it to him, according to the agreement between them as he pretended. They anſwered, That they held themſelves bound to do ſo, and deſired him to ſend 30 of his people to them, and that they might have their lives ſpared. All this was agreed to. But as ſoon as the 30 Scots were within the caſtle, they ſhut them in and impriſoned them.

About this time the Iriſh of O Mayll marched towards Tullagh and there fought; in this battle about 400 of them were ſlain, and their heads were ſent to Dublin. Strange things were ſeen here afterwards; the dead ſeemed to ariſe and fight with one another, crying out *Fennohabo*, as the ſignal to engage.

About the feaſt of St. Thomas's tranſlation, eight ſhips were ſet out at Drogheda, with proviſions for Cragfergus. But theſe were intercepted by the earl of Ulſter, for the redemption of William de Burgo, who was taken with the Scots. On the Sunday following the earl of Ulſter, lord John Fitz-Thomas, and many other of the nobility, united together at Dublin, and agreed to maintain the peace of Ireland with their lives and fortunes.

This ſame year came news from Conaught, that many

many of the Engliſh, viz. Stephen, lord of Exeter, Miles Cogan, many of the Barries, and about 80 of the Lawles, were killed by O Conghyr.

The week after St. Laurence's day, four of the Iriſh kings in Conaught broke out into open war againſt the Engliſh; whereupon William, lord Bourk, Richard, lord Bermingham, the lord Anry and his followers, took the field againſt them, and cut off about 11,000 of them near Anry; which village was afterwards walled round with the arms and ſpoils of the enemy; for every Engliſhman that had taken two weapons from the Iriſh, contributed one towards that work. In this engagement Fedelmic O Conghir, king of Conaught, with O Kelly and ſeveral other petty kings, were ſlain. John Huſee, *Carnifex de Anry*, was in this battle; and the ſame night ſtood among the dead, according to his maſter Anry's order, to find out O Kelly, who came out of his hiding-place at laſt, and as he and his 'ſquire came forth, told the ſaid Huſee in a loud voice, That if he would go with him, he would make him a great lord in his dominions. But Huſee anſwered him with a denial, ſaying, He would not go with him, but he would make him go with him to his maſter Richard Bermingham. O Kelly put him in mind that he had only a ſingle ſervant, but that he had a truſty 'ſquire to ſecond him; and, therefore, urged him again to go along with him for his own preſervation. Huſee's ſervant preſſed him to comply likewiſe, ſince it would be for their own preſervation and advancement, for the enemy was certainly too ſtrong for them. But Huſee firſt killed his own ſervant for ſuch baſe advice, and then killed O Kelly and his 'ſquire, and brought their heads to Richard Bermingham his maſter, who beſtowed much land upon him for his ſervice, and conferred knighthood upon him as he deſerved.

The ſame year, about St. Laurence's day, O Hanlan came to Dundalk in order to diſtrain, but the people of Dundalk fell upon him, and killed many of his party.

On the Monday before the feaſt of the Nativity of St. Mary, David O Totothil with four more, came and hid themſelves all night in the wood of Coleyn; but being diſcovered by the people of Dublin and William lord Comyn, they iſſued out and drove them back ſix leagues, killing about 17, and wounding many of them mortally.

A flying report prevailed in Dublin, that lord Robert Brus, king of Scotland, was landed in Ireland to aſſiſt his brother Edward, and that the Scots had beſieged Cragſergus caſtle in Ulſter. The monaſteries of St. Patrick de Duno and de Seballo, and ſeveral others both of monks and canons preachers and minors, were deſtroyed by the Scots in Ulſter.

William, lord Bourk, gave his ſon as hoſtage, and was ſet at liberty in Scotland. The church of Brught in Ulſter, almoſt full of perſons of both ſexes, was burnt by the Scots and Iriſh of that province.

At the ſame time came news from Cragſergus, that the garriſon lived upon hides for want of victuals, and had eaten up eight Scots whom they had taken, ſo that it was much lamented that nobody went to relieve them.

On the Friday following came news, that Fitz-Thomas, earl of Ulſter, was dead.

And on Sunday following, being the next after the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin, lord John Fitz-Thomas died at Laraghbrine near Maynoth, and was buried among the Friars Minors at Kildare. He is ſaid to have been made earl of Kildare a little before his death. His ſon and heir Thomas Fitz-John, a very prudent man, ſucceeded him.

After this came news that the caſtle of Cragſergus was ſurrendered to the Scots, on condition the lives of the garriſon ſhould be ſpared.

On the day of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, Conghor was ſlain, together with Mac-keley and 50 Iriſh, by William de Burk and Richard Bermingham in Conaught.

On the Monday before All Souls day, many of the Scots were ſlain in Ulſter by John Loggan, Hugh, lord Biſſet; namely, about 100 with double arms, and 200 with ſingle arms. The ſlain in all amounted to 300, beſides the foot. Afterward, on the eve of St. Edmund the king, there happened ſuch a ſtorm of wind and rain as threw down many houſes, beat down the belfry of Trinity church in Dublin, and did much miſchief both by ſea and land.

On the eve of St. Nicholas, lord Alan Stewart, who was taken priſoner in Ulſter by John Loggan and lord John Sandale, was carried to Dublin caſtle.

This ſame year there came news from England, of a diſſention between the king and the earl of Lancaſter, That they were for taking each another priſoners, and that the whole kingdom was embroiled about it.

This year alſo, about the feaſt of St. Andrew the apoſtle, lord Hugh le Deſpencer, and lord Bartholomew de Baldeſmere, the biſhop of Worceſter, and the biſhop of Ely, were ſent to Rome to negotiate ſome important buſineſs of the king for Scotland. They returned again into England about the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Mary.

The Lacies came to Dublin after the ſame feaſt, and ſhewed by inquiſition, that the Scots were not brought into Ireland by their means; whereupon they were acquitted, and had the king's charter for protection and ſafety, upon taking their oaths to keep the peace, and do their utmoſt to deſtroy the Scots.

This year, after the feaſt of Carniſprivium, the Scots marched privately as far as Slane with 20,000 armed men, and ravaged the country, though the army of Ulſter lay juſt before them.

Afterwards, on the Monday before the feaſt of St. Matthias the apoſtle, the earl of Ulſter was apprehended in St. Mary's abbey by the mayor of Dublin Robert Notyngham, and carried to Dublin caſtle, where he was long impriſoned, and the chamber wherein he was kept burnt, and ſeven of the earl's attendants ſlain.

The ſame week, on the vigil of St. Matthias, Brus took his march towards Dublin, at the head of his army, and hearing of the earl's impriſonment turned off towards Cnok caſtle, which he entered, and therein took the baron of it lord Hugh Tirell with his wife, who were afterwards ranſomed.

That night it was agreed by common conſent among the citizens of Dublin, that St. Thomas's ſtreet ſhould be burnt down for fear of the Scots; the flames whereof got hold of St. John's church, and burnt it down likewiſe, with Magdalen chapel, all the ſuburbs

of

of the city, and St. Mary's monaſtery. The church of St. Patrick was ſpoiled by the ſaid town's people.

St. Saviour's church, which belongs to the Friars Preachers, was deſtroyed by the mayor and his citizens, and the ſtones were converted to building of the city wall, which was made of greater compaſs in the north part of the city above the quay; for formerly the walls ran juſt by the church of St. Owen, where ſtands a tower beyond the gate, alſo another in that ſtreet where the taverns are; however, the mayor and citizens were afterwards commanded by the king of England to rebuild the convent as formerly. After the feaſt of St. Matthias, Brus underſtanding that the city was fortified to receive him, marched towards the Salmon-leap, where Robert le Brus, king of Scotland, with Edward le Brus, the earl of Morrey, John Meneteth, lord John Stewart, and lord Philip Mountbray, were encamped, and continued for four days; during which they burnt part of the village, broke open the church and rifled it, and then marched towards Le Naas. The Lacies, notwithſtanding their oaths, adviſed and conducted them, and lord Hugh Canon made Wadin White, his wife's brother, guide them through the country. So they came to Le Naas, plundered the village, broke into churches, opened the graves in the church-yard for hidden treaſure, and did much other miſchief during the two days they ſtayed there. After this, they took their march towards Triſtildermote the ſecond week in Lent, and deſtroyed the Friars Minors, taking away their books, veſtments, and other ornaments; from hence they returned to Baligaveran, and ſo, paſſing by the village of Kilkenny, to Callan, about the feaſt of Pope Gregory.

At the ſame time letters were brought by lord Edmund Botiller, then chief juſtice of Ireland, and by lord Thomas Fitz-John earl of Kildare, lord Richard Clare, lord Arnold le Pover, and lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas, to ſuffer the earl of Ulſter to be bailed and ſet at liberty by the king's writ; but nothing was done at preſent in this buſineſs.

The people of Ulſter came afterwards in a great body, amounting to 800, and deſired aſſiſtance from the king againſt the Scots: upon which the king's banner was delivered to them; but as ſoon as they got it, they did more miſchief than the Scots themſelves; they eat fleſh all Lent, and almoſt waſted the whole country, for which they were accurſed both of God and man.

* Pincerna. Edmund * Butler gave the Iriſh a great defeat near Treſtildermot.

The ſame Edmund being now chief juſtice of Ireland, defeated O Morghe at Balilethan. The Scots under le Brus were now got as far as Limeric. But the Engliſh in Ireland being drawn together in great bodies to receive them at Ledyn, they retreated privately in the night from Conninger caſtle.

About Palm Sunday, news came from Dublin, that the Scots were at Kenlys in Oſſory, and that the Iriſh nobility were at Kilkenny, and had drawn a great army together there to engage le Brus. On the Monday following, the king ſent an order to the people of Ulſter, to advance againſt the Scots, under the command and conduct of Thomas Fitz-John earl of Kildare; whereupon they marched forward, le Brus being then at Caſhel, from whence he moved to Nanath, where he ſtayed ſome time, and burnt and waſted all the poſſeſſions of lord Butler.

MCCCXVII. On Maundy Thurſday, lord Edmund Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, lord Thomas Fitz-John earl of Kildare (on whom the king had conferred the juriſdiction and privileges of the earldom of Kildare), Richard Clare with the Ulſter army, Arnold Pover, baron of Donnoyl, Maurice Rochfort, Thomas Fitz-Maurice, and the Cauntons and their followers, met together to concert what meaſures were to be taken againſt the Scots. This debate continued for a whole week, and at laſt they came to no reſolution, though their army amounted to 30,000 armed men or thereabouts. On Thurſday in Eaſter week, Roger Mortimer arrived at Yoghall with the king's commiſſion, for he was chief juſtice at that time; and on the Monday following went in great haſte to the army, having ſent his letters to Edmund Botiller, who, as it has been ſaid, was chief juſtice, to undertake nothing before his arrival againſt the Scots; but before Mortimer got to the camp he adviſed Brus to retire. Accordingly in the night Brus marched towards Kildare, and in the week after every one of the Engliſh returned home, and the Ulſter army came to Naas.

At the ſame time, two meſſengers were ſent from Dublin to the king of England, to give him an account of the ſtate of Ireland, and the releaſe of the earl of Ulſter, and to take his majeſty's advice upon the whole.

At the ſame time likewiſe, Roger, lord Mortimer, juſticiary of Ireland, and the Iriſh nobility, met together at Kilkenny, to conſider how they might moſt conveniently proceed againſt Brus; but came to no reſolution.

About a month after Eaſter, Brus came with an army within four leagues or thereabouts of Trim, under the covert of a certain wood, and there continued for about a week or more to refreſh his men, who were almoſt dead with fatigue and hunger, which occaſioned a great mortality among them.

Afterwards, on St. Philip and St. James's day, the ſaid Brus began his march towards Ulſter, and after the ſaid feſtival Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice of Ireland, came to Dublin with John, lord Wogan, ſir Fulk Warin, and 30 other knights with their retinue; who held a parliament with all the nobility of the kingdom at Kylmainan: but came to no concluſion except treating about the releaſe of the earl of Ulſter.

On the Sunday before the Aſcenſion, they held another parliament at Dublin, and there the earl of Ulſter was releaſed on bail, hoſtages, and oath, he ſwearing, that he would never by himſelf, nor any of his friends or followers, do or procure any miſchief to the citizens of Dublin for having apprehended him, ſave only what the law allowed him in thoſe caſes againſt ſuch offenders; whereupon he had till the Nativity of St. John allowed him for that benefit; but he came not.

This year corn and other victuals were exceeding dear. Wheat was ſold for 1*l.* 3*s.* the cranoc, and wine for 8*d.*; and the whole country was in a manner laid waſte by the Scots and thoſe of Ulſter. Many houſekeepers and ſuch as were formerly able to relieve others, were now reduced to beggary themſelves,

ſelves, and great numbers famiſhed. The dearth and mortality were ſo ſevere that many of the poor died.

At the ſame time, meſſengers arrived at Dublin from England with pardons to make uſe of as they ſhould ſee fit; but the earl was releaſed before they came. And at the feaſt of Pentecoſt, Mortimer, lord chief juſtice, ſet forward for Drogheda; from whence he went to Trym, ſending his letters to the Lacies to repair to him; but they rejected the ſummons with contempt.

Afterwards ſir Hugh Crofts, knight, was ſent to treat of a peace with the Lacies, but was baſely ſlain by them. After that lord Mortimer drew an army together againſt the Lacies; by which means their goods, cattle, and treaſures, were all ſeized, many of their followers cut off, and they themſelves driven into Conaght, and ruined.

It was reported, that ſir Walter Lacy went out as far as Ulſter to ſeek Brus.

About the feaſt of Pentecoſt, lord Aumar de Valence and his ſon were taken priſoners in St. Cineri, a town in Flanders, and conveyed from thence into Almain. The ſame year, on the Monday after the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, a parliament of the nobility was held at Dublin, by which the earl of Ulſter was acquitted, who found ſecurity, and took his oath to anſwer the king's writs, and to fight againſt the king's enemies both Scots and Iriſh.

On the feaſt of St. Proceſſus and Martinianus, Thomas Dover, a reſolute pirate, was taken in a ſea engagement by ſir John Athy, and 40 of his men or thereabouts cut off; his head was brought by him to Dublin.

On the day of St. Thomas's tranſlation, ſir Nicholas Balſcot brought word from England, that two cardinals were come from the court of Rome to conclude a peace, and that they had a bull for excommunicating all ſuch as ſhould diſturb or break the king's peace.

On the Thurſday next before the feaſt of St. Margaret, Hugh and Walter Lacy were proclaimed felons and traitors to their king, for ſetting up a ſtandard againſt the peace of our lord the king of England.

On the Sunday following, Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice of Ireland, marched with his whole army towards Drogheda.

At the ſame time, the Ulſter men took a good booty near Drogheda, but the inhabitants ſallied out and retook it. In this action Miles Cogan and his brother were both ſlain, and ſix other great lords of Ulſter were taken priſoners, and brought to the caſtle of Dublin.

Afterwards, Mortimer, lord chief juſtice, led his army againſt O Fervill, and commanded Malpaſs to be laid open, and all his houſes to be ſpoiled. After this, O Fervill ſubmitted and gave hoſtages.

Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice, marched towards Clony, and impanelled a jury on ſir John Blunt, viz. White of Rathregan; by this he was found guilty, and fined 200 marks. On Sunday after the feaſt of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, Mortimer marched with a great army againſt the Iriſh of O Mayl, and came to Glinſely, where in a ſharp encounter many were ſlain on both ſides, but the Iriſh had the worſt: ſoon after . . . . . O Brynne came, and ſubmitted. Whereupon Roger Mortimer returned with his men to Dublin caſtle.

On St. Simon and St. Jude's day, the Archeboldes were admitted to bail by the earl of Kildare.

At the feaſt of St. Hilary following, a parliament was held at Lincoln, to conclude a peace between the king, the earl of Lancaſter, and the Scots. The Scots continued peaceable and quiet: and the archbiſhop of Dublin and the earl of Ulſter ſtayed in England by the king's order to attend that parliament. About the feaſt of Epiphany news came to Dublin, that Hugh Canon, lord chief juſtice of the King's bench, was ſlain between Naas and Caſtle Martin by Andrew Bermingham.

At the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, came the Pope's bulls; whereupon Alexander Bicknor was confirmed and conſecrated archbiſhop of Dublin, and the bulls were read and publiſhed in Trinity church. Another bull was read at the ſame time, for eſtabliſhing a peace for two years between the king of England and Robert Brus, king of Scotland. But Brus refuſed to comply with it. Theſe things were thus tranſacted about the feaſt of St. Valentine.

The Sunday following, Roger, lord Mortimer, came to Dublin, and knighted John Mortimer and four of his followers. The ſame day he kept a great feaſt in the caſtle of Dublin.

Many Iriſh were ſlain in Conaght about this time by reaſon of a quarrel between two of their great lords. The number of the ſlain amounted to about 4000 men on both ſides. After this a ſevere vengeance fell upon the Ulſter men, who had done great miſchief during the depredations of the Scots here, and eat fleſh in Lent without any manner of neceſſity; for which ſins they were at laſt reduced to ſuch want that they eat one another; ſo that of 10,000 there remained but about 300: by which this does plainly appear to be God's vengeance upon them. It was reported, that ſome of the ſaid profligates were ſo pinched with famine, that they dug up graves in church-yards, and after they had boiled the fleſh in the ſkull of the dead body eat it up; nay, that ſome women eat up their own children to ſatisfy their craving appetites.

MCCCXVIII. On the quindene of Eaſter came news from England, that the town of Berwick was betrayed and taken by the Scots. Afterwards, this ſame year, Walter Iſlep, the king's treaſurer in Ireland, arrived here, and brought letters to Roger, lord Mortimer, to attend the king. Accordingly he did ſo, ſubſtituting lord William archbiſhop of Caſhil, keeper of Ireland; ſo that at one and the ſame time he was chief juſtice of Ireland, lord chancellor, and archbiſhop.

Three weeks after Eaſter news came to Dublin, that Richard, lord Clare, and four knights, ſir Henry Capell, ſir Thomas Naas, ſir James Caunton, and ſir John Caunton; as alſo Adam Apilgard with 80 men more, were all ſlain by O Brone and Mac Carthy, on the feaſt of St. Gordian and Epimachus. Lord Clare's body was reported to have been hewn in pieces out of pure malice: but his remains were interred among the Friars Minors in Limerick.

On Sunday in Eaſter month, John Lacy was removed from Dublin caſtle to Trym for his trial. His ſentence was to be ſtarved to death *, and ſo he died in priſon.

On the Sunday before the Aſcenſion, Roger, lord Mortimer, ſet ſail for England, but paid nothing for his proviſions, having taken up in the city of Dublin and elſewhere as much as amounted to 1000*l.*

This year, about the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, that wheat, which had been ſold for 16*s.* by the great mercy of God went now for 7*s.* Oats ſold for 5*s.* and there was alſo great plenty of wine, ſalt, and fiſh; nay, about the feaſt of St. James, there was bread of new corn, a thing ſeldom or perhaps never before known in Ireland. This was an inſtance of God's mercy, and was owing to the prayers of the poor and other faithful people.

On the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Michael, news came to Dublin, that Alexander, lord Bykenore, chief juſtice of Ireland and archbiſhop of Dublin, was arrived at Yoghill. On St. Dennis's day he came to Dublin, and was received by the religious and clergy, as well as the laity, who went out in proceſſion to meet him.

On Saturday, which happened to be the feaſt of Pope Calixtus, a battle was fought between the Scots and Engliſh of Ireland, two leagues from Dundalk. On the Scotch ſide there were Edward lord Brus, who ſtyled himſelf king of Ireland; Philip, lord Moubray, Walter, lord Sules, Alan, lord Stewart, with his three brethren: as alſo ſir Walter Lacy, and ſir Robert and Aumar Lacy, John Kermerdyne, and Walter White, with about 3000 others. Againſt whom, on the Engliſh ſide, there were lord John Bermingham, ſir Richard Tuit, ſir Miles Verdon, ſir Hugh Tripton, ſir Herbert Sutton, ſir John Cuſak, ſir Edward and ſir William Bermingham, and the primate of Armagh, who gave them abſolution; beſides ſir Walter Larpulk, and John Maupas, with about 20 more choice ſoldiers and well armed, who came from Drogheda. The Engliſh gave the onſet, and broke into the van of the enemy with great vigour. And in this encounter the ſaid John Maupas killed Edward, lord Brus, valiantly, and was afterwards found ſlain on the body of his enemy. The ſlain, on the Scots ſide, amounted to 2000 or thereabouts; ſo that few of them eſcaped beſides Philip, lord Moubray, who was alſo mortally wounded, and ſir Hugh Lacy, ſir Walter Lacy, and ſome few more with them, who with much ado got off. This battle was fought between Dundalk and Faghird. Brus's head was brought by the ſaid John, lord Bermingham, to the king of England, who conferred the earldom of Louth upon him and his heirs male, and gave him the barony of Aterith. One of Brus's quarters, together with his hands and heart, were carried to Dublin, and the other quarters ſent to other places.

MCCCXIX. Roger, lord Mortimer, returned out of England, and became chief juſtice of Ireland. The ſame year, on the feaſt of All Saints, came the Pope's bull for excommunicating Robert Brus, king of Scotland. The town of Athiſell and a conſiderable part of the country were burnt and waſted by John, lord Fitz-Thomas, whole brother to Moris, lord Fitz-Thomas. John Bermingham aforeſaid was this year created lord of Louth. The ſtone bridge of Kilcolyn was built by Maſter Moris Jak, canon of the cathedral church of Kildare.

MCCCXX. In the time of Pope John XXII. and of Edward, ſon to king Edward, who was the 25th king from the coming of St. Auſtin into England, Alexander Bicknore being then archbiſhop of Dublin, was founded the univerſity of Dublin. William Hardite, a Friar Preacher, was the firſt that took the degree of Maſter, who alſo commenced Doctor of Divinity under the ſame archbiſhop. Henry Cogry, of the order of Friars Minors, was the 2d maſter; the 3d was William Rodyard, dean of St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin, who afterwards commenced doctor of the Canon law, and was made the firſt chancellor of this univerſity. The 4th perſon that went out maſter in Divinity was friar Edmund Kermerdyn. Roger Mortimer, the chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, leaving lord Thomas Fitz-John, then earl of Kildare, his deputy.

Edmund, lord Bottiller, went into England, and ſo came to St. James's.

Leghelyn bridge was then built by Maſter Moris Jak, canon of the cathedral church of Kildare.

MCCCXXI. The O Conghors were ſadly defeated at Balibogan on the 9th of May, by the people of Leinſter and Meth.

Edmund, lord Botiller, died in London, and was buried at Balygaveran in Ireland. John Bermingham, earl of Louth, was made juſticiary of Ireland. John Wogan died alſo this year.

MCCCXXII. Andrew Bermingham and Nicholas de la Lond knight, were ſlain with many others by O Nalan, on St. Michael's day.

MCCCXXIII. A truce was made between the king of England and Robert Brus, king of Scots, for 14 years. John Darcy came lord chief juſtice into Ireland. John, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare, died in the 9th year of his age.

MCCCXXIV. Nicholas Genevile, ſon and heir to lord Simon Genevile, died this year, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers at Trym. There happened a very high wind on the 12th at night.

There was a general murrain of oxen and kine in Ireland.

MCCCXXV. Richard Lederede, biſhop of Oſſory, cited dame Alice Ketyll to anſwer for her heretical and perverſe opinions, and compelled her to appear in perſon before him. And being examined for ſorcery, it was found that ſhe had uſed it. Among other circumſtances it was diſcovered, that a certain ſpirit, called Robin Artyſſon, lay with her; and that ſhe offered him nine red cocks at a ſtone bridge, in a certain four-want way. That ſhe ſwept the ſtreets of Kilkenny with beſoms, between the times of Complin and Curfew, and in ſweeping the filth towards the houſe of William Utlaw, her ſon, by way of conjuring, wiſhed that all the wealth of Kilkenny might flow thither. The accomplices of this Alice, in theſe deviliſh practices, were Pernil of Meth, and Baſil the daughter of this Pernil. Alice, being found guilty, was fined by the biſhop, and forced

* *ad dictam.*

to

to abjure her ſorcery and witchcraft. But being again convicted of the ſame practice, ſhe made her eſcape with Baſil, and was never found. But Pernil was burnt at Kilkenny; and before her death declared, that William aboveſaid deſerved puniſhment as well as ſhe, and that for a year and a day he wore the devil's girdle about his bare body. Hereupon the biſhop ordered the ſaid William to be apprehended and impriſoned in the caſtle of Kilkenny for eight or nine weeks, and gave orders that two men ſhould attend him, but that they ſhould not eat or drink with him, and that they ſhould not ſpeak to him above once a day. At length he was ſet at liberty by the help of Arnold lord Poer ſeneſchal of the county of Kilkenny; whereupon he gave a great ſum of money to the ſaid Arnold, to impriſon the biſhop likewiſe. Accordingly he kept the biſhop himſelf in priſon for three months. Among the goods of Alice they found a holy wafer with the devil's name upon it, and a box with ointment, with which ſhe uſed to daub a certain piece of wood, called a cowltre, after which ſhe and her accomplices could ride and gallop it whereſoever they pleaſed, let the roads be good or bad, without hurt or hindrance. Theſe things being ſo notorious, Alice was cited again to appear at Dublin, before the dean of St. Patrick's church, having ſome hopes of greater favour given her. She made her appearance, and craved a day to anſwer, having given ſufficient bail, as it was thought. However, ſhe was not to be found, for by the counſel of her ſon and others unknown, ſhe hid herſelf in a certain village till the wind would ſerve for England, and then ſhe ſailed over; but it could never be known where ſhe went. William Utlaw being found by the trial and confeſſion of Pernil (who was condemned to be burnt) to have been conſenting to his mother in her ſorcery and witchcraft, the biſhop cauſed him to be arreſted by the king's writ, and put in priſon; yet he was ſet at liberty again by the interceſſion of ſome great lords, upon condition that he ſhould cover St. Mary's church in Kilkenny with lead, and do other acts of charity within a certain day; and that if he did not perform them punctually, he ſhould be in the ſame ſtate as he was when firſt taken by the king's writ.

MCCCXXVI. At Whitſuntide a parliament was held in Kilkenny; where was preſent Richard lord Burk, earl of Ulſter, though ſomewhat weak and out of order, and all the lords and great men of Ireland, who, with the people, were all nobly feaſted by the earl. Afterwards the earl, taking his leave of the lords and nobles, went to Athiſel, and there died. A little before the feaſt of John the Baptiſt he was there interred. William lord Burk was his heir.

MCCCXXVII. There happened a diſpute between Moris lord Fitz-Thomas and Arnold lord Power. Lord Moris was ſeconded by the lord Botiller, and William lord Bermingham; and lord Arnold by the Bourkeyns; many of whom were ſlain in this fray by lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, and ſome driven into Conaught.

The ſame year, after Michaelmas, lord Arnold came to aſſiſt the Bourkeyns; and upon lord Arnold's calling him *Rymour*, and affronting him with ſome uncivil terms, lord Moris raiſed an army, and, together with Botiller and the ſaid William Bermingham, burnt and waſted the lands and territories of lord Arnold in Oſath. Bermingham burnt alſo the lands and manor-houſes which belonged to him in Munſter, and burnt Kenlys in Offory: ſo that lord Arnold was forced to fly with the baron of Donnoyl to Waterford, where they remained a month, and then the earl of Kildare, chief juſtice of Ireland, and others of the king's council, ordered them to appear. However, lord Arnold would not attend, but came to Dublin, and, about the feaſt of the Purification, embarked for England. Upon this Moris, Botiller, and William lord Bermingham, came with a great army, and burnt and waſted his lands. The king's council began to dread this powerful army, and the miſchiefs they had done, ſo much that they ſtrengthened their city guards, leſt they themſelves might be ſurpriſed. Lord Moris, lord Botiller, and Bermingham, hearing of this proviſion againſt them, ſent to the king's council, that they would come to Kilkenny, and there clear themſelves, to ſatisfy them they had no deſign upon the lands of their ſovereign lord the king, but only intended to be revenged of their enemies. The earl of Kildare, chief juſtice of Ireland, the prior of Kilmaynon, namely, Roger Outlaw, chancellor of Ireland, Nicholas Faſtal, juſtice of the king's bench, and others of the king's council, came accordingly to this parliament. Lord Moris and Bermingham pleaded the king's charter of peace in the firſt place: but the king's council warily deſired that they might have till a month after Eaſter to conſider of it.

Before Lent this year, the Iriſh of Leinſter aſſembled, and ſet up Donald, the ſon of Arte Mac Murgh, for their king: whereupon he took a reſolution to ſet up his banner within two miles of Dublin, and march from thence into all parts of Ireland. But God, ſeeing his pride and malicious deſigns, ſuffered him to fall into the hands of Henry lord Traharn, who brought him to Salmon-leap, and had 200*l.* of him to ſave his life. From thence he carried him to Dublin, to remain in the caſtle till the king's council ſhould give further orders. After this the Iriſh in Leinſter ſuffered many misfortunes. David O Thohil was taken priſoner by John lord Welleſley, and many of them were cut off.

The ſame year Adam Duff, the ſon of Walter Duff, of Leinſter, who was related to the O Tothiles, was convicted of denying the incarnation of Chriſt, and holding there could not be three perſons and one God. Among other tenets he aſſerted that the bleſſed Virgin, our Saviour's mother, was an harlot; that there was no reſurrection; that the holy Scripture was a mere fable; and that the apoſtolical ſee was an impoſture and a groundleſs uſurpation. Upon theſe articles Duff was convicted of hereſy and blaſphemy, and was thereupon burnt at Hoggis (green) near Dublin, on the Monday after the octaves of Eaſter in the year 1328.

MCCCXXVIII. On Tueſday in Eaſter week Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare and chief juſtice of Ireland, departed this life; and was ſucceeded in the office of juſticiary by friar Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmaynan. The ſame year David O Tothil, a ſtout rapparee, and the enemy to the king, who had

burnt

burnt churches, and deſtroyed many people, was brought out of the caſtle of Dublin to the tolſell of the city, before Nicholas Faſtol and Elias Aſhburne, judges of the king's bench, who ſentenced him to be dragged at an horſe's tail, through the city to the gallows, and to be hanged upon a gibbet, which was executed accordingly. In the ſame year lord Moris Fitz-Thomas raiſed a great army to deſtroy the Bourkeyns and the Poers.

The ſame year William lord Bourk earl of Ulſter was knighted at London on Whitſunday, and the king gave him his ſeigniory. This year James Botiller married the daughter of the earl of Hereford in England, and was made earl of Ormond, being before called earl of Tiperary.

The ſame year a parliament was held at Northampton, where many of the Engliſh nobility met; and a peace was renewed between the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and confirmed by marriages. It was enacted alſo, that the earl of Ulſter, with ſeveral of the Engliſh nobility, ſhould go to Berwick upon Tweed to ſee the marriage ſolemnized.

The ſame year, after the ſolemnity of this match at Berwick was over, Robert Brus king of Scots, William lord Burk earl of Ulſter, the earl of Meneteth, and many other of the Scotch nobility, came very peaceably to Cragfergus, whence they ſent to the juſticiary of Ireland and the council, that they would meet them at Green Caſtle, to treat about a peace between Scotland and Ireland; but the juſticiary and council not coming according to the king's appointment, he took his leave of the earl of Ulſter, and returned into his own country after the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin; and the earl of Ulſter came to the parliament of Dublin, where he ſtaid ſix days, and made a great entertainment, after which he went into Conaught.

The ſame year, about the feaſt of St. Catharine the virgin, the biſhop of Oſſory certified to the king's council, that ſir Arnold Poer was upon divers articles convicted before him of hereſy. Whereupon, at the biſhop's ſuit, ſir Arnold Poer, by virtue of the king's writ, was arreſted, and confined in the caſtle of Dublin, and a day was appointed for the biſhop's coming to Dublin, in order to proſecute him; but he excuſed himſelf, becauſe his enemies had waylaid him for his life; ſo that the king's council could not put an end to the buſineſs: wherefore ſir Arnold was kept priſoner in the caſtle of Dublin till the following parliament, which was in Midlent, where all the Iriſh nobility were preſent. The ſame year friar Roger Outlaw, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in Ireland, lord juſtice and chancellor of Ireland, was ſcandalized by the ſaid biſhop for favouring hereſies, and for adviſing and abetting ſir Arnold in his heretical practice. Wherefore the friar, finding himſelf ſo unworthily defamed, petitioned the king's council, that he might have leave to clear himſelf; which upon conſultation they granted, and cauſed it to be proclaimed for three days together, That if there were any perſon who could inform againſt the ſaid friar, he ſhould come in and proſecute him; but nobody came. Upon which, friar Roger procured the king's writ to ſummon the principal men of Ireland, the biſhops, abbots, priors, and the mayors of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Drogheda; alſo the ſheriffs and ſeneſchals, together with the knights of the ſhires and the better ſort of freeholders, to repair to Dublin; out of whom ſix were choſen to examine the matter: M. William Rodyard, dean of the cathedral church of St. Patrick in Dublin, the abbot of St. Thomas, the abbot of St. Mary, the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, M. Elias Lawles, and Mr. Peter Willebey, who convened thoſe who were cited, and examined them all ſeverally; who depoſed upon their oaths that he was a very honeſt, faithful, and zealous embracer of the chriſtian faith, and would, if occaſion offered, lay down his life for it: and becauſe his vindication was ſo ſolemn, he made a noble entertainment for all who would come.

The ſame year, in Lent, died ſir Arnold Pouer in the caſtle of Dublin, and lay a long time unburied in the houſe of the Friars Preachers.

MCCCXXIX. After the feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, the Iriſh nobility came to the parliament at Dublin; the earl of Ulſter, Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, the earl of Louth, William Bermingham, and the reſt of the peers; where peace was again made between the earl of Ulſter and lord Moris Fitz-Thomas; and the lords, with the king's council, made an order againſt riots, or any other breach of the king's peace; ſo that every nobleman ſhould govern within his own ſeigniory.

The earl of Ulſter made a great feaſt in the caſtle of Dublin; and the day after lord Moris Fitz-Thomas made another in St. Patrick's church in Dublin; as did alſo friar Roger Outlaw, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, on the third day at Kilmaynan, and after this they all went home again.

The ſame year, on St. Barnaby's eve, ſir John Bermingham, earl of Louth, was killed at Balybragan in Urgale by the inhabitants, and with him his own brother Peter Bermingham, beſides Robert Bermingham his reputed brother, and ſir John Bermingham, ſon to his brother Richard lord of Anry, William Finne Bermingham, lord Anry's uncle's ſon, Simon Bermingham, the aforeſaid William's ſon, Thomas Bermingham, ſon to Robert of Conaught, Peter Bermingham, ſon to James of Conaught, Henry Bermingham of Conaught, and Richard Talbot of Malaghide, a man of great courage, beſides 200 men, whoſe names are not known. After this ſlaughter Simon Genevil's men invaded the country of Carbry, that they might by their plunder ruin the inhabitants, for the thefts and murders they had ſo often committed in Meth; but by their riſing they prevented the invaſion, and ſlew 76 of lord Simon's men. The ſame year alſo, on the day after Trinity Sunday, John Gernon, and his brother Roger Gernon, came to Dublin in the behalf of thoſe of Urgale, that they might be tried by the common law. And on the Tueſday after St. John's day, John and Roger, hearing lord William Bermingham was coming to Dublin, left it. The ſame year, on St. Laurence's eve, Thomas lord Botiller marched with a great army into the country of Ardnorwith, where he fought with lord Thomas William Macgohgan, and was there killed, to the great loſs of Ireland, and with him John lord Ledewich, Roger and Thomas Ledewich, John Nangle, Meiler and Simon Petitt, David Nangle, ſir John Waringer, James Terel,

Nicholas

Nicholas White, William Freynes, Peter Kent and John White, beſides 140, whoſe names we know not. The Tueſday before the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, the ſaid lord Thomas's body was conveyed to Dublin, and laid in the houſe of the Friars Preachers unburied till the Sunday after the feaſt of the decollation of St. John Baptiſt, when he was very honourably carried through the city, and interred in the church of the Friars Preachers; and on the ſame day his wife gave a great entertainment.

The ſame year John lord Darcy came a ſecond time juſtice of Ireland, and at Maynoth on the third of July eſpouſed the lady Joan Burg counteſs of Kildare.

Philip Staunton was ſlain; and Henry lord Traharn was treacherouſly taken in his own houſe at Kilbego, by Richard ſon to Philip Onolan. James lord Botiller earl of Ormond burnt Foghird, in revenge to Onolan, for his brother Henry's ſake.

The ſame year, the Wedneſday after the feaſt of the Aſcenſion of the bleſſed Virgin, John lord Darcy, juſtice of Ireland, went towards the country of Newcaſtle of Mackingham, and of Wikelow againſt the O Brynns; and the Monday following ſome of the Lawles were killed, and more wounded, and Robert Locam was wounded; and of the Iriſh, the better ſort were ſlain, many wounded, and the reſt ran away. But Murkad O Brynne, with his ſon, uncle, and uncle's ſon, yielded themſelves hoſtages, and were carried to the caſtle of Dublin: but were afterwards releaſed in exchange for hoſtages, who were of the beſt of their kindred.

The ſame year John lord Darcy, chief juſtice, and the king's council in Ireland, about the feaſt of our Lord's Circumciſion, commanded Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, of Deſmond, to march with his army againſt his majeſty's enemies to ſubdue them, adding, that the king would take care to defray the charge he might be at, both for himſelf and his army. So the lord Fitz-Thomas, accompanied by Brene O-Brene, came with an army of ten thouſand men, with which he marched againſt the O-Nolanes, and conquered them, having got a conſiderable booty, and waſted their country by fire. The O-Nolanes fled, but afterwards delivered hoſtages, who were ſent to the caſtle of Dublin. Hence he marched againſt the O-Morches, who gave hoſtages, with a promiſe of living quietly.

The ſame time the caſtle of Ley, which O-Dympcy had taken and kept, was ſurrendered to him. This year, after the Epiphany, Donald Arte Mac-Murgh made his eſcape out of the caſtle of Dublin, by a cord bought for him by one Adam Nangle; who was drawn and hanged for his pains.

MCCCXXX. About the feſtivals of St. Catherine, St. Nicholas, and the nativity of our Lord, the winds were in ſeveral places very high, ſo that on St. Nicholas eve they blew down part of the wall of a certain houſe, which, in the falling, killed ſir Miles Verdon's wife and daughter. There had never been known ſuch winds in Ireland.

There was ſuch an overflowing of the river Boyn this year, as was never ſeen before, which bore down all the bridges upon this river, both wood and ſtone, except Babe bridge. The violence alſo of the water carried away ſeveral mills, and did very great damage to the Friars Minors of Trym and Drogheda, by breaking down their houſes.

The ſame year, about St. John the Baptiſt's day, there was a great dearth of corn in Ireland, which laſted till Michaelmas. A cranoc of wheat was ſold for 20 ſhillings; a cranoc of oats, peaſe, beans, and barley, for 8 ſhillings. This dearth was occaſioned by the heavy rains; ſo that a great deal of the ſtanding corn could not be cut before Michaelmas.

The ſame year, about Lent, the Engliſh in Meth killed ſome of the Iriſh, viz. the Mac-goghiganes near Loghynerthy, which did ſo incenſe Mac-goghigans, that he burnt and ſacked in thoſe parts 15 ſmall villages; which the Engliſh ſeeing, gathered together in a body againſt him, and killed 110 of his men, among whom were the ſons of three Iriſh kings.

Lord William Burgh, earl of Ulſter, marched with his army out of Ulſter, againſt Briene O Brene in Munſter.

Lady Joan, counteſs of Kildare, was, at Maynoth, brought to bed of William her firſt ſon by lord John Darcy, who was then in England.

Reymund Lawles was treacherouſly killed at Wickelow.

This year friar Roger Outlaw, prior of Kylmainan, then deputy to the lord chief juſtice of Ireland, held a parliament at Kilkenny, where were preſent Alexander archbiſhop of Dublin, William earl of Ulſter, James earl of Ormond, William lord Bermingham, Walter Burg of Conaught, who all went with a conſiderable force to drive Briene O Brene out of Urkyff near Caſhill.

Walter Burg, with the forces he raiſed in Conaught, plundered lord Moris Fitz-Thomas's lands, and brought away the booty with him to Urkyff.

The earl of Ulſter and the earl of Deſmond, lord Moris Fitz-Thomas (for I never yet called him earl), by order of friar Roger Outlaw, then juſtice of Ireland, were committed to the cuſtody of the marſhal at Limerick. But the earl of Deſmond very cunningly made his eſcape.

MCCCXXXI. Lord Hugh Lacy, having obtained the king's pardon, came into Ireland. And the earl of Ulſter came into England. The 19th of April the Engliſh beat the Iriſh in O-Kenſeley; and April 21, the Iriſh took the caſtle of Arclo by treachery.

The ſame day, on St. Mark the Evangeliſt's eve, the O-Totheles came to Tanelagh, and forced away from Alexander, archbiſhop of Dublin, 300 ſheep, and killed Richard White, with many other gentlemen of his company. There were divers reports at Dublin about this plunder and ſlaughter; and ſir Philip Bryt, friar Moris Fitz-Gerald, knight of the order of the Hoſpitalers, Hammund lord Archdekyn, John Chamberlaine, Robert Tyrell, and Reginald Bernewall's two ſons, beſides many others, but eſpecially of the archbiſhop of Dublin's retinue, were killed by David O-Tothill in an ambuſcade in Culiagh.

Lord William Bermingham marched with a great army againſt the aforeſaid Iriſh, to whom he did much harm; and, had not the Iriſh made ſome falſe promiſes, would have done them much more.

June 3, the lord Anthony Lucy came chief juſtice of Ireland.

This year alſo, in the month of May, the Engliſh who inhabit about Thurles gave the Iriſh under the command of Brene O Brene a great overthrow; and upon the 11th of June gave them another at Finnagh in Meth.

The 27th of June, when there was ſo great a famine in Ireland, through God's mercy there came a-ſhore ſuch a vaſt number of great ſea-fiſh, called *Thurlhedis*, as had not been ſeen in many ages; for, according to the common eſtimate, there were above 500. This happened about the evening, near Connyng, and the water called Dodyz in Dublin haven. Lord Anthony Lucy, with his own ſervants, and ſome of the citizens of Dublin, among whom was Philip Cradoc, killed above 200 of them, and gave leave to any body to fetch away what they would.

Lord Anthony Lucy, chief juſtice of Ireland, appointed a general parliament to be held at Dublin on the octaves of St. John Baptiſt; to which ſome of the Iriſh nobility did not come. However, he removed to Kilkenny, and prorogued the parliament to the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*. Hither came lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, and many more noblemen, who were not there before, and ſubmitted to the king's mercy. And the king very graciouſly, on certain conditions, forgave them whatever they had done againſt him.

In Auguſt the Iriſh by treachery took the caſtle of Firnis, which they burnt.

Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas of Deſmond by an order of council was taken the day after the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin, at Limerick, by the chief juſtice, and by him brought to the caſtle of Dublin the 7th of October.

In September, Henry Mandevill, by virtue of a warrant from Simon Fitz-Richard, juſtice of the king's bench, was taken, and brought to the caſtle of Dublin.

In November, Walter Burck and his two brothers were taken in Connaught by the earl of Ulſter; and in February were by him brought to the caſtle of Northburg.

In February, lord William Bermingham, and his ſon lord Bermingham, were taken at Clomel by the ſaid juſtice, notwithſtanding he had before granted them his majeſty's pardon; and the 19th of April they were conducted to Dublin caſtle.

The Iriſh of Leinſter plundered the Engliſh, and burnt their churches; and, in the church of Freineſton burnt about eighty men and women, and a certain chaplain of that church, whom with their javelins they hindered from coming out, though in his holy veſtments, and with the Lord's body in his hand, burning him with the reſt in the church. The news of it came to the pope, who ſent his bull to the archbiſhop of Dublin, commanding him to excommunicate thoſe Iriſh, and all their adherents and retinue, and to lay their lands under interdict. The archbiſhop fulfilled the pope's commands; but the Iriſh deſpiſed the bull, excommunication, interdict, and the chaſtiſement of the church, and, continuing in their wickedneſs, did again aſſemble, and invaded the county of Weisford as far as Carcarn, and plundered the whole country. Richard White and Richard Fitz-Henry, with the burghers of Weisford and other Engliſh, made head againſt them, and killed about 400 of the Iriſh, beſides a great many more who were in the purſuit drowned in the river Slane.

MCCCXXXII. The eleventh of July William Bermingham by the lord chief juſtice's order was ſentenced and hanged at Dublin, but his ſon Walter was ſet at liberty. Sir William was a noble and worthy knight among a thouſand; alas! who can reflect on his death without tears? He was however buried at Dublin among the Friars Preachers. The caſtle of Bonraty was taken, and in July was raſed to the ground by the Iriſh of Totomon. Alſo the caſtle of Arclo was taken from the Iriſh by the lord chief juſtice and the citizens of Dublin, with the help of the Engliſh of that country, and was on the 8th of Auguſt in the king's hands, and in part rebuilt. Lord Anthony Lucy, chief juſtice of Ireland, was put out of his place, and, in November, returned into England with his wife and children. Lord John Darcy ſucceeded him, and came into Ireland the 13th of February. There was about this time a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh in Munſter by the Engliſh inhabitants of that country; and Briene O Brene with Mac-Karthy was beaten.

John Decer, a citizen of Dublin, died, and was buried in the church of the Friars Minors; he was diſtinguiſhed by his many good deeds. A diſeaſe called the Mauſes prevailed all over Ireland, and infected all ſorts of people, as well old as young.

The hoſtages who were kept in the caſtle of Limerick killed the conſtable, and ſeized on the caſtle; but on the citizens regaining it, they were put to the ſword. The hoſtages alſo took the caſtle of Nenagh; but part of it being burnt, it was again recovered, and the hoſtages reſtored. A p....* of wheat about Chriſtmas was ſold for 22 ſhillings, and ſoon after Eaſter very common for 12 pence. The town of New-Caſtle of Lions was burnt and plundered by the O-Tothiles.

*Q. Peck.

MCCCXXXIII. John lord Darcy, the new chief juſtice of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

The Berminghams of Carbery got a great booty of above 2000 cows from the O-Conghirs. Lord John Darcy ordered the paſs at Ethergovil in Offaly to be cut down, that he might ſtop O-Conghir.

Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, after he had been impriſoned a year and an half in Dublin was diſcharged, having got ſome of the beſt of the Iriſh nobility to be bound for him under forfeiture of their lives and eſtates, if the ſaid lord ſhould attempt any thing againſt the king, or did not appear, and ſtand trial.

William Burk, earl of Ulſter, on the 6th of June, between New Town and Cragfergus in Ulſter was moſt treacherouſly killed by his own company in the twentieth year of his age; Robert ſon to Mauriton Maundevile gave him the firſt blow. As ſoon as his wife heard of it, who was then in that part of Ulſter, ſhe prudently embarked with her ſon and daughter, and went to England. Lord John Darcy, to revenge his murder, by the advice of the parliament then aſſembled, ſhipped his army, with which he arrived at Cragfergus the firſt of July. The people of that country were ſo glad at his arrival, that they took courage, and unanimouſly reſolved to revenge the earl's

earl's death. They roſe on his murderers, and in a haſty fight * got a victory; ſome of them they took, others they put to the ſword. When this was over, the lord chief juſtice went with his army into Scotland, leaving maſter Thomas Burgh, then treaſurer, to ſupply his place.

*Prælio campeſtri.

Many of the Iriſh nobility, and the earl of Ormond, with their retinue, aſſembled on the 11th of June at the houſe of the Carmelite friars in Dublin. During this parliament, as they were going out of the court-yard of the friars' houſe, Murcard, or Moris Nicholas O-Tothil's ſon, was in the croud ſuddenly murdered, upon which the nobility, ſuppoſing there was treaſon in it, were very much alarmed; but the murderer made his eſcape without being known ſo much as by name.

Lord John Darcy returned chief juſtice of Ireland.

In February lord Walter Bermingham, ſon to lord William, was let out of Dublin caſtle.

Lord Moris, ſon of Thomas earl of Deſmond, broke his leg by a fall off his horſe.

It happened to be ſo dry a ſummer that at the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* there was bread made of new wheat, and wheat was ſold in Dublin for ſixpence a peck.

Sir Reimund Archedekin, knight, with many others of his family, were killed in Leinſter.

MCCCXXXVII. On the eve of St. Kalixtus the pope, ſeven partridges leaving the fields, none knows why, came directly to Dublin; where flying very ſwiftly over the market-place, they ſettled on the top of a brewhouſe, which belonged to the canons of St. Trinity in Dublin. Some of the citizens came running to this ſight, wondering very much at ſo ſtrange a thing. The town-boys caught two of them alive, a third they killed; at which the reſt, being frightened, mounted into the air by a ſwift flight, and eſcaped into the oppoſite fields. What ſuch a circumſtance, unheard of before, ſhould portend, muſt be left to the judgment of the more ſkilful.

Sir John Charleton, knight and baron, came with his wife, children and family, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, on the feaſt of St. Kalixtus the pope; and ſome of his ſons and family died.

The ſame day came into Dublin haven Dr. Thomas Charleton, biſhop of Hereford, juſtice of Ireland, with the chief juſtice his brother chancellor of Ireland, and with them maſter John Rees, treaſurer of Ireland, maſter of the decretals, beſides 200 Welſhmen.

Whilſt ſir John Charleton was lord chief juſtice, and held a parliament at Dublin, maſter David O Hirraghey, archbiſhop of Armagh, being called to the parliament, laid in his proviſions in the monaſtery of St. Mary near Dublin; but the archbiſhop and his clerks would not let him keep houſe there, becauſe he would have had his croſier carried before him.

The ſame year died David archbiſhop of Armagh, to whom ſucceeded an ingenious man, maſter Richard Fitz-Ralph, dean of Litchfield, who was born in Dundalk.

James Botiller, the firſt earl of Ormond, died the 6th of January, and was buried at Balygaveran.

MCCCXXXVIII. Lord John Charleton, at the inſtigation of his brother the biſhop of Hereford, was by the king turned out of his place, upon which he came back with his whole family into England; and the biſhop of Hereford was made lord keeper and chief juſtice of England.

Sir Euſtace Pover, and ſir John Pover his uncle, were, by the juſtice's order, brought up from Munſter to Dublin, where on the third of February they were impriſoned in the caſtle.

In ſome parts of Ireland they had ſo great a froſt, that the river Aven-liffie, on which the city of Dublin ſtands, was frozen hard enough for them to dance, run, or play at foot-ball upon; and they made fires of wood and turf on it to broil herrings. The ice laſted a great while; not to mention the great ſnow which fell during this froſt, which the greatneſs of the depth rendered ſo remarkable. This froſt continued from the ſecond of December till the tenth of February; ſuch a ſeaſon as was never known in Ireland.

MCCCXXXIX. All Ireland was up in arms. Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, with the Geraldines who live about Kernige, made a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh, beſides 1200 of them who were drowned in the retreat.

Lord Moris Fitz-Nicholas, lord of Kernige, was by lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, apprehended, and put in priſon, where he died for want of meat and drink, for his allowance was but very little, becauſe he had rebelled with the Iriſh againſt the king and the earl.

A great number of the O Dympcies and other Iriſh were by the Engliſh, and the vigorous purſuit of the earl of Kildare, killed and drowned in the Barrow.

The latter end of February, Thomas, biſhop of Hereford and chief juſtice of Ireland, with the help of the Engliſh of that country, took from the Iriſh about Odrone ſuch a great booty of all ſorts of cattle, as has not been ſeen in Leinſter.

MCCCXL. The biſhop of Hereford, juſtice of Ireland, being ordered home by the king, returned into England the 10th of April, leaving friar Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainan, in his place, who died the 13th of February.

The king of England made John Darcy lord chief juſtice of Ireland for life.

MCCCXLI. In May ſir John Moris came lord chief juſtice of Ireland, as deputy to John Darcy.

In the county of Leinſter there happened ſuch a ſtrange prodigy as had never been heard of. A perſon travelling along the road found a pair of gloves, fit for his hands, as he thought, but when he put them on, he loſt his ſpeech immediately, and could do nothing but bark like a dog; nay, from that moment, the men and women, old and young, throughout the whole country, barked like dogs, and the children like whelps. This plague continued with ſome 18 days, with others a month, and with ſome for two years, and, like a contagious diſtemper, at laſt infected the neighbouring counties, and ſet them a-barking too.

The king of England revoked all thoſe grants that either he or his anceſtors had made to any in Ireland, whether of liberties, lands, or goods; which occaſioned a general murmur and diſcontent: inſomuch that the whole kingdom inclined to a revolt.

A parliament was called by the king's council to ſit in October. Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, abſented himſelf.

himſelf. Before this, there never was ſeen ſo much rancour and diviſion between the Engliſh of both kingdoms; at laſt, without aſking advice of the lord chief juſtice, or any other of the king's miniſters, the mayors of the king's cities, together with the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, reſolved, among other things, to hold another parliament at Kilkenny in November, in order to treat of ſuch matters as concerned the king and kingdom.

Neither the lord chief juſtice, nor any other of the king's miniſters, durſt repair thither. It was concluded in this parliament, by the nobility and the mayors aforeſaid, to diſpatch away an ambaſſador to the king of England to intercede for relief, and repreſent the unjuſt adminiſtration of the great officers in Ireland, and declare they could no longer endure their oppreſſion. They were particularly inſtructed in their complaints againſt the ſaid miniſters, to aſk, How a land ſo full of wars and trouble could be governed by a perſon that was wholly a ſtranger to warlike affairs? Secondly, How a miniſter of the king's could be imagined to grow ſo rich in a ſhort time? And, thirdly, What was the reaſon that the king of England was never the richer for Ireland?

MCCCXLII. On the 11th of October, and the 11th day of the moon, two ſeveral moons were ſeen by many about Dublin, in the morning before day. The one was bright, and according to its natural courſe in the weſt; the other, of the bigneſs of a round loaf, ſtood in the eaſt, but not ſo bright as the former.

MCCCXLIII. St. Thomas's ſtreet in Dublin was accidentally burnt on St. Valentine the Martyr's day.

The 13th of July, ſir Ralph Ufford, with his wife the counteſs of Ulſter, came lord chief juſtice of Ireland, upon whoſe coming the fair weather ſuddenly turned foul, and there was nothing but rainy and tempeſtuous weather whilſt he lived. None of his predeceſſors were to be compared with him; for he oppreſſed the Iriſh, and robbed both clergy and laity of their goods; neither did he ſpare the poor more than the rich; under the colour of doing good, he defrauded many. He obſerved neither the eccleſiaſtical nor civil laws. He was injurious to the natural Iriſh, and did juſtice to few, if any; wholly diſtruſting all the inhabitants, except ſome few. All this he did and attempted at the ſuggeſtion of his wife.

In March, as he was going into Ulſter through a paſs called Emerdullan, he was ſet upon by one Maccarton, who robbed him of his money, clothes, goods, plate, and horſes, and killed ſome of his men. But at laſt the chief juſtice by the help of the Ergalians got the victory, and made his way into Ulſter.

MCCCXLV. The ſeventh of June there was a parliament held at Dublin, where lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, was not preſent.

Sir Ralph Ufford, the chief juſtice of Ireland, after St. John Baptiſt's day, without the conſent of the Iriſh nobility, ſet up the king's ſtandard againſt Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, and marched into Munſter, where he ſeized on the earl's eſtate, and farmed it out to others for a certain yearly rent to be paid the king.

Whilſt he was in Munſter, he gave two writs to ſir William Burton, who was to give one of them to Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare: the contents of which were, That, under the forfeiture of his whole eſtate, he forthwith repair unto him, with a conſiderable force to aſſiſt the king and him. The other was an order to ſir William Burton, to apprehend the earl of Kildare, and impriſon him; which he finding impracticable, perſuaded the earl, who was preparing himſelf with his army, and levying forces to aſſiſt the chief juſtice, that before he left the kingdom he ſhould come to the king's council at Dublin, and in concurrence with them obtain that his land might be kept ſafe in his abſence; ſo that if any harm ſhould come, it ſhould be through the default of the king's council, and not in him. Upon this the earl, not diſtruſting ſir William, nor any plot that was againſt him, prepared to go to Dublin; where he was no ſooner come, than without ſuſpicion of the treachery, as he was conſulting with the king's council in the Exchequer, on a ſudden ſir William arreſted him, and he was taken, and carried to the caſtle.

The chief juſtice marched with his army to O-Comill in Munſter, and to Kering, where, by treachery, he took two caſtles of the earl of Deſmond, the caſtle of Ynyſkyſty and the iſland-caſtle, in which were ſir Euſtace Poer, ſir William Graunt, and ſir John Cottrell, who were drawn and hanged in October.

The chief juſtice baniſhed the earl of Deſmond, with ſome other of his knights. After that, in November, he returned with his forces out of Munſter, to ſee his wife, then big with child, at Kylmainan near Dublin. Beſides what he had done to the laity, in indicting and impriſoning them, and robbing them of their goods, he alſo plagued the eccleſiaſtics, as well prieſts as clerks, by arreſts and impriſonment, to the end he might fleece them.

He revoked the grants and demiſes of their lands, beſtowing them upon other tenants; as alſo the writings concerning thoſe grants, notwithſtanding they were ſigned by him, and ſealed with the king's ſeal.

The earl of Deſmond's 26 bail, as well earls as barons, knights, and others, William lord Burke earl of Ulſter, James lord Botiller earl of Ormond, ſir Richard Tuit, ſir Euſtace Poer, ſir Gerald de Rochfort, ſir John Fitz-Robert Poer, ſir Robert Barry, ſir Moris Fitz-Gerald, ſir John Welleſly, ſir Walter Lenfaunt, ſir Roger de la Rokell, ſir Henry Traharn, ſir Roger Poer, ſir John Lenfaunt, ſir Roger Poer, ſir Matthew Fitz-Henry, ſir Richard Wallis, ſir Edward Burk ſon to the earl of Ulſter, David Barry, William Fitz-Gerald, Fulk Aſh, Robert Fitz-Moris, Henry Barkley, John Fitz-George Roch, and Thomas de Lees de Burgh; who, notwithſtanding ſome of them had been at great expences in the war with the chief juſtice, and in purſuing the ſaid earl of Deſmond, were all deprived of their eſtates, diſinherited, and ſent to priſon during the king's pleaſure, except four, William Burg earl of Ulſter, James Botiller earl of Ormond, &c.

MCCCXLVI. On Palm-ſunday, which was on the 9th of April, Ralph Ufford, the lord chief juſtice, died, whoſe death was very much lamented by his wife and family; but the loyal ſubjects of Ireland rejoiced at it; and both the clergy and laity for joy celebrated a ſolemn feaſt at Eaſter. Upon his death the

the floods ceaſed, and the air again grew wholeſome; and the common people thanked God for it. The body being done up ſtrongly in lead, his counteſs very ſorrowfully ſent his bowels (with his treaſure not worthy to be lodged among ſuch holy relics) into England, where they were interred. And at laſt, on the ſecond of May, by a wonderful and undoubted diſplay of the Divine Providence, this lady, who came with ſo much grandeur into Dublin with the king's banners and a great number of ſoldiers attending her through the ſtreets, where ſhe lived a ſhort time like a queen of Ireland, went out privily at the back gate of the caſtle, to avoid the clamours of the populace for their debts, and returned home in diſgrace with her family, with all the ſymptoms of death, ſorrow, and heavineſs.

After the death of the ſaid chief juſtice, Robert lord Darcy, by the conſent of the king's miniſters and others, was choſen to ſupply the office of chief juſtice for the time being.

The caſtles of Lee and Kylmehede were taken and burnt by the Iriſh in April.

John lord Moris, being made chief juſtice of Ireland, arrived here the 15th of May.

The Iriſh of Ulſter gave a great defeat to the Engliſh of Urgale in June; three hundred at leaſt of them were cut off.

Moris, chief juſtice of Ireland, was turned out of that office by the king, and Walter lord Bermingham put in; who came into Ireland with his commiſſion in June, ſome time after the great ſlaughter juſt mentioned.

The maintenance of the peace was committed by the king for ſome time to Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond. Having received this order on the eve of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, he embarked immediately thereupon with his wife and two ſons at Yoghill, and arrived in England, where he was proſecuting a ſuit at law againſt Ralph Ufford, the late lord chief juſtice, for the wrongs he had done him.

By the king's order, the earl was to be allowed twenty ſhillings a day from the time of his firſt arrival ſo long as he ſhould ſtay there.

In November, Walter lord Bermingham, chief juſtice of Ireland, and Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, took up arms againſt O Morda and his accomplices, who had burnt the caſtle of Ley and Kilmehed, and followed them ſo cloſely with fire, ſword, and rapine, that, although their number amounted to many thouſands, and they made a reſolute defence, at laſt, after much blood and many wounds, they were forced to yield; and ſo they ſubmitted to the king's mercy and the diſcretion of the earl.

MCCCXLVII. The earl of Kildare, with his knights and barons, ſet out in May to join the king of England, who was then at the ſiege of Calais; which the inhabitants ſurrendered to the king of England the 4th of June.

Walter Bonevile, William Calf, William Weleſly, and many other brave Engliſh, Welch, and Iriſh gentlemen, died of the diſtemper which then raged at Calais.

Mac-Murgh, Donald Mac-Murgh, ſon to Donald Mac-Murgh, king of Leinſter, was moſt perfidiouſly killed by his own men on the 5th of June.

The king knighted Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, who married the daughter of Bartholomew de Burgwaſhe.

On St. Stephen the Martyr's day, the Iriſh burnt Monaghan, and ruined the country about it.

Lady Joan Fitz-Leones, late wife to Simon lord Genevile, died, and on the 2d of April was buried in the conventual church of the Friars Preachers at Trym.

MCCCXLVIII. The 22d year of Edward III. a great peſtilence, which had raged before in other countries, reached Ireland, and made great havoc.

This year Walter lord Bermingham, chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, and left John Archer, prior of Kilmainan, to officiate for him. The ſame year he returned again, and had the barony of Kenlys, which lies in Offory, conferred upon him by the king, to requite his great ſervice in leading an army againſt the earl of Deſmond, with Raulf Ufford, as before noticed. This barony belonged formerly to Euſtace lord Poer, who was convicted and hanged at the caſtle of the Iſle.

MCCCXLIX. Walter lord Bermingham, the beſt juſticiary that ever was in Ireland, ſurrendered his office, and was ſucceeded by lord Carew, knight and baron.

MCCCL. In the 25th year of the ſaid king ſir Thomas Rokeſby, knight, was made lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

This year, on St. Margaret the Virgin's eve, ſir Walter Bermingham, knight, for ſome time an excellent and worthy juſticiary of this kingdom, died in England.

MCCCLI. Died Kenwrick Sherman, ſome time mayor of the city of Dublin, and was buried under the belfry of the Friars Preachers, which he himſelf had built, as he had likewiſe glazed the great window at the head of the choir, and roofed the church, among many other pious works. He died in the ſame convent on the 6th of March; and, leaving an eſtate to the value of three thouſand marks, he bequeathed great legacies to all the clergy, both regular and ſecular, for twenty miles round the city.

MCCCXLII. Sir Robert Savage, knight, began to build ſeveral caſtles in many places of Ulſter, particularly in his own manors; telling his ſon and heir apparent ſir Henry Savage, That they would thus fortify themſelves, leſt the Iriſh ſhould hereafter break in upon them, to the utter ruin of their eſtate and family, and to the diſhonour of their name among other nations. His ſon anſwered, That wherever there were valiant men, there were forts and caſtles, according to that ſaying, *Filii caſtrametati ſunt*, the children [of Iſrael] encamped, i. e. brave men are deſigned for war, and that for this reaſon he would take care to be among ſuch, which would prove the ſame in effect, as if he lived in a caſtle; adding, That he took a caſtle of *Bones* to be much better than a caſtle of *Stones*. Upon this reply, his father gave over in great vexation, and ſwore he would never more build with ſtone and mortar, but keep a good houſe and great retinue about him; foretelling, however, That his poſterity would repent it, as indeed they did, for the Iriſh deſtroyed the whole country for want of caſtles to defend it.

MCCCXLV. In the 30th of the ſame reign, ſir

Thomas Rokeſby, knight, reſigned his office of chief juſtice on the 26th of July; and was ſucceeded by Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, who held it till his death.

On the converſion of St. Paul, the ſaid Moris lord Fitz-Thomas departed this life in the caſtle of Dublin, to the great grief of his friends and kindred, and all others that were peaceably inclined. He was firſt buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers of Dublin, and afterward in the convent of the Friars Preachers of Traly. As to his character, he was certainly a juſt judge, and ſcrupled not to condemn even thoſe of his own blood or family as much as ſtrangers, for theft, rapine, and other miſdemeanors. The Iriſh ſtood in great awe of him.

MCCCLVI. In the 31ſt year of this reign, ſir Thomas Rokeſby was the ſecond time made chief juſtice of Ireland. He kept the Iriſh in good order, and paid well for the proviſions of his houſe, ſaying, I will eat and drink out of wooden veſſels, and pay both gold and ſilver for my food and clothes, nay, and for my penſioners about me.

This ſame year, the ſaid ſir Thomas, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, died in the caſtle of Kylka.

MCCCLII. In the 32d year of the king's reign, ſir Almaric de Saint Amand was made chief juſtice of Ireland, and entered upon his office.

About this time aroſe a great diſpute between the lord archbiſhop of Armagh, Richard Fitz-Ralfe, and the four orders of Friars mendicants; the friars carried their point, and the Pope enjoined ſilence on the archbiſhop.

MCCCLVIII. In the 33d year of the ſame reign, ſir Almaric de Saint Amand, chief juſtice of the kingdom, went over to England.

MCCCLIX. In the 34th year of this reign, James Botiller, earl of Ormond, was made chief juſtice of Ireland.

On St. Gregory's day this year, died Joan de Burgh counteſs of Kildare, and was buried in the church of the Friars minors in Kildare, by her huſband Thomas lord Fitz-John, earl of Kildare.

MCCCLX. In the 35th year of this ſame reign, Richard Fitz-Ralf, archbiſhop of Armagh, died in Henault, on the 16th of December. His bones were conveyed into Ireland by the reverend father in God Stephen biſhop of Meth, and buried in St. Nicholas's church at Dundalk, where he was born; yet it is a queſtion with ſome perſons, whether theſe were his very bones, or the bones of ſome other perſon.

This year died ſir Robert Savage, of Ulſter, a valiant knight, who, near Antrim, ſlew in one day 3000 Iriſh with a ſmall party of Engliſh; but before the engagement, he took care to give each of his men a good doſe of wine or ale, whereof he had good ſtore, and reſerved ſome for his friends likewiſe when they came. Beſides this, he ordered that ſheep, oxen, veniſon, or fowl, both wild and tame, ſhould be killed, and made ready to entertain the conquerors at their return from battle, whoſoever they ſhould be; ſaying, That it would be a ſhame if ſuch gueſts ſhould come and find him unprovided with meat and drink. It pleaſing God to bleſs them with the victory, he invited them all to ſupper, and rejoiced with them, giving God thanks for his ſucceſs; and he ſaid, I thank God, for that it is better thus to keep it, than to let it run waſte on the ground, as ſome adviſed him. He was buried in the conventual church of the Friars Preachers of Colrath near the river Banne.

The earl of Ormond, chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, and Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, was made chief juſtice of Ireland, by a charter and commiſſion, after this manner: "*Omnibus*, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Know ye, that we have committed to our faithful and loving ſubject, Moris earl of Kildare, the office of chief juſtice of our kingdom of Ireland, together with the nation itſelf and the caſtles and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, to keep and govern, during our will and pleaſure; commanding, that while he remains in the ſaid office, he ſhall receive the ſum of five hundred pounds yearly out of our exchequer of Dublin: upon which conſideration, he ſhall perform the ſaid office, and take care of the kingdom, and maintain twenty men and horſe in arms conſtantly, whereof himſelf ſhall be one, during the enjoyment of the ſaid commiſſion. In witneſs whereof, &c. Given at Dublin by the hands of our beloved in Chriſt friar Thomas Burgey, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in Ireland, our chancellor of that kingdom, on the 30th of March, in the 35th year of our reign." James Botiller, earl of Ormond, returned to Ireland, being made lord chief juſtice, as before; whereupon the earl of Kildare reſigned to him.

MCCCLXI. Leonel, ſon to the king of England, and earl of Ulſter, in right of his wife, came as the king's lieutenant into Ireland, and on the 8th of September, being the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, arrived at Dublin with his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of William Burk, earl of Ulſter.

Another peſtilence happened this year. There died in England Henry duke of Lancaſter, the earl of March, and the earl of Northampton.

On the 6th of January, Moris Doncref, citizen of Dublin, was buried in the church-yard of the Friars Preachers in this city; having contributed 40*l.* towards glazing the church of that convent.

This year, on St. Margaret's eve, died lady Joan Fleming, wife to Geffery lord Trevers, and lady Margaret Bermingham, wife to Robert lord Preſton, and they were buried in the church of the Friars Preachers at Tredagh.

Walter lord Bermingham the younger died on St. Lawrence's day, who left his eſtate to be divided among his ſiſters, one of whoſe ſhares came to the aforeſaid Preſton.

Lord Leonel having arrived in Ireland, and refreſhed himſelf for ſome few days, entered into a war with O Brynne, and made proclamation in his army, That no Iriſh man ſhould be ſuffered to come near his army: one hundred of his own troops were ſlain. Leonel, hereupon, drew up both the Engliſh and the Iriſh into one body, went on ſucceſsfully, and, by God's help and that of the people of Ireland, he fought many battles with the Iriſh round about. Among many, both Engliſh and Iriſh, whom he knighted,

knighted, were Robert Preſton, Robert Holywood, Thomas Talbot, Walter Cuſacke, James de la Hyde, John Aſh, and Patrick and Robert Aſh.

He removed the exchequer from Dublin to Carlagh, and gave 500*l.* towards walling that town.

On the feaſt of St. Maur the Abbot there happened a violent wind, that ſhook or blew down the pinnacles, chimnies, and ſuch other buildings as overtopped the reſt; trees without number, and ſeveral ſteeples; particularly the ſteeple of the Friars Preachers.

MCCCLXII. In the 36th year of this king's reign, and on the 8th of April, St. Patrick's church in Dublin was burnt down through negligence.

MCCCLXIV. In the 38th year of this reign, Leonel, earl of Ulſter, arrived on the 22d of April in England, leaving the earl of Ormond to act as his deputy: on the 8th of December following he returned again.

MCCCLXV. In the 39th of this reign, Leonel, duke of Clarence, went again into England, leaving ſir Thomas Dale, knight, deputy-keeper and chief juſtice in his abſence.

MCCCLXVII. A great feud aroſe between the Berminghams of Carbry and the people of Meth, occaſioned by the depredations they had made in that country. Sir Robert Preſton, knight, chief baron of the exchequer, put a good garriſon into Carbry caſtle, and ſpent a great deal of money in defence of what he held in his wife's right againſt the king's enemies.

MCCCLXVII. Gerald Fitz-Moris, earl of Deſmond, was made chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCLXVIII. In the 42d year of the ſame reign, after a parliament of the Engliſh and Iriſh, friar Thomas Burley, prior of Kylmainan, the king's chancellor in Ireland, John Fitz-Reicher, ſheriff of Meth, ſir Robert Tirill, baron of Caſtle Knok, and many more, were taken priſoners at Carbry by the Berminghams and others of that town. James Bermingham, who was then kept in irons as a traitor in the caſtle of Trim, was ſet at liberty in exchange for the chancellor; the reſt were forced to ranſom themſelves.

The church of St. Mary in Trim was burnt down by fire in the monaſtery.

On the vigil of St. Luke the Evangeliſt, Leonel, duke of Clarence, died at Albe in Pyemont. He was firſt buried in the city of Pavia, near St. Auguſtin, and afterwards in the conventual church of the Auſtin friars at Clare in England.

MCCCLXIX. In the 43d year of this reign, ſir William Windeſore, knight, a perſon of great valour and courage, being made the king's deputy, came into Ireland on the 12th of July; to whom Gerald Fitz-Moris, earl of Deſmond, reſigned the office of chief juſtice.

MCCCLXX. In the 44th year of this reign, a peſtilence raged in Ireland, more violent than either of the former two; many of the nobility and citizens, and children innumerable, died of it.

The ſame year Gerald Fitz-Moris, earl of Deſmond, John lord Nicholas, Thomas lord Fitz-John, and many others of the nobility, were taken priſoners on the 6th of July, near the monaſtery of Magie or Maii in the county of Limerick, by O-Breen and Mac Comar of Thomond; many were ſlain: whereupon the lieutenant went over to Limerick, in order to defend Mounſter, leaving the war againſt the O-Tothiles and the reſt in Leinſter till ſome other opportunity.

This year died Robert lord Terell, baron of Caſtle Knock, together with his ſon and heir, and his wife Scolaſtica Houth; ſo that the inheritance was ſhared between Joan and Maud, ſiſters of the ſaid Robert Terell.

Simon lord Fleming, baron of Slane, John lord Cuſak, baron of Colmolyn, and John Taylor, late mayor of Dublin, a very rich man, died this year.

This Continuation following is taken from the Manuſcript Chronicle of Henry Marleburgh.

MCCCLXXII. Sir Robert Aſhton came into Ireland as chief juſtice.

MCCCLXIII. A great war between the Engliſh of Meth and O-Feroll, with great ſlaughter on both ſides.

Lord John Huſſe, baron of Galtrim, John Fitz-Richard, ſheriff of Meth, and William Dalton, were in May killed by the Iriſh in Kynaleagh.

MCCCLXXV. Died Thomas archbiſhop of Dublin; the ſame year Robert de Wikford was conſecrated archbiſhop of this ſee.

MCCCLXXXI. Edmund Mortimer, the king's lieutenant in Ireland, earl of March and Ulſter, died at Cork.

MCCCLXXXIII. A peſtilence raged in Ireland.

MCCCLXXXV. Dublin bridge fell down.

MCCCXC. Died Robert de Wikford, archbiſhop of Dublin.

Robert Waldebey, archbiſhop of Dublin, of the order of the Auſtin friars, was tranſlated alſo this year.

MCCCXCVII. Happened the death and tranſlation of friar Richard Northalis, archbiſhop of Dublin, of the order of Carmelites.

This year Thomas Crawley was conſecrated archbiſhop of Dublin.

Thomas lord Burk, and Walter lord Bermingham, cut off 600 of the Iriſh, and Mac Con their captain.

Edmund *, earl of March, lieutenant of Ireland, with the aſſiſtance of the earl of Ormond, waſted the country of O Bryn, and knighted Chriſtopher Preſton, John Bedeleu, Edmund Loundris, John Loundris, William Nugent, Walter de la Hyde, and Robert Cadel, at the ſtorming of a ſtrong manor-houſe of the ſaid O Bryn.

* Roger.

MCCCXCVIII. Forty Engliſh, among whom were John Fitz-Williams, Thomas Talbot, and Thomas Comyn, were unfortunately cut off on Aſcenſion day by the Tothils.

On St. Margaret's day this year, Roger earl of March, the king's lieutenant, was ſlain, with many others, by O Bryn and other Iriſh of Leinſter, at Kenlys in that province. Roger Grey was appointed to ſucceed him in the office of chief juſtice.

On the feaſt of St. Mark pope and confeſſor, the noble duke of Sutherey came into Ireland, being made the king's deputy lieutenant thereof; accompanied with the archbiſhop of Dublin, Thomas Crawley.

MCCCXCIX.

MCCCXCIX. In the 23d year of king Richard, being Sunday, the morrow after St. Petronil the Virgin's day, king Richard arrived at Waterford with 200 ſhips.

At Ford in Kenlys in the county of Kildare, on the 6th day of this week, 200 of the Iriſh were ſlain by Jenicho and others of the Engliſh; the next day the people of Dublin made an inroad into the country of O Bryn, cut off 33 of the Iriſh, and took to the number of 80 men and women, with their children, priſoners.

The king came to Dublin this year on the fourth before the kalends of July, and embarked in great haſte for England, upon a report that Henry duke of Lancaſter was landed there.

MCCCC. At Whitſuntide, in the firſt year of king Henry IV. the conſtable of Dublin caſtle, and ſeveral others, engaged the Scots at Stranford in Ulſter, which proved unfortunate to the Engliſh, many of them being cut off and drowned in that encounter.

MCCCCI. In the ſecond year of this reign, ſir John Stanley, the king's lieutenant, went over into England in May, leaving ſir William Stanley to ſupply his place.

On Bartholomew eve this year, Stephen Scrope came into Ireland, as deputy to lord Thomas of Lancaſter, the king's lieutenant.

The ſame year, on the feaſt of St. Brice, biſhop and confeſſor, Thomas lord Lancaſter, the king's ſon, being viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

MCCCCII. The church of the Friars Preachers at Dublin was conſecrated on the 5th of July by the archbiſhop of this city. The ſame day 493 Iriſh were ſlain by John Drake, mayor of Dublin, aſſiſted by the citizens and the country people, near Bree, where they gained a conſiderable victory.

In September this year a parliament was held at Dublin; ſir Bartholomew Verdon, James White, Stephen Gernon, and their accomplices, killed John Dowdal, ſheriff of Louith, in Urgal, during this ſeſſion.

MCCCCIII. In the fourth year of king Henry IV. ſir Walter Beterley, a valiant knight, then ſteward there, with 30 more, was killed in Ulſter in May.

About the feaſt of St. Martin this year the king's ſon Thomas went over into England, leaving Stephen Scroop to officiate as his deputy, who returned alſo on the firſt day of Lent into England; after which, the lords of the kingdom choſe the earl of Ormond lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCCIV. In the 5th year of king Henry's reign, on the 5th of May, died John Cowlton, archbiſhop of Armagh, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas Fleming. The ſame year on St. Vitalis' day a parliament was held at Dublin by the earl of Ormond, at that time chief juſtice of the kingdom; where the ſtatutes of Kilkenny and Dublin and the charter of Ireland were confirmed.

Patrick Savage was this year treacherouſly ſlain in Ulſter by Mac Kilmori; his brother Richard being alſo given in hoſtage was murdered in priſon, after he had paid a ranſom of 200 marks.

MCCCCV. In the 6th year of king Henry, three Scotch gallies, two at Green caſtle, and one at Dalkey, were taken in May, with their captain Thomas Mac Golagh.

The merchants of Tredagh entered Scotland this year, and took hoſtages and booty.

The ſame year Stephen Scroop went into England, leaving the earl of Ormond to officiate as juſtice during his abſence.

In June this year the people of Dublin invaded Scotland, at St. Ninian's, where they gallantly behaved themſelves; after which they made a deſcent upon Wales, and did great miſchief among the Welſh. In this expedition they carried the ſhrine of St. Cubie to the church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin.

This year, on the vigil of the bleſſed Virgin, died James Botiller, earl of Ormond, at Baligauran, during his adminiſtration. He was much lamented, and ſucceeded by Gerald, earl of Kildare.

MCCCCVI. In the ſeventh year of king Richard, the Dublinians, on Corpus Chriſti day, with the aſſiſtance of the country people, overcame the Iriſh, and killed ſome of them; they took three enſigns, and carried off ſeveral heads to Dublin.

The ſame year the prior of Conal, in a battle with 200 well-armed Iriſh, on the plain of Kildare, vanquiſhed them by his great valour, killing ſome, and putting the reſt to flight: the prior and his party were not above twenty; ſuch is the care of Providence of thoſe that truſt in it.

The ſame year, after the feaſt of St. Michael, Scroop, deputy juſtice to Thomas the king's ſon, viceroy of Ireland, arrived here.

The ſame year died Innocent VII. He was ſucceeded in the chair by Gregory.

The ſame year, on St. Hilary's day, a parliament was held at Dublin, which broke up in Lent at Trym. Meiler Bermingham ſlew Cathol O Conghir in the latter end of February. About the ſame time died ſir Geffery Vaux, a valiant knight of the county of Carlagh.

MCCCCVII. A perfidious baſe Iriſhman, called Mac Adam Mac Gilmori, never chriſtened, and therefore called Corbi, one who had cauſed the deſtruction of forty churches, took Patrick Savage priſoner, forced him to pay 2000 marks for ranſom, and afterwards killed both him and his brother Richard.

The ſame year, on the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, Stephen Scroop, deputy lieutenant to the king's ſon Thomas, accompanied with the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, the prior of Kilmainan, and many others from Meth, marched out of Dublin, and invaded the territories of Mac Murgh. The Iriſh had at firſt the better, but were at laſt beat back by the bravery of theſe commanders. O Nolam, with his ſon and others, were taken poiſoners. But upon the ſudden news that the Bourkeins and O Kerol had continued for two days together doing miſchief in the county of Kilkenny, they went immediately in all haſte to the village of Callan, ſurpriſed them, and put them to flight. O Kerol and 800 more were cut off in this action.

Stephen Scroop went into England this year, and James Botiller, earl of Ormond, was by the country elected chief juſtice.

MCCCCVIII. The ſaid chief juſtice held a parliament at Dublin, which confirmed the ſtatutes of Kilkenny and Dublin, and a charter was granted under the great ſeal of England againſt purveyors.

The

The day after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* this year, lord Thomas of Lancaſter, the king's ſon, arrived as lieutenant deputy at Carlingford in Ireland, from whence he came next week to Dublin. The earl of Kildare coming to welcome him was arreſted, with three more of his retinue. His goods were all carried off by the lord deputy's ſervants, and he himſelf impriſoned till he paid a fine of 300 marks.

On St. Marcellus's day the ſame year died Stephen lord Scroop at Triſteldermot.

Thomas of Lancaſter was this year wounded at Kilmainan, and narrowly eſcaped with his life. After his recovery, he made proclamation, That all who were bound to the king by tenure ſhould make their appearance at Roſſe. After St. Hilary he called a parliament at Kilkenny to have *tallage* granted him. On the third before the ides of March, he went into England, leaving the prior of Kilmainan to officiate in his abſence.

This year Hugh Mac-Gilmory was ſlain at Cragfergus in the church of the Friars minors, which he had formerly deſtroyed, and broke the glaſs windows for the ſake of the iron bars, which gave admittance to his enemies, the Savages.

MCCCCIX. In the 10th year of the reign of king Henry, 80 of the Iriſh were cut off in June by the Engliſh in Ulſter, under the conduct of Janico of Artoys.

MCCCCX. On the 13th of June a parliament was held at Dublin, which continued ſitting for three weeks, the prior of Kilmainan being deputy for the chief juſtice.

The ſame year, on the 10th of July, the ſaid juſtice began to build the caſtle Mibracly de O Feroll, and built de la Mare alſo. There was great ſcarcity of corn this year.

The ſame year, the chief juſtice invaded the territory of O-Bryn at the head of fifteen hundred kerns, of whom eight hundred deſerted, and went over to the Iriſh; ſo that if the people of Dublin had not been there, there would have been lamentation and woe; however, John Derpatrick loſt his life.

MCCCCXII. About the feaſt of Tiburce and Valerian, O Conghir did much harm to the Engliſh in Meth, and took above 160 priſoners.

The ſame year O-Doles, a knight, and Thomas, ſon of Moris, ſheriff of Limerick, killed each other.

On the 9th of June this year died Robert Monteyn, biſhop of Meth. He was ſucceeded by Edward Dandiſey, formerly archdeacon of Cornwall.

MCCCCXIII. On the 7th of October, John Stanley, the king's lieutenant in Ireland, arrived at Cloncarfe; and on the 6th of January died at Aterith.

The ſame year, after the death of lord Stanley, lord lieutenant, Thomas Cranley, archbiſhop of Dublin, was elected chief juſtice of Ireland on the 11th of February. Another parliament was held at Dublin on the morrow of St. Matthias the apoſtle, which continued ſitting for 15 days; during which time the Iriſh ſet many towns on fire, as they had done ſeveral times before parliament met; upon which a tallage was demanded, but not granted.

MCCCCXIV. The O-Mordries and O-Dempſies, Iriſh, were cut off by the Engliſh, near Kilda, as the chief juſtice, archbiſhop of Dublin, went in proceſſion at Triſtildermot, praying with his clergy, at which time 100 Iriſh were likewiſe routed by his ſervants and others their countrymen.

Upon the feaſt of St. Gordian and Epimachus, the Engliſh of Meth were defeated; Thomas Maurevard, baron of Scrin, and many others, were ſlain; and Chriſtopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken priſoners by O-Conghir and the Iriſh.

On St. Martin's eve, John Talbot lord Furnival, being made lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dalkay.

MCCCCXV. Robert Talbot, a nobleman, who walled the ſuburbs of Kilkenny, died in November this year.

After All Saints day died friar Patrick Baret, biſhop of Fernes and canon of Kenly, where he was buried.

MCCCCXVI. On the feaſt of Gervaſius and Prothaſius, the lord Furnival had a ſon born at Finglas. About this time the reverend Stephen Fleming, archbiſhop of Armagh, departed this life, and was ſucceeded by John Suanig. At the ſame time died the biſhop of Ardachad, friar Adam Lyns, of the order of Friars Preachers.

On St. Laurence-day died Thomas Talbot, ſon of the lord Furnival, lately born at Finglas, and was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers at Dublin, [A parliament was held at Dublin,] during which the Iriſh fell upon the Engliſh, and ſlew many of them, and, among the reſt, Thomas Balimore of Baliquelan.

This ſeſſion continued here for ſix weeks, and then adjourned till the 11th of May at Trym; where it ſat for eleven days, and granted a ſubſidy of 400 marks to the lieutenant.

MCCCCXVII. On the eve of St. Philip and St. James, Thomas Cranley, archbiſhop of Dublin, went over into England, and died at Farindon, and was buried in New College in Oxford; he was very liberal and charitable, a great clerk, doctor of divinity, an excellent preacher, a great builder, handſome, and of a fair complexion, but withal ſanguine and tall; ſo that it might be well ſaid of him, "Thou art fairer than "the ſons of men, grace is poured into thy lips." He was 80 years old, and governed the ſee of Dublin peaceably almoſt 20 years. Pſal. xlv. 2.

MCCCCXVIII. The feaſt of the Annunciation happened this year on Good Friday. Immediately after Eaſter the tenants of Henry Crus and Henry Bethat were plundered by the lord deputy.

On St. John and St. Paul's day, the earl of Kildare, ſir Chriſtopher Preſton, and ſir John Bedleu, were arreſted at Slane, and committed to Trym caſtle. They deſired to confer with the prior of Kilmainan. On the 4th of Auguſt died ſir Matthew Huſee, baron of Galtrim, and was buried in the convent of the Friars Preachers at Trym.

MCCCCXIX. On the 11th of May died Edmund Brel, formerly mayor of Dublin, and was buried in the convent of the Friars Preachers in the ſame city. A council was held at Naas, and a ſubſidy of 300 marks therein granted to the lord deputy.

At the ſame time died ſir John Loundres, in the fifth day of this week in *Cœna Domini*. O-Thoil took 400 cows from Balimor; by which action he broke his own oath and the public peace.

On the 4th of May, Mac Morthe, captain of that ſept and of all the Iriſh in Leinſter, was taken priſoner. Hugh Cokeſey was knighted on the ſame day.

On the laſt day of May, the lieutenant, the archbiſhop of Dublin, and the mayor, cauſed the caſtle of Kenin to be demoliſhed.

The day after the feaſt of Proceſſus and Martinian,

hian, William lord Burgh, with others of the Engliſh, ſlew 500 Iriſh, and took O-Kelly priſoner.

On the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, the lieutenant, John Talbot, went into England, leaving the archbiſhop of Dublin to act in his abſence; carrying with him the curſes of many, for he paid little or nothing for his proviſions, and was greatly in debt.

About the feaſt of St. Laurence, ſeveral died in Normandy, among the reſt friar Thomas Botiller, prior of Kilmainan, with many others.

Friar John Fitz-Henry ſucceeded him in the priory. The archbiſhop, being left deputy, fell upon Scohies, and cut off 30 Iriſh near the river Rodiſton.

On the ides of February died friar John Fitz-Henry, prior of Kilmainan; and was ſucceeded by friar William Fitz-Thomas, elected and confirmed the morrow after St. Valentine's day.

The day after the feaſt of St. Peter in Cathedra John Talbot lord Furnival ſurrendered his place to Richard lord Talbot, archbiſhop of Dublin, who was afterwards choſen chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCCXX. On the fourth of April James lord Botiller, earl of Ormond, arrived at Waterford, being made lieutenant of Ireland, and ſoon after permitted a combat between his two couſins, of whom the one died in the field, and the other was carried off ſore wounded to Kilkenny. On St. George's day the ſaid lieutenant held a council at Dublin, and gave order for a parliament therein. In the mean time he took much booty from O-Raly, Mac-Mahon, and Mac-Guyer. On the eighth of June, the parliament met at Dublin, and 700 marks were therein granted to the lord deputy. This parliament continued ſixteen days, and at laſt was prorogued till the Monday after St. Andrew's. The debts of the late lord Talbot, which amounted to a great ſum, were laid before this parliament.

On the morrow after St. Michael's day, Michael Bodley departed this life.

On St. Francis's eve died friar Nicholas Talbot, abbot of Thomas the Martyr in Dublin, and was ſucceeded by friar John Whiting.

The morrow after St. Simon and Jude's day, the caſtle of Colmolin was taken by Thomas Fitz-Geffery.

On St. Katherine the Virgin's eve was born Boteler, ſon and heir to the earl of Ormond.

On Monday after the feaſt of St. Andrew the parliament met at Dublin, and ſat 13 days. The lieutenant had 300 marks granted him herein; and it was at laſt adjourned till the Monday after St. Ambroſe.

A general report prevailed at this time, that Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Deſmond, died on St. Laurence's day at Paris, and was buried in the convent of the Friars Preachers there, the king being preſent at his funeral. James Fitz-Gerald, his uncle by the father's ſide, ſucceeded to the lordſhip, who had thrice diſpoſſeſſed him of his eſtate, and accuſed him of prodigality and waſte both in Ireland and England, and that he had already given, or intended to give, lands to the abbey of St. James at Keyniſham.

MCCCCXXI. The parliament ſat the third time at Dublin, the Monday after St. Ambroſe, and therein it was reſolved, That the archbiſhop of Armagh and ſir Chriſtopher Preſton ſhould be ſent to the king for redreſs of grievances.

At the ſame time, Richard O-Hedian, biſhop of Caſſel, was accuſed by John Geſe, biſhop of Liſmore and Waterford, upon 30 diſtinct articles; and after all, That he favoured the Iriſh, and was averſe to the Engliſh; that he preſented none of the Engliſh to any benefices, and had given order to other biſhops that they ſhould not prefer them to any; that he counterfeited the king's ſeal and the king's letters patents, and that he had attempted to make himſelf king of Mounſter; that he took a ring away from the image of St. Patrick (which the earl of Deſmond had offered), and gave it to his miſtreſs; with ſeveral other crimes, all exhibited in writing againſt him, which created a deal of trouble to the lords and commons.

In this parliament there was alſo a debate between Adam Pay, biſhop of Clon [and another prelate]; for the biſhop of Clon was for annexing the other's church to his ſee, and the other oppoſed it; ſo they were ſent to Rome, and their difference referred to the Pope. This ſeſſion continued 18 days.

In the nones of May great ſlaughter was made among the retinue of the earl of Ormond, lord deputy, near the monaſtery of Leys by O Mordris; 27 of the Engliſh were cut off. The principals were Purcel and Grant. Ten perſons of quality were taken priſoners, and 200 fled, and took refuge in the ſaid monaſtery.

On the ides of May died ſir John Bedley, knight, and Geffery Galon, formerly mayor of Dublin, who was buried in the convent of the Friars Preachers of that city.

About this time, Mac Mahon did great miſchief in Urgal, burning and laying waſte wherever he came.

On the 7th of June, the lieutenant went into Leys againſt O-Moodris with a mighty army, which killed all they met for four days together, till the Iriſh, at length, promiſed peace and ſubmiſſion.

On St. Michael's day, Thomas Stanley, with all the knights and eſquires of Meth and Irel, took Moyl O-Downyl priſoner, and killed ſeveral, in the 14th year of king Henry VI.

No farther go any of the Annals of Ireland which I could meet with. I have inſerted theſe here to gratify ſuch as delight in antiquity. Thoſe faſtidious Readers, that would try all by the writings of the Auguſtan age, I am very ſenſible will not reliſh them, on account of a rough, inſipid, dry ſtyle, ſuch as was common in the age wherein theſe were written. However, let them take this conſideration along with them, "That hiſtory muſt both produce and require authors of all ſorts;" and "that they muſt look for facts in ſome writers, as well as ſtyle in others."

LESSER ISLANDS

IN THE

BRITISH OCEAN.

I NOW take my leave of Ireland, and launching out to ſea ſhall ſurvey the iſlands ſcattered about Britain. If I could depend on my own abilities or opportunities, I would viſit them all ſingly. But as the illuſtration of antiquity is my object, I ſhall juſt touch upon the more obſcure, review thoſe antiquities of moſt note, and dwell a little upon them; that all circumſtances concurring they may now at laſt be ſupported in their claim to antiquity.

To direct my courſe in order and as it were in a ſtraight line, I ſhall ſail firſt from Ireland to the Severn ſea, and by the Iriſh ſea ſteering round the extremity of Scotland, go down into the German ocean; thence by the Britiſh ſea, which reaches quite to Spain, ſhall take as favourable a voyage as may be. I am, however, not without my apprehenſions, leſt this ſhip of antiquity, for want of a ſkilful pilot, ſhould run foul of the rocks of error, or founder in the ſea of ignorance. But I will, however, venture, ſince as Antipho ſays *Courage is the beſt pilot*[a]; and he who follows me may probably make a more ſucceſsful voyage.

It may not be amiſs to premiſe what Plutarch[b], from the fabulous relation of Demetrius, who ſeems to have lived in the reign of Hadrian, relates in general of the iſlands on the coaſt of Britain: "Demetrius reported, that moſt of theſe iſlands near "Britain are deſolate and diſtant from one another, "and ſome of them dedicated to dæmons and heroes: that he was ſent by the emperor to diſcover "and view them, and ſailed up to one neareſt to "the deſert ones, which he found thinly inhabited, "and all the people on it accounted ſacred and inviolable by the Britons. Not long after his arrival there aroſe a dreadful ſtorm, which ſpent "itſelf with great violence at ſea, attended with "flaſhes of lightning, which being over, the iſlanders "told him ſome one of the beings of ſuperior rank "was dead." And preſently after he adds[c], "He "ſaid there was thereabouts an iſland where Saturn "was confined aſleep in the cuſtody of Briareus, his "ſleep ſerving inſtead of a chain, and that many "dæmons attended him as ſervants." Thus did our forefathers as well as ourſelves take the liberty of relating fabulous and marvellous ſtories about remote places, ſecure by diſtance from detection.

[a] Τολμημα νεων αρχηος. [b] De defectu Oran. II. 419. edit. Xyland. [c] Ib. 420.

Islands to the Weſt of Britain.

Flatholme. *Steepholme.* *Holmes.* *Barry.* *Silly.* *Silura.* *Caldey.* *Londey.*

In the Severn ſea are firſt, two ſmall iſlands, of which the moſt level and largeſt is called *Flatholme*, in the ſame ſenſe as *Planaria* in Italy; the other *Steepholme* from its ſteepneſs, in Britiſh *Reoric*; both named in the Britiſh times *Echin*, as now *Holmes*. This laſt name was given by the Saxons to verdant levels ſurrounded by water. They are famous for nothing but the landing of the Danes and the burying-place of Gualik, a Britan of diſtinguiſhed piety, whoſe diſciple Barruch left his name to *Barry*, an iſland of Wales (as appears from an antient regiſter of the church of Landaff) which alſo gave name to the *Barries*, a famous family in Ireland[a]. Near it is *Silly*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the Silures, of whoſe name it retains evident traces, as does a ſmall town oppoſite to it in *Glamorganſhire*. I dare not, however, affirm it to be the iſland *Silura* or of the Silures mentioned by Solinus[b], there being other iſlands of the ſame name, but very wide of the Silures.

The next iſland is *Caldey*, in Britiſh *Iniſpir*, very near the ſhore, and overagainſt it further out at ſea *Londey* on the coaſt of Devon, and diſtant about 14 miles from *Hertneſs* point there. This is the larger of the two, though not above two miles long and a mile broad, ſo girt with rocks as to be inacceſſible except at one or two places. It had a fort, whoſe ruins, as alſo thoſe of St. Helen's chapel, are ſtill to be ſeen. The furrows ſhew it to have been once cultivated; its preſent profit ariſes entirely from the ſea fowl with which it abounds. It has no trees except ſtinking elders, frequented by ſuch flights of ſtarlings that they can ſcarce be come at for their dung. But I need not dwell on thoſe places which have been ſo well deſcribed by ſir Thomas *De la More*[c], when he relates how the unfortunate king Edward II. hurried about by his worthleſs wife and rebellious nobles, who threatened his life, had thoughts of retiring hither for ſafety. "Londay (ſays "he) is an iſland in the mouth of the Severn, two "miles long every way, abounding with pleaſant "paſtures, producing plenty of rabbits, pigeons, "and ſtarlings[d] (which laſt Alexander Necham calls "birds of Ganymede), which are continually breeding, and yields its inhabitants freſh water flowing "from ſprings though ſurrounded on every ſide by "the ſea: it has only one approach where two men "can ſcarce walk abreaſt; the ſteep and frightful "rocks on every ſide forbid entrance." It is hardly mentioned, however, by our hiſtorians, except that William de *Mariſco*, a worthleſs pirate, formerly in the reign of Henry III. infeſted theſe coaſts, and in the reign of Edward III. it was part of the eſtate of the Luttrells.

[a] Girald. Camb. See before, p. 270.
[b] c. 24. "*Silarā* inſulā quoque ab ora quam gens Britanica detinet turbidum fretum diſtinguit," &c.
[c] Anglica Norman. p. 598, where it is miſprinted Conday.
[d] *Struconas*, which Selden on Poly Olb. IV. underſtands *Cranes*, and for *Ganymedes* reads *Palamedes*, of whoſe birds Necham has a long chapter.

ADDITIONS.

The iſland of *Lundy* is from north to ſouth above three miles long, but no where quite a mile broad. It is very high land, ſome of the cliffs being eſtimated at 800 feet from the ſea. The rock is moorſtone covered with a ſoil formed from rotten vegetables, thickeſt at the ſouth end, and contains about 2000 acres, of which 500 acres at this end are good land. Here are many little bays, but none ſheltered from all winds, and the only ſafe landing is on the eaſt ſide. The beſt part for want of cultivation is covered with fern and heath, and the whole iſland ſwarms with rabbits and black rats. Sea fowls reſort to it in ſummer, and in winter ſtarlings and woodcocks. It has four wells and as many rivulets. The caſtle near the ſouth-eaſt end had large outworks and a ditch, and a chapel dedicated to St. Helen, except which there are only a watch-houſe and traces of old fence walls about the iſland. Lord Say and Seale held the caſtle for Charles I. having fortified it very ſtrongly. In the reign of William and Mary, the French ſurpriſed it by ſtratagem, and plundered it, and then left it. The government of it is worth about 80*l. per annum*. It belongs now to ſir John Borlaſe Warren, bart. who bought it, and intends building a pier, and once more cauſing it to be inhabited and cultivated, there being at preſent only one family on it[a].

[a] Groſe, p. 2.

Greſholme. *Stockholme.* *Scalmey.* SILIMNVS.

NEXT on the bend of the county of Pembroke occur *Greſholme*, *Stockholme*, and *Scalmey*, very verdant iſlands and fragrant with wild thyme. I formerly thought *Scalmey*, the SILIMNVS of Pliny[a], but better information induced me to alter my opinion. Pliny's Silimnus was probably, by the ſimilarity of name, the LIMNI[b] of Ptolemy. That this is Britiſh the word *Lymen* will ſpeak for me, to which the Engliſh have given the modern name of *Ramſey*[c]. This lies oppoſite to the biſhopric of St. David, to which it belongs, and was, in the laſt age, famous for the death of one Juſtinian, a moſt holy man, who, retiring hither from Britanny in that age, rich in ſaints, and devoting himſelf entirely to God, lived a long while in ſolitude, and being at laſt murdered by his ſervant, was enrolled among the martyrs. In his life, this iſland is frequently called *Lemeneia*, which name, with its Britiſh one *Limen*, whereby the place was known to the Britans, ſerves to ſhew the miſtake of that author, who makes the laſt iſland the *Limnos* of Ptolemy, which the Britans now call *Enhly*, the Engliſh *Berdſey*, *i.e.* Bird's iſland. I may boldly conclude from the meaning of the word, that this is Ptolemy's EDRI, and Pliny's ANDROS and ADROS[d]. For *Ader*, in Britiſh, ſignifies a *bird*, and to the ſame effect, the Engliſh afterwards called it *Berdſey*. *Enhly* is a more modern name formed from ſome holy man, who lived here the life of an hermit. This iſland, which runs out with a point to the eaſt, and is level and fertile to the weſt, was antiently inhabited by ſo many holy men, that antient hiſtories tell us here were buried 20,000 ſaints, beſides Dubricius and Merlin, Caledonians. Near this is MONA, called by the Britans alſo *Mon*, *Tir-Mon*, and *Ynis Dowyll*, or the ſhady iſland: and by the Saxons Moneze, of which I have before treated[e].

Ramſey. *Berdſey.* EDRI. ANDROS or ADROS. MONA or *Angleſey.*

Contiguous to *Mona* or *Angleſey* are three iſlands *Moyl Rhoniad* or *the Iſland of Seals*, to the north-weſt[f], which, having been with-held by unjuſt occupants from the biſhops of Bangor, whoſe property it was, was recovered by Henry Dene biſhop of Bangor, in the time of Henry VII. by a fleet and armed force, as we read in the hiſtory of Canterbury. To the eaſt is *Ynis Ligod* or *Mouſe Iſland*, and lower down *Prieſtholme* or *Prieſts' Iſland*; in which laſt I ſaw only an old tower of St. Cyriac's chapel, viſible at a great diſtance. The neighbours tell incredible ſtories of the infinite number of ſea-fowls which breed here; and of the ſame ſtamp is the ſtory about the cauſeway running from hence under the ſea, to the foot of that vaſt mountain *Pen Maen Mawr*, for the convenience of perſons who formerly viſited this place held in great religious veneration in antient times. I ſay nothing of *Lambey*, a little iſland over-againſt this on the Iriſh coaſt, though ſome miners were employed to dig there for alum at a great expence[g].

Moyl Rhoniad. *Ynis Ligod.* *Prieſtholme.* *Lamber.*

More to the north lies that *Mona*[h] mentioned by Cæſar[i], in the midway, as he ſays, between Britain and Ireland. Ptolemy calls it MONOEDA quaſi *Mon-eitha*, *i.e.* if I may be allowed a conjecture *Further Mona*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Mona; Pliny[k] MONAPIA, Oroſius[l], MEVANIA, and Bede[m] *Menavia ſecunda*, where he calls *Mona* or *Angleſey Menavia prima*, and both *Britiſh iſlands*. In theſe authors, however, we have by miſtake *Mevania*. Ninius[n], who paſſes under the name of Gildas, calls it *Eubonia* and *Manaw*, the Britans *Menaw*, the natives *Menang*, we Engliſh *The Iſle of Man*. "It lies (as Giraldus Cambrenſis deſcribes it[o]) in the midway between the "north of England and Ireland, occaſioning no ſmall "diſpute among the antients to which of the two it "belonged. The diſpute was at laſt thus ſettled. "As venomous creatures were found upon trial to "live here, it was unanimouſly adjudged to the Britans." The natives, however, in language and manners come nearer the Iriſh, but with a ſmall mixture of Norwegian.

Iſle of *Man.* *Mona* or *Menavia.*

It extends about 30 Italian miles from north to ſouth, but its greateſt breadth is not above 15 miles, and its leaſt eight miles. In Bede's time, it had 300 families, as Mona had 960. At preſent, they reckon in it ſeven wards, or pariſh churches[p]. It yields plenty of flax and hemp, and has rich paſture and corn fields. It produces barley and wheat, but eſpecially oats, whence the natives live chiefly on oat bread. It has quantities of cattle[q] and numerous flocks of ſheep; but both the ſheep and cattle are ſmaller here, as well as in Ireland, than in England, nor have they ſuch ſtately fronts. As the iſland wants wood, they burn a bituminous turf, in digging which, they frequently meet with ſubterraneous trees[r]. In the middle it has many mountains, from the higheſt of which called *Sceafell* may be ſeen, in a clear day, Scotland, England, and Ireland. The chief town is *Ruſſin*, ſituate on the ſouth ſide, and from the caſtle, where is a garriſon, commonly called *Caſtle-town*. In this little iſland is an epiſcopal ſee, eſtabliſhed by Pope Gregory IV.; the biſhop of which, ſtyled biſhop of *Sodor* as ſuppoſed from this very iſland, had antiently juriſdiction over all the Hebrides, now only over this iſland, and is ſubject to the archbiſhop of York, but has no ſeat or vote in the Engliſh parliament. The moſt populous town is *Douglas*, from the conveniency and eaſy approach of its harbour, to which the French and other foreigners come with their ſea-ſalt to purchaſe of the natives hides, coarſe wool, and ſalt beef. On the weſt ſide of the iſland are *Bala-Curi*, where the biſhop chiefly reſides, and *the Pile*, a fortification on a ſmall iſland, with no inconſiderable garriſon. Over-againſt the ſouth point lies a ſmall iſland, called *The Calf of Man*, ſwarming with ſea-fowl called *puffins*, and thoſe ducks pretended to be produced from rotten

Sceafell. *Ruſſin* or *Caſtle-town.* *Epiſcopus Sodorenſis.* *Douglas.* *Bala-Curi.* *Pyles.* *Calf of Man.*

[a] *Limnus*, IV. 16. ed. Hard. [b] Λιμνον ἔρημος. *Lambay* in Ireland. Ware. See before, p. 341.
[c] or the *Roman Iſland*. Baxter.
[d] Ἄδρου ἔρημος, now *Inis Enlhi*, antiently pronounced *Inis en lim*. Baxter. *Andros*, Pliny IV. 16. ed. Hard. Or *Beg Eri* in Wexford, which ſee, p. 326.
[e] V. III. p. 197. [f] So Gibſon: but *circius* in Ainſworth is the *ſouth*. [g] See before, p. 341 of this volume.
[h] *Mona*, in Tacitus, is, no doubt, the iſle of *Angleſea*, though by Ptolemy's ſituation and his aſcribing it to *Ireland*, as well as from Cæſar's account, one would think it ſhould be the iſle of *Man*. The name of *Man* is probably from *Mona*. Horſley, 372.
[i] B. G. V. 13. In hoc *medio curſu* eſt inſula quæ appellatur *Mona*.
[k] IV. 16. *Monapia*. ed. Hard. [l] I. 2. [m] II. 9.
[n] A copy of Ninnius calls it *Manau Gwotodin*. Camd. [o] B. II. c. 9. [p] *Curiæ*.
[q] Hence it is called *Eubonia*, perhaps for *Euboeia*. MS. n. Gale. [r] felled by the Romans. H. Lluyd.

wood, and called by the Engliſh *bernacles*, and by the Scotch *clakes* and *ſoland geeſe*.

The remaining account of this iſland I ſhall add from a letter with which I was favoured by the moſt learned and right reverend John *Merik*, biſhop of this iſland. "This iſland, rather by the induſtry of its inhabitants, than the goodneſs of the ſoil, produces cattle, fiſh, and corn, ſufficient for its own uſe, and for large quantities yearly exported. The government has been ſettled upon a happy footing at the expence of the right honourable the earl of Derby, who lays out the greateſt part of its annual revenue, and has provided a force always ready to defend it from its hoſtile neighbours. All controverſies are determined by judges choſen out of their own body, and called *Deemſters*[s], without writing or expence. For the magiſtrate takes up a ſtone, marks it, and gives it to the plaintiff, who cites with it his adverſary and evidences. Matters of doubt and greater moment are referred to twelve men called *the keys of the iſland*. There are alſo coroners called *Annes*, who execute the office of ſheriffs. The eccleſiaſtical judge alſo cites and determines, and the parties comply within eight days or are committed to priſon. I am informed they had, beſides a language, laws and money of their own, which are marks of diſtinct dominion. The eccleſiaſtical laws come nearer the civil than the canon law. The judge and his officers here receive not a ſingle penny from the people. The ſtories told by the Engliſh writers about witchcraft here are groundleſs. The richer ſort who have large landed property, in their coſtly manner of living, and the goodneſs of their morals, approach nearer the people of Lancaſhire. The women, whenever they go out of their own houſes, as if mindful of mortality, wrap themſelves up in the linen that is to ſerve for their ſhroud. Such women as are capitally convicted, are ſewed up in a ſack and thrown from a rock into the ſea. The natives in general are clear from ſtealing, and begging from door to door, extremely religious, and, to a man, exact in their conformity to the church of England. They deteſt the diſorders, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, that prevail among their neighbours: and of the two parts into which this iſland is divided, north and ſouth, the former approaches in their common language nearer the Iriſh, the latter to the Scotch."

Deemſters.

Keys of the Iſland.
Annes.

It may not be amiſs to inſert here a ſhort hiſtory of this iſland, which truth ſeems to demand in order to reſcue from oblivion and ſilence tranſactions, if not already buried, at leaſt growing old. It is on all hands agreed that the Britans held this iſland as well as Britain: but when the northern nations poured in like a miſt[t] upon theſe ſouthern countries, it fell into the hands of the Scots. For, under the emperors Honorius and Arcadius, it was poſſeſſed by the Scots (as we learn from Oroſius[u]) as well as Ireland itſelf, and Ninius[x] ſays, one *Builey*[y] a Scot held it. But, according to the ſame author, they were driven out of all the parts and iſlands of Britain by Cuneda, grandfather of Maglocunus, who, from his exploits in theſe iſlands, is by Gildas[z] called the *Iſland Dragon*. Afterwards Edwin, king of Northumberland, reduced this iſland (as well as Angleſea) under the Engliſh government, if we ſuppoſe both to be comprehended under the name of *Menavia*, as ſome writers will have it, at which time it was accounted an iſland of the Britans. But when the North ſent out its ſwarms a ſecond time, I mean the Normans, Danes, and Norwegians, the latter who chiefly infeſted the north ſea with their frequent piracies, invaded this iſland and the Hebrides, and ſet up petty kings, whoſe hiſtory I ſhall literally tranſcribe from an antient MS. that it may not be totally loſt. It is intituled *Chronicon Manniæ*, and ſeems to have been written by the Monks of *Ruſſin*, the chief religious houſe in this iſland.

Hiſtory of the Iſle of *Man*.

[s] So the Picts as Fordun. MS. n. Gale.
[t] *infuſi nimbi*, a torrent. G.
[u] Ubi ſupra.
[x] Hiſt. Brit. c. 8.
[y] others call him *Builc*.
[z] Ep. p. 18. edit. Gale. See Introduct. p. cxxxix.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of MANN is of the length deſcribed by Mr. Camden, and in the narroweſt part nine miles. It contains 17 pariſhes and four chapels. The ſoil in the ſouth is good limeſtone: the vallies afford good paſture and corn. Towards the north the ſoil is dry, ſandy, and barren, which may be improved by marle, of which there is no want. A large tract of land called the *Curragh*, runs the breadth of the iſland between Ballaugh and Ramſea, formerly bog, but now drained and made the beſt part of the iſland: the peat has been removed to the depth of from 6 to 10 feet, and a ſurface found which will bear the plough. Here have been diſcovered ſubterraneous oaks and firs, ſome of them 2 feet and an half diameter, and 40 feet long. In ſome places of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat for miles together 2 or 3 feet thick, under a layer of gravel, clay, or earth, from 2 to 4 feet thick. A high ridge of mountains runs almoſt the length of the iſland, whence iſſue to the ſea many ſprings and rivulets, on which the houſes are built, and the ſides of the mountains furniſh heath and peat.

Snafield, the higheſt of theſe mountains, has been found by the barometer to be 380 yards high, and from its top is a view of Great Britain and Ireland. The air, in the expoſed places, is ſharp, but in ſheltered ones, as mild as in Lancaſhire; the froſts ſhort, and the ſnow not lying long, and the gardens and orchards yielding as good produce as in the neighbouring countries. The winds diſpel the noxious vapours, ſo that a plague was never remembered, and the inhabitants, in general, live to a good old age. The black cattle and horſes are leſs than in England, but improve in ſize with the cultivation of the land. In the mountains is a hardy breed of little horſes, and a ſmall breed of wild ſwine called *purrs*, and wild ſheep, both which are counted exceeding good meat. Among the latter is a ſpecies called *loughtan*, of a buff colour; the wool is fine, and makes a pretty cloth, without any dye. Here are few noxious animals. Magpies have been lately introduced, and frogs. Here is one airy of eagles, and two of hawks of a mottled kind. Henry IV. in his grant of the iſland to ſir John Stanley, firſt lord and king of Man, obliged him, in lieu of all other ſervices, to preſent him and his ſucceſſors on the day of their coronation with a caſt of falcons.

There is near Caſtleton, a quarry of good black marble, fit for tombs and pavement, and ſome of it has been ſent to London. The limeſtone burnt with peat or coal is good manure for barren lands. Theſe ſtones, eſpecially about Ballylool, abound with ſhells not now found on theſe coaſts. About Peel are a few rocks of red freeſtone, but the greateſt part of the quarries conſiſt of a broken rag ſtone, fit only for coarſe walls. Here are alſo many of a blue thin light ſlate, of which great quantities are exported, and at the Spaniſh head is a rock, out of which are wrought ſtones 12 or 15 feet long, for mantletrees. Here are no coal mines, but ſeveral of lead, copper, and iron. Many hundred tons of lead ore have been ſmelted and exported: but the copper and iron mines have not been much improved.

Tradition makes the firſt owner of the iſland to have been Mananan Mac Leir, a magician, who kept it enveloped in perpetual miſts, till St. Patrick broke the charm. Flaherty[a] ſays his true name was Orbſenius, and that he was the ſon of Alladius, a prince in Ireland, a famous merchant, and, from his trading, perhaps, alone between Ireland and Man, had the name of Manænan and Mac Leir.

The Norwegians conquered this among the weſtern iſlands; and the kings, whom they ſent to govern them, made it their reſidence till 1266, when by compact between Magnus IV. of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, this iſland, among the reſt, was ſurrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, payable in four years, and 100 marks yearly, on which Alexander drove out the king of Man, and united it to Scotland. In 1312 was a ſecond agreement between Hacquin and Robert, and a third in 1426, recited in Torfæus's hiſtory of the Orcades[b]. But before the laſt, the iſland was in poſſeſſion of John lord Stanley, and of Man by grant from Henry IV. 1405. But as the kings of Scotland claimed it in virtue of the agreement with Norway, the lords of Man were obliged to keep a ſtrong army and garriſon here, till the reign of James I. and in this family it continued ever ſince, except for twelve years in the civil war, when the parliament gave it to lord Fairfax, but at the reſtoration it reverted to its antient lords.

The grant of Henry IV. was confirmed by act of parliament 7 James I. regulating the entail of the iſland, and the ſucceſſion to it. On the death of Charles earl of Derby, 1735, it was veſted in James duke of Athol, maternal grandfather of the preſent duke, as heir general of the magnanimous James earl of Derby, who was beheaded 1651. James duke of Athol conveyed it to three truſtees, to make an abſolute ſale of the property after his death, and purchaſe lands in Scotland, to be entailed in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the law of that kingdom, on the heirs male of his body, with other remainders, deſigned to prefer the line of the Murrays to the line of heirs from the 7th earl of Derby, with an ultimate remainder, not to the heir-general of James 7th earl of Derby, but to duke James's heirs and aſſigns. On the death of duke James in 1764, his only daughter Charlotte Murray, and her huſband, then duke of Athol, became entitled to the Iſle of Man according to their eſtates and intereſts under the aforeſaid entails.

It was ſold by the late duke of Athol, 1765, to the government for 70,000*l.* in purſuance of an act of 12 George I. enabling the commiſſioners of the trea-

[a] P. 172.

ſury

ſury to purchaſe this great property[c]; and it has been, ever ſince this ſale, a part of the Engliſh dominions, and ſubject to the general laws. Before this event, though the lords of it for a long time waved the title of king, and uſed only that of lords of Man and the iſles, they had moſt of the regalities, ſuch as power of life and death, and giving aſſent to laws, appointing the governor and officers, and claiming forfeitures. The mode of inveſtiture and receiving homage at his firſt acceſſion was this: he was to ſit on the *Tinwald* hill in the open air, in a chair of ſtate with a royal canopy over his head, his face to the eaſt, towards a chapel eaſtward of the hill, where there are prayers and a ſermon on the occaſion, and his ſword before, held with the point upwards. His barons, viz. the biſhop and abbot, with the reſt in their degrees, ſat beſide him: his beneficed men, councils, and deemſters, before him: his gentry and yeomanry in the 3d degree, and the 24 keys in their order, and the commons ſtood without the circle, with three clerks in ſurplices. The lord uſed to appoint a governor, lieutenant, or captain, who conſtantly reſided at Caſtletown, where he had a handſome appointment and houſe. He is chancellor, and to him lies an appeal in matters of right and wrong, and from him to the lord, and finally to the king in council. He is ſworn to do right between the lord and his people, as uprightly as the ſtaff the enſign of authority in his hand now ſtandeth. The inhabitants are orderly, civilized, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and have a great many good qualities. Their charitable diſpoſition is marked by this proverb: *Tra tayn derrey vought conney leſh bought alley, ta fee hene garaghtee:* i. e. When one poor man relieves another, God himſelf laughs outright for joy. Againſt ſacrilege they have this: *Clogh ny killagh ayns corneil dty hie moar:* i. e. May a ſtone of the church be found in the corner of this houſe. And though ſome have taken advantage of the clergy in the biſhop's abſence to introduce preſcriptions, theſe have been given up by others, as very prejudicial to the church. Though they are jealous of their antient laws, tenures, and liberties, they have ever had a profeſſed reſpect for their lords, particularly thoſe of the houſe of Derby, who have always treated them with great regard and tenderneſs. The late lord removed one of the heavieſt diſcouragements to induſtry and improvement. They claimed an antient tenure called the *tenure of the ſtraw*, by which they might leave their eſtates to poſterity under certain rents, fines, and ſervices, which his officers could not allow, becauſe of the many breaches of leaſes, &c. in that manner of holding. He, therefore, appointed commiſſioners to treat with his people, in his preſence, and at laſt came to a reſolution to reſtore them by public act of Tinwald to a tenure of inheritance, under certain fines, &c. The great improvements which have ſince been made, ſhew plainly the expediency of ſuch a ſettlement.

The language of Man is Erſe, or a dialect of that ſpoken in the neighbourhood of Scotland, with a mixture of Greek, Latin, and Welſh, and many Engliſh words to expreſs the names of things not formerly known here. The ſubſtantive is generally put before the adjective; and many things which, in the Engliſh language, are derived from the Latin or Greek, and little underſtood by perſons unacquainted with thoſe languages, are in Mancks expreſſed by a periphraſis, eaſily known to the common people.

They generally reckon the time, not by the hours, but by the *Fra ſhirveiſh*, or ſervice time, viz. nine in the morning, and three in the evening, an hour or two before or after ſervice.

It has been often ſaid, that the bible was by biſhop Philips' care tranſlated into Mancks, but on the beſt inquiry it appears to be only the common prayer, which verſion is of no uſe to the preſent generation. The New Teſtament was tranſlated by the care of biſhop Wilſon.

In their habit and manner of living the people imitate the Engliſh; but the middle and poorer men wear a kind of ſandal called *kerranes*, of untanned leather, laced from the toe to the inſtep, and gathered about the ancle. The iſland is certainly more populous now than formerly, containing about 20,000 natives beſides ſtrangers, ſo that they are ten times as numerous as in Bede's time, when here were only 3 or 400 families, ſo that they are forced every where to enlarge their churches. The civil diviſion is into ſix *ſheadings*, each having its coroner, who alſo anſwers to a ſheriff; and as many moats and captains as there are pariſhes. The former are the lord's bailiffs for a year, anſwerable for all rents in their reſpective diviſions, and the latter have the care of the militia. The eccleſiaſtical diviſion is into 17 pariſhes, each church dedicated to ſome ſaint, as *Maliew* to St. *Lupus*, &c. The better ſort of houſes are built of ſtone covered with ſlate; others with thatch, faſtened on by bands of ſtraw netwiſe. They manure their lands by limeſtone or ſea wrack, or by folding ſheep and cattle within fences, raiſed by a particular kind of ſpade, which, after the ſun has burnt them, are thrown down before ſeed time. Thin oat cakes, like thoſe made in Lancaſhire fells, are the common bread of the country. Many of the rivulets not having a conſtant ſupply of water all the year, the defect is ſupplied by a mill with a horizontal wheel about ſix feet diameter, conſiſting of many hollow ladles againſt the water, brought down by a trough, which ſtrikes forcibly, and moves the upper ſtone, which, by a beam and iron, is joined to the centre of the wheel.

The commodities of the iſland are black cattle, of which, by the act of navigation, 600 may be imported yearly into England; lambs' wool, fine and coarſe linen, coarſe woollen cloth, hides, ſkins, honey, and tallow, and formerly ſome corn and beer, now conſumed at home. Herrings were once a ſtaple commodity, near 20,000 barrels having been exported

[c] In a caſe reſpecting the validity of this ſale, laid before the council 1788, it is ſtated, that the ſum of £. 70,000 was paid only for ſuch regalities and other branches of this royal fief as appeared to be convenient for the public, that what was reſerved to the duke did not comprize a quarter of the yearly revenue from the iſland, and that his family have by it loſt at the rate of 4 or £. 5000 a year, for 23 years ſucceſſively, ſuch being nearly the difference between the net revenue from the iſland for the 10 years before the ſale, and the net revenue of the purchaſe-money, and the reſerved parts of the iſland put together. It becomes a queſtion, how far duke James, the preſent duke's grandfather, was competent to diſpoſe of the iſle at his pleaſure, and overturn the order of ſucceſſion guarded by act of parliament in the reign of James I. under which himſelf derived; and whether it is not incumbent on the legiſlature, either by reſtoration of the property, or a liberal compenſation for every poſſible damage from retaining the iſland againſt thoſe entitled under the right of ſucceſſion to redreſs the injury, of which, through the precipitation of the bargain, they have been the unintentional authors. See the printed opinion of Mr. Hargrave on this caſe.

exported in one year; the fiſhing time is between July and Allhallows tide. The whole fleet of boats (each of two tons burden) is ſubject to the water bailiff on ſhore, and to the vice-admiral at ſea. The lord of the iſland has 10*s.* and the water bailiff 1*s.* out of every boat that takes above 10 *meaſe*, each meaſe being 500 herrings. The whole fleet every evening before they go to ſea attend divine ſervice, and a form of prayer compoſed for the purpoſe, and uſed throughout the year for the bleſſings of the ſea: and every boat pays tythe fiſh without any preſcription. Foreign merchants touching here have much improved the trade of this iſle by depoſiting their cargoes to ſave duty or warehouſe-room as well as to ſell them. The antient mode of trading by the arbitration of four ſworn merchants, by which both buyer and ſeller was to abide, has been long dropped.

The Iſle of Man was converted to the Chriſtian faith by St. Patrick about A. D. 440, at which time the biſhopric was erected. St. German, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, was the firſt biſhop, who with his ſucceſſors had this iſland only for their dioceſe, till the Norwegians conquered the weſtern iſles, and this ſoon after about the beginning of the 11th century. From that time the *Inſulæ Sodorenſes* being 32, ſo called from the biſhopric of Sodor, erected in Hij one of them, were united to Man, and the ſee thence ſtyled *Sodor* and *Man*, or *Man* and the *iſles*, having the archbiſhop of Drontheim, ſtyled *Nidorenſis*, for their metropolitan. This continued till the iſland was annexed to the crown of England, when Man had its own biſhops again, who ſtyled themſelves ſometimes biſhops of *Man*, ſometimes *Sodor* and *Man*, ſometimes *Sodor de Man*, giving the name of *Sodor* to the little iſland before mentioned within muſket-ſhot of the main land, and called by the Norwegians the *Holm*, and by the inhabitants the *Peel*, in which ſtands the cathedral. For in theſe expreſs words in a charter yet extant, Thomas earl of Derby and lord of Man 1505 confirms to Huan Heſketh, biſhop of Sodor, all the lands, &c. antiently belonging to the biſhops of Man, viz. *Eccleſiam cathedralem ſancti Germani in* Holm, Sodor, *vel* Pele *vocatum, eccleſiamque ſancti Patricii ibidem, & locum præfatum in quo eccleſiæ præfatæ ſitæ ſunt.* This cathedral was built by Simon biſhop of Sodor, who died 1245, and was there buried. The reformation began here later than in England, but there has not been for many years a Papiſt native of the iſland, nor any diſſenters except a few quakers. The biſhop reſides in the pariſh of *Kirk Michael* in a good houſe with a chapel, large gardens and pleaſant walks, and ſo ſituated that he can viſit any part of his dioceſe and return the ſame day. He is a baron of the iſle, has his own temporal courts, where one of the Deemſters ſits as judge. His preſent privilege, as well as thoſe of the abbot of Ruſhen and his ſucceſſor the ſteward of his lands, is, that his tenants charged with capital crimes may be demanded, and tried at his own bar, and their lands on conviction are forfeited to the biſhop. The lord nominated the biſhop, and preſented him to the king, and then to the archbiſhop of York for conſecration; this dioceſe with that of Cheſter being by act of parliament 33 Henry VIII. confirmed by one of 8 James I. annexed to that ſee. How the biſhops of Man were before choſen we learn from a bull of Pope Celeſtine to Furnes abbey[a]: *In eligendo epiſcopum inſularum libertatem quam reges earum bonæ memoriæ Olavus & Godredus filius ejus monaſterio veſtro contulerunt ſicut in autenticis eorum continetur autoritate vobis apoſtolica confirmamus. Dat. Romæ*, 10 *kal. Judii, Pontificatus noſtri* 4. The archdeacon has alternate juriſdiction with the biſhop in inferior cauſes, and holds his courts in perſon or by his official, as the biſhop does by his vicars-general, which are two for the north and ſouth diviſion of the iſle. The clergy are generally natives; for the Engliſh language is not underſtood by two-thirds of the iſland, though there is an Engliſh ſchool in every pariſh. The two parſonages are worth near 60*l.* a year, but the vicars' not above 25*l.* with the royal bounty obtained by biſhop Barrow ſoon after the reſtoration, being 100*l. per ann.* out of the Exciſe for ever, for the better maintenance of poor vicars and ſchoolmaſters in his dioceſe, and Charles earl of Derby made a long leaſe of the impropriations of this iſle in his hands, which either as lord or abbot were one-third of the whole tythes. The good biſhop found means to pay for this leaſe, which, beſides an old rent and fine ſtill payable to the lord, may be worth to the clergy and ſchools about 100*l.* more. Beſides this he collected among the Engliſh nobility and gentry, whoſe names are regiſtered in every pariſh, 600*l.*; the intereſt of which maintains an academic maſter: and by his own private charity he purchaſed two eſtates in land worth 20*l. per ann.* for the ſupport of young men deſigned for the miniſtry. Beſides the common forms of church diſcipline (excommunication and penance) offenders are enjoined purgation by their oath and thoſe of compurgators if neceſſary. The biſhop is to call a convocation of his clergy at leaſt once a year, on Whitſun Thurſday, if he be in the iſle. Antiently the Deemſters determined moſt cauſes of moment, either as they could remember the like to have been done before, or as they *deemed* moſt juſt in their own conſciences, whence came the name of *Breaſt laws*. But as the iſland improved, ſir J. Stanley and his ſucceſſors obſerving the inconvenience of ſuch deciſions, ordained written precedents, and that theſe might be made with greater caution and juſtice, the law provided, that in all great and dubious points, the lieutenant or any of the council ſhall take to them the Deemſters with the advice of the elders of the land (the twenty-four *keys* as it is elſewhere more fully explained) to *deem* the law truly as they ſhall anſwer it. And once a year, on St. John Baptiſt's day, the governor, officers ſpiritual and temporal, deemſters, and keys, meet to receive and hear complaints in the face of the whole country.

This court is called *Tinwald*, from the Daniſh or Iſlandic word *Ting*, a court of juſtice or aſſembly of the people, and *wald* fenced. It is held in the open air on an artificial mount or hill covered with turf, having ſteps cut on the ſouth ſide for aſcending to the top, in the centre of the iſland about three miles from the town of Peel on the high road to Douglas. It is ſurrounded by a ditch and rampart of earth, including an area of the form of a right-angled

[a] Chart. Furneſ. in off. Canc. duc. Lanc.

parallelogram; within which at the end facing the ſteps is a ſmall church, where previous to the promulgating of any new laws the magiſtrates attend divine ſervice. The entrance into this area was through ſome upright ſtone jambs covered with tranſverſe impoſts like thoſe at Stonehenge. Moſt of theſe impoſts are thrown down [b]. At this general meeting all new laws are publiſhed, after they have been agreed to by the above aſſembly, and had the aſſent of the lord, and from it they are called *acts of Tinwald*. The council conſiſts of the governor, biſhop, archdeacon, two vicars-general, the receiver-general, comptroller-general, water-bailiff, and attorney-general. The twenty-four keys, ſo called it is ſaid from unlocking or ſolving the difficulties of the law, repreſent the commons, and join with the commons in making new laws, and with the deemſters in ſettling and explaining old ones. On a vacancy among them by death or diſcharge for age or any crime, the reſt of the body preſent two perſons to the governor, who chooſes one, who is immediately ſworn in a majority to determine caſes of common law: for they frequently try titles to inheritances when inferior juries have already decided. The two deemſters are judges both in common and criminal caſes; but moſt of the cauſes, eſpecially ſuch as are too trivial to be brought before the court, are diſpatched at their houſes. The oath which they take on entering upon their office is to do juſtice between man and man as equally *as the herring bone lies between the two ſides:* that his daily food, for ſuch this fiſh antiently was, might remind him of his duty. The eccleſiaſtical courts are held by the biſhop or archdeacon or their deputies. Civil cauſes are here diſpatched with little delay or charge, and the vicars-general compoſe an infinite number of differences at their own houſes. In all the courts both men and women plead their own cauſe, except where ſtrangers are concerned; and it is but of late years that attornies have got footing here.

Among the peculiar laws and cuſtoms of this iſland are the following: the eldeſt daughter inherits if there be no ſon. Wives may diſpoſe by will of half their goods, though the huſband be living, except in the ſix northern pariſhes, where they can only bequeath one third of their live ſtock. The ſouthern women are ſaid to have obtained their privilege for aſſiſting their huſbands in a battle. A widow inherits half her huſband's real eſtate if his firſt wife, and a quarter if his ſecond or third; but if ſhe marries or miſcarries ſhe loſes this right. When any tenants through poverty became unable to pay their rents and ſervices, the ſitting inqueſt, conſiſting of four old *moars* or bailiffs in every pariſh, were obliged to find ſuch a tenant for the eſtates as would ſecure the lord's rents, who after his name was entered in the court rolls had an unqueſtionable title. A child begotten before marriage inherits, provided the marriage followed within a year or two, and the woman was never defamed with any other man. Executors of eccleſiaſtics have a right to the year's profits if they live till after 12 o'clock on Eaſter day. An uſage obſerved by the Saxons before the Conqueſt obtains here, that the biſhop or his deputy ſits in the great court with the governor till ſentence be pronounced; the deemſter aſking the jury inſtead of guilty or not guilty, *Vod fir-charree ſoie:* "May the man of the chancel continue to ſit." The biſhop and clergy are to join in all laws reſpecting the church.

If a ſingle woman proſecutes a ſingle man for a rape, the eccleſiaſtical judges impanel a jury, who return him if guilty to the temporal courts; where, if he is found ſo, the deemſter delivers to the woman a rope, a ſword, and a ring, giving her the chance to hang, behead, or marry him. If a man gets a farmer's daughter with child, he is liable to marry her, or give her ſuch a portion as her father would have given her. Antiently no man could diſpoſe of his eſtate unleſs he fell into poverty; and at this day the approbation of the governor and officers is neceſſary on alienations.

The ſummons before a magiſtrate is by a piece of ſlate or ſtone marked with the initials of the party's name by the magiſtrate, and delivered with 2*d.* to the eccleſiaſtical ſummoner or civil *lockmar*, who ſhews it to the party with the time of appearance and the proſecutor's name; and if he refuſes to obey he is fined or impriſoned till he gives bond to appear or pay coſts [c].

The four principal towns are ſituated near the ſea, each having a harbour and caſtle or fort to defend it.

Caſtle town or Caſtle Ruſhin.

Caſtle town or *Caſtle Ruſhin* to the ſouth is the firſt town, the reſidence of the governors and moſt of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every Thurſday of the month, and the head court or gaol delivery twice a year. Its beautiful caſtle, built of freeſtone, ſtill entire, and ſaid to bear a great reſemblance to that of Elſineur, is aſcribed to Guttred, king of Man, about A. D. 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair for the governor, and two leſs for the deemſters. Here they try all cauſes except eccleſiaſtical. Beyond the firſt little court is a long winding paſſage between two high walls leading to a room where the *keys*, a kind of jury, ſit. A little further is an apartment not opened, which is pretended to be haunted, and of which Waldron tells a ſtory not unlike the monkiſh viſions of purgatory. A ſmall tower, formerly a ſtate priſon, now a cellar, moated round with a drain, adjoins to the caſtle. On the other ſide is the governor's houſe, which is ſpacious and commodious, and a fine chapel, where ſervice is performed morning and evening, the chancery offices, and good barracks [d].

Peel.

Peel to the weſt, called by the Norwegians *Holm town*, from a ſmall rocky iſland 160 yards north from it, in which is the cathedral dedicated to St. Germain the firſt biſhop. The channel is very deep, but when the tide is out ſcarce mid-leg. The iſland is entered from the ſouth by a flight of ſtone ſteps, now demoliſhed. This little iſle, naturally very ſtrong, was further fortified by Thomas earl of Derby about 1500 with a wall; an irregular caſtle, whoſe area contains about two acres flanked with towers of rough whin ſtone, but commanded by a high hill on the land ſide. A ſmall garriſon was kept in this caſtle, which ſerves as a priſon for eccleſiaſtical criminals, and is called St. Germain's priſon. Here died 1237 Olave, to whom Henry III. granted a ſafe conduct and a penſion; and here was confined and died Eleanor, wife of the protector Humphry duke of Glouceſter, under a charge of witchcraft, but

[b] Groſe. [c] Gibſon. [d] Groſe.

really for her turbulent ſpirit, which makes her ſtill, if we believe tradition, haunt the place. Within theſe walls is St. Germain's cathedral, built of coarſe grey ſtone, but the angles, window-caſes, and arches, of red ſtone found hereabouts; a rude, ſtrong, plain building, 76 feet long by 20 broad, the tranſepts 60 feet long: at the weſt door are traces of a braſs plate over one of the many biſhops buried here; and in the centre of the croſs a monument for biſhop Rutter. The choir remains roofed with its ſeats and pulpit diſuſed; under the eaſt part of the biſhop's chapel is the biſhop's priſon 15 feet under ground, the ſea running under it among the hollow rocks, deſcended into by a dark winding paſſage of 30 ſteps, 34 feet by 16, and 10 feet high, the roof vaulted by 13 groins on half hexangular pillars, the bottom rough, and in the corner a well, and only one window on the eaſt ſide. A little weſt of St. Germain's church are the ruins of St. Patrick's, of antient ſtyle, with round arched windows, and a ſmall round watch-tower a little to the weſt of it: a flight of ſteps aſcends to the door, and within are ſtairs for mounting to the top of the building. [This ſeems like the Iriſh or Brechin round towers.] A few paces to the ſouth are the remains of the armoury, out of which on the ſale of the iſland many match-locks and old arms were removed, and in 1774 were to be ſeen in Peele town ſeveral old guns, whoſe bore was a foot in diameter, made of iron bars hooped together. About the middle of the area north of the two churches is a ſquare pyramidal conical mount of earth, ſurrounded by a ditch about 5 feet and an half broad, probably in imitation of the Tinwald or a tumulus. Waldron mentions four churches here; but Mr. Groſe could find only theſe two and a ruin of one room on a floor called the biſhop's houſe.

Douglas. *Douglas* to the eaſt is much the richeſt and moſt populous town and beſt market. Its trade and buildings have increaſed conſiderably of late years. Here are a neat chapel and a public ſchool. The harbour, for veſſels of tolerable burden, is the ſafeſt in the iſland: and near the town was a nunnery, now converted into a good houſe [e].

Ramſey. *Ramſey* to the north is moſt noted for its ſpacious bay, in which the largeſt fleet may ride at anchor, ſheltered from all winds but the north-eaſt. It ſtands on a beach of looſe ſand or ſhingle, liable to the inroads of the ſea [f].

Bally ſalley. *Bally ſalley*, though not reckoned among the towns, is a conſiderable village, where was Ruſhein abbey, founded by M^c^ Marus, governor here, refounded for Ciſtertians 1134 by king Olave, who made it a cell to Furneſs abbey. The monks removed 1192 to Douglas, but returned in four years. It was the burying-place of the kings of Man. The ſite, which ſeems to have been fortified, is occupied with a good houſe of Mr. More. In a cloſe is a tomb of an abbot with a croſier and ſword [g]. The bridge called the *Abbey bridge* is very narrow, not above 8 feet in the clear; one of the three arches is nearly ſemicircular, the others ſomewhat pointed but both irregular [g].

At *Mireſcoge*, now *Ballamona*, was a monaſtery cell to this, founded 1176 by the abbot Silvanus [h].

Many Runic inſcriptions are to be met with in this iſland on funeral monuments, generally on a long flat rag ſtone with croſſes on one or both ſides, men in armour or on horſeback, ſtags, dogs, birds, and other ornaments. The inſcription on one edge to be read from the bottom upwards; the language now underſtood only in the iſle of *Tero*. One of the largeſt is in the high road near St. Michael's church, erected in memory of *Thurulf*, or as it is pronounced in Norway *Thrulf*. Many tumuli are yet remaining, eſpecially near the biſhop's palace: the urns which have been taken out of them are ſo ill burnt and of ſo bad clay that it is impoſſible to take them up without breaking them, and contained burnt bones. Here are alſo ſeveral large heaps of ſmall ſtones, particularly one called *Karn Viael* in Kirk Michael pariſh, and ſome very large white ſtones brought together. Some few braſs daggers and other inſtruments were found not many years ago; and lately ſome nails of pure gold with rivets of the ſame metal on the ſmall end, whoſe make ſhewed plainly they belonged to a royal target, ſuch as are now found in the highlands of Scotland.

There is a ſmall iſland called *the Calf*, about three miles in circumference, and ſeparated from the ſouth end of Man by a channel of about two furlongs. It is well ſtored with rabbits and the ſhearwater, a ſpecies of puffins, which breed in the rabbit holes. About the middle of Auguſt the younger puffins are ready to fly, and are taken in vaſt numbers, few years leſs than 4 or 5000. The old ones leave them all day in queſt of food at ſea, which they diſgorge into the mouths of their young, in whoſe ſtomachs are found only a digeſted oil and ſorrel leaves. This makes them almoſt a lump of fat, and when ſalted or pickled with wine and ſpices they are eſteemed a dainty; but they are chiefly conſumed at home in harveſt time [i]. The Calf.

Biſhop Gibſon had his account (here contracted) from the then biſhop. Compare alſo Douglas at end of King's Cheſhire, from whom our map of this iſland is copied.

St. *Trinion*'s church near the middle of the iſland in the way between Peel and Douglas is reported to have been erected in conſequence of a vow on eſcape from ſhipwreck, but by whom is not known. It is at preſent unroofed and ruinous, and only remarkable for the quantity of Adiantum or Maiden hair growing in and about it [k].

By act of parliament 1765, the iſland of Man, Caſtle Peele, and lordſhip of Man, and all the iſlands and lordſhips, royalties and regalities, and franchiſes, liberties, and ſea ports to the ſame belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premiſes granted by the ſeveral letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. ſhall be unalienably veſted in his majeſty and ſucceſſors, excepting and reſerving to the duke of Athol and his heirs the patronage of the biſhopric of the iſland of Man or of the biſhoprics of Sodor and Man, the temporals of the ſame when vacant, and all other patronages and eccleſiaſtical benefices within the iſland; alſo reſerving the landed property with all rights in or over the ſoil as lords of the manor, with all courts baron, rents, ſervices, and

[e] Gibſon. Tanner, Not. Mon. 722. [f] G. [g] Gibſon. Tanner, 721. [g] Groſe.
[h] Tanner, 722. Groſe. [i] Pennant, Zool. II. 453. [k] Groſe.

other

other incidents to ſuch courts belonging, waſtes, commons, and other lands, inland water, fiſhings, mills, mines, and minerals; and alſo reſerving the honorary ſervice of rendering to his majeſty's heirs and ſucceſſors kings and queens of England two falcons, on the days of their reſpective coronations.

By an abſtract of the clear revenue of Man from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293*l.* 6*d.* *per annum*; of which the land revenue for the laſt year was 1409*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the iſle 107*l.*

HAVING been favoured by Mr. Beauford of Athy in Ireland with correct copies of the four Runic inſcriptions communicated to biſhop Gibſon, we have cauſed the exact repreſentations of the ſtones to be engraved. The diviſion of each into two parts in the former editions of the Britannia is marked by a dotted line ſet againſt them.

Mr. Beauford reads and explains them as follow:

N° 1.

In the highway near the church of *St. Michael*: *Ivalfir ſunr dural fas ſins randa riſti crus Aftrinde mudur ſino.*

For the ſins of Invalfir the ſon of Dural, this croſs was erected by his mother Aftride.

On the top of this ſtone is carved the figure of a warrior with his ſpear and ſhield, and between his legs a croſs.

N° 2.

On the edge of a ſtone croſs at *Kirk bradden*: *Durlifr nſaci riſti crus dono Aſtfiac ſunſin frudur ſun ſafrſag.*

For Admiral Durlif this croſs was erected by the ſon of his brother the ſon of Safrſag.

N° 3.

On a ſtone croſs in *Kirk Andrew*'s church-yard: *Sona Ulf ſui Svaudti raiſti crus dono aftirarin ſiniuc cunnu ſina.*

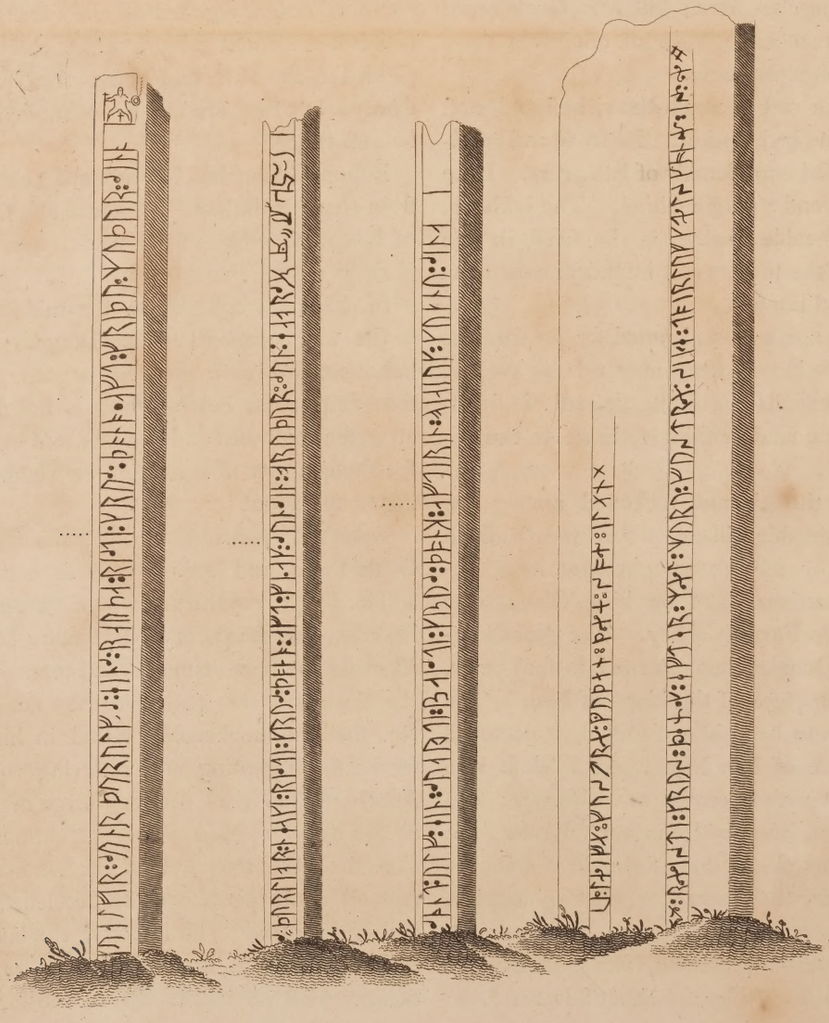
The ſon of Ulf of the Swedti (or Swedes) erected this croſs to the warrior Afterarin the ſon of Cunnu.

On a ſtone croſs in *Kirk Michael* church-yard: *Uleifan funtre Gudean nom ilean Reinti crund: ſon ſſſir mel muru funtre niis tolirluf cetlan cone. in e.*

We hope to live through the holy name of God, and by means of the miſterious tree on which his ſon ſuffered an evil death our ſorrows ſhall be waſhed away.

The inſcriptions are in a mixture of the Teutonic and Celtic languages, and were evidently erected by the Danes during their reſidence in the Iſle of Man, and after their converſion to the Chriſtian faith ſome time in the 10th or 11th century. At the top of N° 2. are ſome characters which Mr. Beauford could not underſtand.

Vol. IV. Pl. XXVII. p. 510.



Mutlow Sc. Ruſſell Co.f

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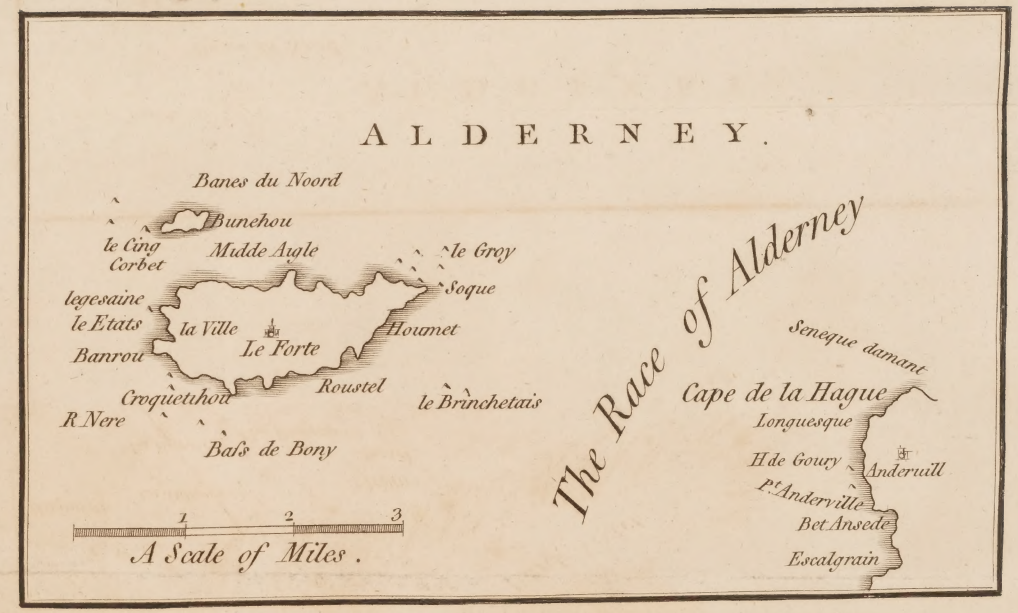

A MAP of *the ISLAND of* JERSEY

Drawn from the Survey of

Philip Dumaresq Esq.r

Seigneur of Samares.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805

Engraved by J. Cary.

North Bank

Great Bank

Little Bank

Bank de la Moye

Bouley Bay

Bank Violet

St Catherin's Bank

Castle Bank

Oyster Bed

Plemont

Greve au Lanchon

Grones C.

Greve de Lecq

Castle de Lecq

Isle Agois

Sorel

Rones

Freemont

Bonnuit

Havre Giffart

Belle Hougue

Petit Port

Vicar

Tour de Rosel

L. Equierviere

Havre de Rosel

Le Pinacle

Le Pule

Letac

Tiebaut

St Owens Bay

Port de la Mare

La Rocco

La Pidente

Peut Port

La Frouquie

La Boue

Les Bouteaux

Corbiere

La Rosiere

La Moye

Laiguillon

St Breladʼs Bay

Fount

Roulet

Le Fret

Portelet

Noirmont Pt

Grand grune

Hubaut

Silly Rock

St Aubin's Bay

Tower

Recomont

Black Rock

St Helier Town

Eliz Castle

Le Bow

Hermitage

Grune du port

La Frouquie

La Rouaudiere

Le Four

La Demie

Hinguette

La Selliere

La Barsiere

La Rougeret

Lechiquetée

Ickhoc

Siquet

La Roque

Samares

Canal

St CLEM.

Church

Vint de Samares

43

Grand Vint

Vint la Ville

Petit Port

Longue ville

Vint de Maufant

Vint de la Hougue

La Hogue

Vint de la Rue

V. de Marais

Vint de Faldout

Rosel Mannor

V. de Rosel

Vint. de Rosel

Vint. du Rondin

Trinity Mannor

Vint. Ville a l'Eveque

Vint. du Doet

Vint. des Augres

Vint. de la Greviere

Vint. du Mont au Pretre

Vint. Mont a L'Abbe

Vint. du Mont Gobin

Vint. de Herupe

V. du Com. Motier

Vint Com. Tourgis

Vint. du Coin varin

V. St Nicholas & la Vallees

La Vallee

La Haule

St Aubin

V. du Coin

Vint. des Quenves

Vint. de la Moye

Vint. de Noirmont

Vint. du Doet

Grand Vintain

Church

St OWEN PARISH

St MARY

St JOHN

St LAURENS

St PETER

St HELIER

St BRELADE

TRINITY

SAVIOR

St MARTIN

GROUVILLE

Vint. du Nord

Vint. du Sud

Vintaine du Nord

Cuilette de Vinchelez

Cuilette des Mylés

Cuilette de Leoville

Cuilette des Grontés

Grand Cuilette

Petit Cuilette

St Owen Mann or

Vint. de Angueres

V. Sous L'Eglise

Vint. du fief du Roy

Vint de Faldout

Mount Orguil Castle

La Crete

Fara

Verclut

Pierre Mouillée

La Coupe

Gouray

L. Equierviere

La frouquie des Greves

La grosse haise

La Noire

O. Castle or Grouville B.

Little Ankty

Great Ankty

Rousse & Platte

Latrouquie Auber

Petite Rousse

La Platte

Letoc

Scale of 3 Miles

1 2 3

The Numeros or the several Vintaines or Tythings shew the Number of the Habitations or Houses on each Vintaine.

The Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

WE have preferred Mr. Camden's copy of this Chronicle to that publiſhed 1787 by Mr. Johnſtone, from a fine old MS. on vellum in the Cottonian library, marked Julius A. VII. 3. becauſe in the former the dates are all right in the original, whereas in the latter they are made ſo by the editor in his margin. Mr. Camden's MS. begins with the death of the Confeſſor, rightly putting it A. D. 1065. Mr. Johnſtone's begins 47 years ſooner, or, as he has corrected it in his margin, 51 years. Mr. Camden's begins at A. D. 1065, and ends at A. D. 1266; but has been continued in a later hand to 1316. Mr. Johnſtone's copy begins at A. D. 1000 or 1015, and ends 1376, and contains ſome additional matter foreign to the hiſtory of the iſland. A ſlight compariſon of the two publications will ſhew them to have been printed from different MSS. Neither of them are, however, ſufficiently intereſting for us to make the compariſon here. We ſhall, therefore, give a tranſlation of Mr. Camden's as we find it.

" IN the year of our Lord 1065 died Edward, king of England, of pious memory; to whom Harold, ſon of Godwin, ſucceeded. Harold Harfager, king of Norway, fought him: but the Engliſh gained the victory at Stainfordbridge, and put their foes to flight. In this flight Godred, ſurnamed Crouan, ſon of Harold the black of Iceland, fled to Godred, the ſon of Syrric at that time king of Man, and was honourably entertained by him.

" The ſame year William the Baſtard conquered England; and Godred the ſon of Syrric king of Man died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Fingall.

" An. 1066, Godred Crouan collected a numerous fleet, and landed in Man, where he fought with the inhabitants, but was overcome and put to flight. Having rallied his forces and his fleet, he landed again in Man, fought the inhabitants, and was routed by them. Having raiſed a great army the third time, he came by night to the port called *Ramſa*, and laid an ambuſcade of 300 men in a wood on the hollow brow of a hill called *Scacafel*. As ſoon as the ſun was up the inhabitants drew themſelves up in battle array, and fell furiouſly upon Godred. When both parties were cloſely engaged, the 300 men that lay behind in ambuſh came out to the aſſiſtance of their countrymen, and put the Iſlanders to flight. When they ſaw themſelves overcome, and no place to retreat to (for the tide was in, ſo that there was no paſſing the river Ramſa, and the enemy was at their heels purſuing them), they with lamentable cries beſought Godred to ſpare their lives. Godred being moved with compaſſion at the calamitous condition of a people among whom he had himſelf been brought up for ſome time, recalled his army, and hindered them from making any farther purſuit. The next day Godred gave his army their choice, whether they would divide the lands of the iſle among them and live there, or ſeize upon the wealth and ſubſtance of the country, and return home with it. But his army was rather for ſpoiling the iſland, and enriching themſelves with the goods of it, and ſo departing. However, Godred himſelf with ſome of the Iſlanders that ſtayed with him, ſettled in the ſouth part of the iſland, and granted the north part to the remaining natives, on condition that none of them ſhould ever preſume to claim any part of it as their inheritance. Hence, to this very day, the whole iſland is the king's property, and all the rents belong to him. Godred then reduced Dublin, and a great part of Layniſter. As for the Scots he brought them to ſuch ſubjection, that if any of them built a ſhip or a boat, they durſt not drive * above three nails in it. He reigned 16 years, and died in the iſland *Yle*, leaving three ſons, *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olave*. Lagman being eldeſt, ſeized on the kingdom, and reigned ſeven years. His brother Harald continued a long time in rebellion againſt him; but being at laſt taken, he had his privy members cut off, and his eyes put out. Afterwards Lagman repenting that he had put out his brother's eyes, renounced the kingdom; and being ſigned with the croſs went in pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, where he died.

* *Plus quam tres clavos inſerere.*

" 1089. As ſoon as the nobles of the iſland received the news of Lagman's death, they diſpatched ambaſſadors to Murecard O Brien, king of Ireland, deſiring that he would ſend them ſome diligent man of royal extraction to rule over them during the minority of Olave the ſon of Godred. The king readily conſented, and ſent one *Dompnald* the ſon of *Tade*, with orders and inſtructions to govern the kingdom (though it belonged not to him) with tenderneſs and moderation. But as ſoon as he was advanced to the throne, regardleſs of his lord's injunctions, he rendered himſelf obnoxious by his tyranny, and reigned three years with great cruelty and outrage. The chief men of the iſland, no longer able to endure this oppreſſion, conſpired, roſe up in arms, and drove him out. He fled into Ireland, and never returned.

" 1097. One *Ingemund* was ſent by the king of Norway to ſeize the ſovereignty of theſe iſlands. When he came to the iſle *Leod* he ſent to all the great men of the iſlands, commanding them to aſſemble and make him king. In the mean while, he with his companions rioted in plunder, feaſting, raviſhing women and virgins; giving himſelf wholly up to ſenſual indulgences. As ſoon as the great men of the iſlands were acquainted with theſe proceedings when they were aſſembled to make him king, they were ſo enraged that they haſtened to him, and beſetting his houſe in the night, ſet it on fire; ſo that he and his whole retinue were deſtroyed by fire or ſword.

" 1098 was founded the Ciſtertian abbey of St. Mary.

Mary. Antioch was taken by the Chriſtians; and a comet appeared.

" The ſame year was fought a battle between the inhabitants of the Iſle of Man at *Santwat*; thoſe of the northern parts got the victory. In this engagement were ſlain earl Other and Macmaras, the two leaders.

" This ſame year *Magnus*, king of Norway, ſon of Olave, ſon of Harald Harfager, out of curioſity to know whether the corpſe of St. Olave, king and martyr, remained uncorrupt, commanded his tomb to be opened. This order being oppoſed by the biſhop and his clergy, the king himſelf came in perſon, and had it opened by force. And when with the ſenſe of his own eyes and hands he found the body ſound and uncorrupted, he was ſeized with great fear, and went away in haſte. The next night the king and martyr appeared to him, ſaying, 'Take thy choice of theſe two offers, either to loſe 'thy life and kingdom within 30 days, or to leave 'Norway, and be content never to ſee it more.' As ſoon as the king awakened, he called his nobles and the elders of his people together, and told them what viſion he had ſeen. Being affrighted at it, they adviſed him with all haſte to depart from Norway. Upon this he prepared a fleet of 160 ſhips, and ſet ſail for the *Orcades*, which he ſoon ſubdued, together with all the iſlands till he came to that of Man. Being landed at St. Patrick's iſle he went to ſee the place where the Iſlanders had been engaged a little before; for many of the dead bodies ſtill lay unburied. This fine iſland pleaſed him ſo well, that he reſolved to ſettle in it; and to that end built forts which retain his name to this day. The people of *Galway* were ſo much overawed by him, that at his order they cut down wood, and brought it to the ſhore for him to make his works with. Next he ſailed to *Monia*, an iſland of Wales, where he found two Hughs, both earls *; one of them he ſlew, the other he put to flight, and conquered the iſland. The Welſh made many preſents to him; ſo taking his leave of them he returned to Man. He ſent his ſhoes to Murecard, king of Ireland, commanding him to carry them upon his ſhoulders through the middle of his houſe on Chriſtmas day, in ſight of his meſſengers, to ſignify his ſubjection to king Magnus. The Iriſh received this news with great reſentment and indignation. But the king more adviſedly ſaid, 'that he would not only carry, but alſo eat his 'ſhoes, rather than king Magnus ſhould deſtroy one 'province in Ireland.' So he complied with this order, and honourably entertained his meſſengers, and ſent them back with many preſents to him, and made a league with him. At their return they gave their maſter an account of Ireland, deſcribing its ſituation, pleaſantneſs, and fertility, and the ſalubrity of its air. Magnus hearing this began to turn his thoughts wholly to the conqueſt of that country. He gave orders to fit out a good fleet, and went before with 16 ſhips, to take a view of the country; but as he unwarily left his ſhip, he was beſet by the Iriſh, and cut off with moſt of thoſe that were with him. His body was buried near St. Patrick's church in Down †. He reigned ſix years. After his death

Monia for *Anglefey*. See Girald. Cambrenſis Itin. Cambriæ.

the nobles of the iſland ſent for Olave, the ſon of Godred ſurnamed Crouan, who lived in the court of Henry king of England, ſon of king William.

" 1102. Olave, the ſon of Godred Crouan, began his reign, which continued 40 years. He was a peaceable prince, and in league with all the kings of Ireland and Scotland. His wife was *Africa*, the daughter of *Fergus* of Galway, by whom he had *Godred*. By his concubines he had alſo *Regnald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, beſides many daughters; one of whom was married to *Summerled* prince of * *Herergaidel*, which proved the ruin of the kingdom of the Iſles. By her he had four ſons; *Dungall*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olave* ‡.

* *Argile.*

" 1133. The ſun was ſo completely eclipſed on the 4th of the nones of Auguſt §, that the day ſeemed to be turned into night.

" 1134. Olave gave to *Yvo*, abbot of Furnes, part of his lands in Man towards building an abbey in a place called *Ruſſin*. He enriched the church with iſlands and revenues, and endowed it with great privileges.

" 1142. Godred, the ſon of Olave, ſailed over to the king of Norway, who was named *Hinge* ||, and did him homage: he ſtaid there ſome time, and was honourably received. This ſame year the three ſons of Harald, the brother of Olave, who had been educated at Dublin, came to Man with a great multitude, particularly of ſuch as the king had baniſhed, demanding half of the kingdom of the Iſles. The king, willing to pacify them, anſwered, 'that he 'would take the advice of a council about it.' Having agreed on the time and place for their meeting, theſe baſe villains formed a plot againſt the king's life. On the day appointed both parties met at the haven called Ramſa, and ſat in their order, the king with his retinue on the one ſide, and they and their accomplices on the other. Regnald, who was to diſpatch him, ſtood in the middle, talking apart with one of the noblemen. When the king called 1143.
him, he turned himſelf as though he would ſalute him; but lifting up his bright battle-ax he ſtruck at him, and cut off his head at one blow. As ſoon as they had executed this villainous deſign, they divided the land among them; and after ſome few days ſpent in collecting a fleet together, they ſet ſail for Galway, intending to make a conqueſt of it. But the people being aſſembled to receive them, fell upon them with great violence. Upon this they ſoon fled back in diſorder to Man, and either killed or baniſhed all the Galway men they could meet with in that iſland.

" 1143. Godred, Olave's ſon, returning from Norway, was created king of Man. To revenge the death of his father, he cauſed the eyes of two of Harold's ſons to be put out, and the third to be put to death.

" 1144 Godred began his reign, and reigned 30 years. In the third year of it the people of Dublin ſent for him, and created him king of Dublin. Murecard, king of Ireland, raiſed war againſt him, and as he lay encamped before the city called *Coridel* **, ſent *Oſibel* †† his half brother by the mother's ſide, with

* of Cheſter and Shrewſbury. † Mr. Johnſtone tranſlates it *Cluain*, becauſe a MS. reads *Clun*. See before, p. 424.
‡ Dubh Gâl, Ronald, Aongus, and Olave. J. § Wedneſday, Aug. 2. J. || *Ingo*. J.
** *Crotchelis*. J. †† *O'Shillan*. J.

3000 horſe to Dublin, who was ſlain by Godred and the Dublinians, and his army routed. After this he returned to Man and began to tyrannize, depriving ſome of his nobles of their eſtates; one of them called *Thorfin*, the ſon of *Oter*, mightier than the reſt, went to Sumerled, and made Dubgall his ſon king of the Iſles, whereof he reduced many for him. Godred hearing of theſe proceedings by one Paul, fitted out a good navy, and ſailed againſt Sumerled, who was advancing with a fleet of 80 ſail.

" In the year 1156 the fleets met and fought in the night before the feaſt of Epiphany; and after great ſlaughter on both ſides concluded a peace the next day, agreeing to divide the kingdom of the Iſles between them: from which time it hath continued two ſeparate kingdoms to this day. So that from the moment wherein Sumerled's ſons had to do with the kingdom of the Iſles, we may date its downfall.

" 1158, Sumerled came to Man with a fleet of 53 ſail, put Godred to flight, and ſpoiled the iſland; upon which Godred ſailed over to Norway for aid againſt Sumerled.

" 1164, Sumerled collected a fleet of 160 ſhips, and landed at *Rhinfriu**, intending to conquer all Scotland. But by the juſt judgement of God he was killed, and vanquiſhed together with his ſon and a vaſt multitude by a very few.

" The ſame year a battle was fought at Ramſa between *Reginald*, Godred's brother, and the people of Man; wherein thoſe of Man were put to flight by the treachery of a certain earl †.

" Now alſo Reginald began his reign; which had not continued four days before Godred his brother attacking him with a great army from Norway, and having taken him, put out his eyes, and cut off his privy parts. The ſame year died *Malcolm*, king of Scotland, and was ſucceeded by his brother William.

" 1166. In Auguſt there appeared two comets before ſun-riſe, the one in the ſouth, the other in the north.

" 1171, Richard, earl of Pembroke, ſailed over into Ireland, and ſubdued Dublin, and a great part of that country.

" 1176. John *Curcy* conquered Ulſter, and *Vivian* the Pope's legate came into Man, and cauſed king Godred to be lawfully married to his wife *Phingola*, daughter to *Mac Lotlen*, ſon of *Murhartac*‡, king of Ireland, and mother of Olave then three years old. They were married by Sylvanus the abbot, to whom Godred the very ſame day gave a piece of land at *Mirifcoge*, where he built a monaſtery; but this, together with the monks, was at laſt made over to the abbey of Ruſſin.

" 1172. Reginald, ſon of Eac-Marcat, one of the blood royal, coming into Man in the king's abſence, with a great body of men, preſently put to flight certain centinels that guarded the coaſt, and ſlew about 30 of them; but the inhabitants being alarmed fell upon him the ſame day, and cut him off with moſt of his party.

" 1183 O Fogolt was ſheriff of Man §.

" 1185. There happened an eclipſe of the ſun on St. Philip and St. James's day.

" 1187. On the 4th of the ides of November, Godred, king of the Iſles, departed this life; and the ſummer following his body was conveyed to the iſle of *Hy*. He left three ſons, Reginald, Olave, and Yvar. In his life-time he made Olave his heir, being the only legitimate ſon he had. Yet Olave being ſcarce 10 years old, the people ſent for Reginald out of the iſles, and made him king.

" 1188, Reginald, the ſon of Godred, began his reign over the iſlands; and Murchard, a man of great intereſt in all the iſles, was ſlain.

" 1192. A battle was fought between Reginald and Engus, the ſons of Sumerled; wherein Engus got the victory.

" The ſame year the abbey of Ruſſin was tranſlated to *Dufglas*; yet the monks about four years after returned to Ruſſin.

" 1203. Michael, biſhop of the Iſles, died at *Fountains* abbey, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas.

" Hugh Lacy brought an army into Ulſter, fought John Curcy, took him priſoner, and conquered Ulſter. Afterwards he ſet John at liberty, who thereupon came to king Reginald, and was honourably received as being his ſon-in-law; for Africa, Godred's daughter, who founded the abbey of St. Mary de Jugo Domini, and was therein married, was John de Curcy's wife.

" 1205. John Curcy, and Reginald king of the Iſles, entered Ulſter with 100 ſhips in the haven called Stranford, and in a careleſs manner laid ſiege to *Rath* caſtle. But Walter de Lacy brought an army, and put them to flight. After that Curcy could never recover his lands.

" 1210. Engus, the ſon of Sumerled, was ſlain with his three ſons.

" John, king of England, arrived in Ireland with a fleet of 500 ſhips, and conquered it; ſending to Man a certain earl named *Fulco*, who waſted the whole country in a fortnight's time, and taking hoſtages, returned home. King Reginald and his nobles were not in Man at that time.

" 1217, Nicholas, biſhop of the Iſles, died, and was buried in Ulſter in the houſe of Benchor, and ſucceeded by Reginald."

Give me leave to add ſome farther particulars concerning the two brothers Olave and Reginald:

" REGINALD gave to his brother Olave the iſle of *Lodhus* ||, which is counted larger than any of the other iſlands, but thinly peopled, becauſe it is mountainous and ſtony, and almoſt unfit for tillage in all parts. The inhabitants live generally by hunting and fiſhing. Olave thereupon went to take poſſeſſion of this iſland, and dwelt there in a poor condition. But finding it too little to maintain him and his army, he went boldly to his brother Reginald, who then lived in the iſlands, and addreſſed himſelf thus to him: 'My brother and my ſovereign; you know 'very well, that the kingdom of the Iſles was mine 'by right of inheritance; but ſince God hath made 'you king over it, I neither will envy your happineſs 'nor grudge to ſee the crown upon your head. I 'only beg of you ſo much land in theſe iſlands as may 'honourably maintain me; for I am not able to live 'upon the iſland Lodhus which you gave me.' Re-

* Renfrew. Chron. Mailros, p. 169.
‡ *Muircheard.*
§ *Obiit* Fogolt *vice comes* Manniæ. J.
† *vice comitis*, ſheriff. Paul Balkaſon. J.
|| Lewes. J.

ginald

ginald hearing this, told his brother he would take the advice of his council upon it; and the day after, when Olave was called in to ſpeak with him, he was apprehended by Reginald's order, and carried to William king of Scotland, that he might be there put in priſon; where he continued near ſeven years. In the 7th year William, king of Scotland, died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander; but before his death he commanded that all priſoners ſhould be ſet at liberty. Olave being thus freed, came to Man, and ſoon after, accompanied with no ſmall train of nobles, went [on pilgrimage] to St. James. At his return his brother Reginald made him marry the daughter of a nobleman of *Kentyre*, his wife's ſiſter, named *Lavon*, and gave him poſſeſſion of Lodhus again. But ſome few days after Reginald, biſhop of the Iſles, called a ſynod, and divorced Olave the ſon of Godred from Lavon his wife, as being the couſin-german of his former wife. Afterwards Olave married *Scriſtina**, the daughter of *Ferker*† earl of Roſs.

" Reginald's wife, queen of the iſlands, was ſo affected at this, that ſhe ſent letters in the name of her huſband king Reginald, to her ſon Godred in the iſland of *Sky*, commanding him to kill Olave. As Godred was contriving to execute this order, and going to Lodhus for that end, Olave got off in a little boat, and fled to his father-in-law the earl of Roſſe, while Godred in the mean time ravaged the iſland. At the ſame time *Pol*, the ſon of *Boke*, ſheriff of Sky, a man of great intereſt in all the iſlands, fled likewiſe (having refuſed to join Godred), and lived in the earl of Roſs's houſe with Olave. They entered into a league together, and returned together in one veſſel to Sky, where underſtanding by their ſpies how careleſs and ſecure Godred lay, with a very few men, in a certain iſland called *St. Columbs*, they gathered their friends and companions together, and a few volunteers, and ſet ſail in the middle of the night with five ſhips, collected from the oppoſite ſhore, diſtant about two furlongs, and beſet the iſland. Godred and his companions next morning perceiving themſelves encloſed were in great conſternation. However, they took arms, and manfully endeavoured to withſtand them though to no purpoſe. For Olave and Pol the aforeſaid ſheriff landed about nine o'clock with their whole army, and cut off all they met with, except thoſe that had taken ſanctuary in the churches. Godred was taken, had his eyes put out, and was caſtrated. To this cruelty Olave objected, for he would have ſaved him, but Boke's ſon the ſheriff aforeſaid prevailed. This happened in the year 1223. Olave having received hoſtages from the nobles of the Iſles, ſet ſail for Man the next ſummer with a fleet of 32 ſhips, and arrived at *Rognolfwaht*‡. At this very time Reginald and Olave divided the kingdom of the Iſles between them; but Reginald was to have Man over and above his ſhare, together with the title of king. Olave II. having furniſhed himſelf with proviſions from the Iſle of Man, returned with his company to his part of the iſlands. Reginald the year following taking *Alan*, lord of Galway, along with him, went with the people of the Iſle of Man to diſpoſſeſs his brother Olave of the lands he had given him, and to reduce it under his own dominion. But the people of Man being unwilling to fight againſt Olave and the Iſlanders, by reaſon of a peculiar kindneſs between them, Reginald and Alan, lord of Galway, were forced to return home without effecting any thing. A while after, Reginald pretending a journey to the court of his ſovereign lord the king of England, obtained 100 marks from the Iſland of Man, but went to the court of Alan, lord of Galway. During his ſtay there he married his daughter to Alan's ſon. The people of Man received this news with ſuch indignation, that they ſent for Olave, and made him king.

" 1226. Olave recovered his inheritance, namely, the kingdom of Man and of the Iſles, which his brother Reginald had governed for 38 years, and reigned quietly two years.

" 1228. Olave, accompanied with all the nobility, and the greateſt part of the people of Man, ſailed over to the Iſles. A ſhort time after that, Alan lord of Galway, Thomas earl of Athol, and king Reginald, came into Man with a great army; they waſted all the ſouth part of the iſland, ſpoiled the churches, and put to death all the inhabitants they could meet with; ſo that the whole was in a manner deſolate. After Alan had thus ravaged the country, he returned with his army, leaving his bailiffs in Man to collect the tribute of the country, and ſend it to him. King Olave coming upon them unawares, ſoon put them to flight, and recovered his kingdom: whereupon the people that had been diſperſed began to get together again and to live in ſecurity.

" The ſame year king Reginald came in the dead of night, in the winter time, with five ſail of ſhips, and burnt all the ſhips that belonged to his brother Olave and the nobles of Man at the iſle of St. Patrick, and ſtayed 40 days in *Ragnollwath* haven, ſoliciting peace of his brother. During this ſtay he won over all the inhabitants of the ſouth part of Man; ſo that they ſwore they would loſe their lives rather than he ſhould not be reſtored to the half of the kingdom. Olave, on the other ſide, had engaged thoſe of the north part to adhere to him; and on the 14th of February, at a place called *Tinguall*, the two brothers came to an engagement, wherein Olave had the victory, and king Reginald was ſlain, but without the knowledge of Olave. About this time certain pirates arrived in the ſouth part of Man, and waſted it. The monks of Ruſſin conveyed the corpſe of king Reginald to the abbey of St. Mary de Fournes; and it was there buried in a place which he himſelf had before choſen. Olave, after this, went to the king of Norway; but before his arrival Haco, king of Norway, had appointed a certain nobleman named *Huſbac*, the ſon of *Owmund*, to be king of the Sodorian iſlands, and named him *Haco*. This Haco, accompanied with Olave, Godred Don, ſon of Reginald, and many Norwegians, came to the Iſles; but in taking a certain caſtle in the iſle of *Both* he was killed with a ſtone, and buried in Iona.

" 1230. Olave came with Godred Don and the Norwegians to Man, and they divided the kingdom. Olave was to have Man. Godred being gone to the

* *Chriſtina.* J. † Forchard. J. ‡ Ronaldſworth.

Iſles

Iſles was ſlain in Lodhus. So Olave came to be ſole king of the Iſles.

" 1237. On the 12th of the calends of June Olave the ſon of Godred, king of Man, died in St. Patrick's iſle, and was buried in the abbey of Ruſſin. He reigned eleven years, two in the life-time of his brother, and nine after.

" His ſon Harald, then 14 years old, ſucceeded him, and reigned 12 years. In the firſt year of his reign he went to the Iſles, and made Loglen, his kinſman, viceroy * of Man. In the autumn following Harald ſent three ſons of *Nel*, viz. *Dufgald*, *Thorquel*, and *Molmore*, and his friend *Joſeph*, to Man, to hold a council. Accordingly on the 25th day they met at *Tingula*; where, upon a quarrel that then happened between the ſons of Nel and Loglen, they came to blows on both ſides, and Dufgald, Mormor, and the ſaid Joſeph loſt their lives. In the ſpring following king Harald came to the Iſle of Man, and Loglen, who fled into Wales with Godred, the ſon of Olave, his ward, was caſt away with about 40 others.

" 1238. Goſpatrick, and Gilleſcriſt, the ſon of Mac Kerthac, came from the king of Norway into Man, and kept out Harald, converting the tributes of the country to the ſervice of the king of Norway, becauſe he had refuſed to appear in perſon at the court of that king.

" 1240 Goſpatric died, and was buried in the abbey of Ruſſin.

" 1239. Harald went to the king of Norway, who after two years confirmed to him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under his ſeal, all the iſlands that his predeceſſors had enjoyed.

" 1242. Harald returned out of Norway to Man, was honourably received by the inhabitants, and made peace with the kings of England and Scotland.

" 1247. Harald, as his father had been before him, was knighted by the king of England, and returned home with many preſents. The ſame year the king of Norway ſent for him, and a match was made between Harald and his daughter. In the year 1249, as he was on his voyage home with her, accompanied by Laurence the elect king of Man, and many of the nobility and gentry, he was caſt away by a ſudden ſtorm near the coaſt of *Radland*.

" 1249. Reginald, the ſon of Olave, and brother to Harald, began his reign the day before the nones of May, and on the 30th day thereof was ſlain by one Yvar, a knight, and his accomplices, in a meadow near Trinity church, on the ſouth ſide. His corpſe were buried in the church of St. Mary of Ruſſin.

" Alexander, king of Scots, prepared a great fleet about this time, intending to conquer the Iſles; but a fever ſeized him in the iſle of *Kerwary*, whereof he died.

" Harald, the ſon of Godred Don, aſſumed the title of king of the Iſlands, baniſhed all the noblemen that Harald, king Olave's ſon, had preferred, and inſtead of them recalled ſuch as had fled from him.

" 1250. Harald, the ſon of Godred Don, upon receiving letters from the king of Norway, went to him, and was impriſoned for his unjuſt uſurpation.

" The ſame year Magnus, ſon of Olave, and John the ſon of Dugald, who named himſelf king, arrived at Roghalwaht; but the people of Man taking it ill that Magnus had not that title, beat them off their coaſt, and many of them were caſt away.

" 1252. Magnus, the ſon of Olave, came to Man, and was made king. The next year after he made a voyage to the court of Norway, and tarried there a year.

" 1254. Haco, king of Norway, made Magnus, the ſon of Olave, king of the Iſles, confirming them to him and his heirs, and expreſsly to his brother Harald.

" 1256. Magnus, king of Man, went into England, and there was knighted by the king.

" 1257. The church of St. Mary of Ruſſin was conſecrated by Richard biſhop of Sodore.

" 1260. Haco, king of Norway, came to Scotland, and, without effecting any thing, died in his return to the Orkneys at *Kirwas*†, and was buried at *Bergh* ‡.

" 1265. This year died Magnus, the ſon of Olave, king of Man and the Iſles, at Ruſſin caſtle, and was buried in St. Mary's church there.

" 1266. The kingdom of the Iſles was transferred to Alexander king of Scots."

What follows was written in a different and later character.

" 1270. On the 7th of October, the fleet of Alexander, king of Scots, arrived at Roghalwath; and before ſun-riſe next morning a battle was fought between the inhabitants of Man and the Scots, who ſlew 535 of the former; whence that of a certain poet,

L. decies, X. ter, & penta duo cecidere,
Mannica gens de te damna futura cave.

" 1313. Robert, king of Scots, beſieged the caſtle of Ruſſin, which was defended by Dingawy Dowyll §, and at laſt took it.

" 1316. On Aſcenſion-day, Richard de Mandevile and his brothers, with others of the Iriſh nobility, arrived at *Ramaldwath* ||, deſiring a ſupply of money and victuals, being ſtripped of all by depredations. When the commonalty denied it, they took the field in two bodies againſt thoſe of Man, advancing till they came to the ſide of *Warthfell* hill, in a field where John Mandevile was poſted. On engaging they won the victory, ſpoiled the iſle and the abbey of Ruſſin, and after a whole month's ravages returned home loaded with pillage."

Thus far that antient book.

* *cuſtos.* † Kirkwall. ‡ Bergen. § Dungawy Macdougal. J. || Ronaldſwath. J.

The End of the Chronicle of the Kings of Man.

I NOW continue the remainder of the hiſtory from other writers:

WHEN Alexander III. king of Scotland, had poſſeſſed himſelf of theſe weſtern iſlands, partly by victory, partly by purchaſe of the king of Norway, he ſet about the reduction of *Man* as one of them, and by the bravery of Alexander *Steward* brought it under his dominion, and ſet up a petty king there, on condition of being ready whenever called upon to aſſiſt him in any war at ſea with 10 ſhips. Mary, daughter of Reginald king of Man, who was become *liege man* to John king of England, preferred a ſuit for the iſland to that prince, but was anſwered, ſhe muſt lay her claim before the king of Scots, at that time in poſſeſſion of the iſland. Her ſon's ſon John *Waldebeof* (into which family ſhe had married) proſecuted his grandmother's claim in parliament 33 Edward I. before the king of England as lord paramount over the king of Scotland. He obtained, however, no other anſwer than (to borrow the terms of the record) that "he might proſecute his claim "before the juſtices of the King's bench, be heard, "and have juſtice done him." But what he could not effect by right, William de *Montacute*, his kinſman, deſcended from the kings of *Man*, did by arms. For, with a body of Engliſh troops haſtily collected, he drove all the Scots out of the iſland; but having contracted a conſiderable debt for this war, and being unable to diſcharge it, he mortgaged the iſland and its revenues for ſeven years to Anthony *Bec*, biſhop of Durham and patriarch of Jeruſalem, to whom the king afterwards gave it for life. King Edward II. afterwards gave it to his minion Pierce *Gaveſton*, when he created him earl of Cornwal; and, upon his death, he beſtowed it on Henry *Beaumont* "with all the demeſnes and royal "juriſdiction." The Scots afterwards under Robert *Brus* recovered it, and Thomas *Randolph*, that Scottiſh hero, as long after Alexander duke of Albany, wrote themſelves *Lords of Man*, and bore the more modern arms of the kings of the iſles, viz. three human legs armed, conjoined, and bending the knees, ſuch as appear naked on the antient coins of Sicily to denote the three promontories. For before (as I find on the ſeals of the kings) they uſed a ſhip with the ſails furled, with the title of *Rex Manniæ & inſularum*, king of Man and the iſles. From the Scots William de *Montacute* the younger, earl of Saliſbury, wreſted it in the year 1340, with an armed force, and ſold *Man with its crown* for a conſiderable ſum of money to William *Scrope* in 1393, according to Walſingham[a]. Scrope being executed for high treaſon, and his eſtates confiſcated, the right of it came to Henry IV. king of England, who as victor over William *Scrope*, whom he, when only a private perſon, had arreſted and beheaded for aſpiring to the crown, granted this iſland to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, on condition he and his poſterity at the coronation of the kings of England, ſhould bear the ſword worn by Henry aforeſaid at his return to England, commonly called *Lancaſter Sword*. But it may be worth while to inſert here the king's own words from the record*: "We have "of our ſpecial favour given and granted to Henry "earl of Northumberland, the iſland, caſtle, pile, "and dominion of Man, and all the iſlands and do-"minions belonging to the ſaid iſland, lately belong-"ing to William le Scrope, knight, deceaſed, whom "we in his life-time conquered, and have declared "to be ſo conquered, and which by virtue of that "conqueſt we have taken into our hands as con-"quered territory: which ſaid conqueſt and decree "in this our preſent parliament by conſent of the "lords temporal in the ſaid parliament aſſembled as "far as concerns the perſon of the ſaid William and "all his lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, as well "within our realm as out of it, at the petition of the "commons of our realm, affirmed to be, &c. To "have and to hold to the ſaid earl and his heirs, "&c. by the ſervice of carrying on the day of our "coronation and the coronation of our heirs at our "left ſhoulder and the left ſhoulder of our heirs, "by himſelf or his ſufficient and honourable deputy, "that naked ſword which we wore when we landed "in Holderneſs called *Lancaſter Sword*, &c." Four years after this Henry Percy was attainted, and though afterwards reſtored in blood was deprived of *Man*[b], which was beſtowed firſt on William *Stanley*, afterwards on John *Stanley*, with the *patronage of the biſhopric*, &c. His deſcendants were honoured with the title of earl of Derby, and commonly called king of *Man*.

Lords of *Man*.

Arms of the kings of *Man*.

Antient arms of *Sicily*.

[a] Ypod. Neuſt. p. 546.

[b] Annales Th. Otterborn, 7 H. IV. p. 246. edit. Hearne.

* An. 1 Hen. IV. rot. 2. bund. 2.

HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLES.

FROM hence to the *Mull of Gallaway* or promontory of the Novantes, we meet with only ſome very ſmall iſlands. After doubling this in the GLOTTA *Æſtuarium* or *Dunbritton Frith* appears the GLOTTA. iſland GLOTTA mentioned by Antoninus [a], now called *Arran.* by the Scots *Arran*, whence the earls of *Arran* in Scotland take their title; and near this another antiently called *Rotheſia*, now *Buthe*, from a *cell* built *Rotheſia: Bute.* there by Brendan, that being the Scotch word for a cell. Then *Hellan*, antiently *Hellen Leneow*, i. e. *Hellan.* as explained by J. Fordun [b], *iſland of ſaints*, and *Hellen Tinoc*, q. d. *Hog iſland*, in the ſame bay. But theſe have been already deſcribed [c].

[a] Different copies of Antoninus write it *Glota*, *Clota*, *Dota*. *Clota* in *Iverione*. The MSS. read *Ivrione*, *Iniverione*, *Inhiverione*, *in Vierione*. MS. n. Gale. By the paſſage, notwithſtanding its manifeſt corruption, it ſeems to be placed near Ireland. Ant. 509. edit. Weſſeling. Κλωλα or Χλωλα ισχυσις, Ptol. is the frith of Clyde. Horſley, 367.
Hiu, Iona. Hierwoun, Weſt Munſter. See before in Deſmond, p. 265.
[b] II. 10. [c] P. 76, 77.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of ARRAN, *Arr-Iun*, q. d. iſle of mountains, is 23 miles long, has 7000 inhabitants, and two pariſhes. It produces oats, beans, peaſe, and potatoes. The inhabitants ſpeak Erſe [a]. It is approached by a fine bay called *Loch Ranza*, beyond which in the plain is the ſmall village of *Ranza:* the whole with the church environed by a ridge of mountains. The caſtle, built by ſome of the Scottiſh kings, conſiſts of two ſquare parts united, but in ruins.

Brodic caſtle, commanding another bay, was ſurpriſed by the partizans of Bruce 1306, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It was demoliſhed 1456, rebuilt by James V. garriſoned by O. Cromwell, and is now a modern manſion of the agent of the duke of Hamilton, whoſe eſtate it is. Here are many cairns, tumuli, monumental ſtones, five ſtone circles, and other druidical remains, and the cave of Fingal 112 feet long, and 30 feet high, in two diviſions, adorned with rude carving. It was the retreat of Robert Bruce.

Lamlaſh *iſl.* *Lamlaſh* iſland, lying at the mouth of a bay in Arran, is the ſame which Fordun calls *Hellen Leneow* or *the iſland of ſaints*, and Buchanan *Molas* or *Molaſſa*, from its having been the retreat of St. *Maol jos*, the companion of St. Columba, whoſe tomb with a figure of a prieſt with a chalice and croſier is ſhewn in Shiſkin church-yard in Arran [b]. John or Regnald ſon of Somerled, lord of the iſles, founded here a Ciſtertian monaſtery, and had here alſo a caſtle [c]. In this frith is the vaſt crag of *Ailſa*, an almoſt perpendicular rock, inhabited by flocks of birds, and having for a caſtle a ſquare tower of three ſtories [d].

Bute *iſland.* The iſle of BUTE is about 20 miles long, and the greateſt breadth five. It contains two pariſhes, about 20,000 acres, and 4000 inhabitants, who ſpeak Erſe. It is hilly and much cultivated, and produces barley, oats, and potatoes. This with Arran, two *Cumbrays*, and *Inch marnoc*, form a county under the name of *Bute*. The largeſt part of this iſland is the paternal inheritance for many ages of the marquis of Bute, whoſe great-grandfather ſir James Stewart was created earl of Bute by queen Anne 1703, and dying 1710 was ſucceeded by his ſon James, and he 1722 by his ſon John the third earl, who died March 10, 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who was created baron Cardiff May 20, 1766, and Feb. 20, 1796, viſcount Mountjoy of the Iſle of Wight, earl of Windſor in Berks, and marquis of the county of Bute. His ſeat here at Mount Stewart, which gives him the title of baron, is a handſome modern houſe, finely ſituated on an eminence among woods.

Near old *Kingarth* church is a circular incloſure of ſtone, of excellent maſonry, called the *Devil's Caldron*, 7 feet and an half high and 10 thick, ſmooth within, the entrance on one ſide, the area 30 feet diameter, probably a caſtle or place of refuge.

Rotheſay, the capital town, is ſmall, well built, Rotheſay. with a good pier in its bay; the entrance of the caſtle was built by king Robert III. who lived there a conſiderable time; the reſt is round with round towers. It was much adorned and improved in the reign of James V. and burnt in the beginning of the 17th century by the marquis of Argyle [f].

Inch marnoc, about a mile in extent, is ſo called Inch marnoc. from St. Marnoc, where was a cell of monks [g].

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 168—183. See before, p. 76, 77.
[b] Pennant, 184.
[c] Ib. 188, 189. [d] Ib. 191. See before, p. 76, 77.
[e] Ford. II. 10.
[f] Penn. 158—164. See before, 76, 77.

Inch Gall. BEYOND the bay lies a cluſter of iſlands called by the Scots who inhabit them *Inch Gall*, probably the *Iſlands of the Galleci*. The Engliſh and the reſt of the Scots call them the *Weſtern Iſles*, the writers HEBRIDES. of the laſt age HEBRIDES, but the antient geographer Ethicus [a] *Beteoricæ*, and Giraldus [b] ſometimes *Inchades* and ſometimes *Leucades*; Pliny [c], Solinus [d], and Scottiſh or Weſtern Iſles. Ptolemy EBVDÆ, *Hebudæ*, and Ἑβουδαι. The meaning of the name I cannot poſſibly diſcover, unleſs you ſuppoſe it derived from their not producing corn: for Solinus relates, that their inhabitants know not what corn is, and live only on fiſh and milk, and *Ebeid* in Britiſh ſignifies *without corn*. "The inhabitants (as Solinus ſays) know not what corn "is, and live only on fiſh and milk. There is one "king over all the iſlands; for numerous as they "are they are all ſeparated by a narrow channel. "The king has no property: all things belong to "the community, and there are certain laws to oblige "him to do juſtice: and that avarice may not cauſe "him to depart from truth, he is taught juſtice by "poverty, having nothing of his own, but living on "the public. He has no wife of his own, but "makes uſe of any woman he fancies; whence he "neither deſires nor expects children."

It is commonly ſaid there are 44 of theſe iſlands, but in reality there are many more. Pliny makes them 30, Ptolemy only five. The firſt he enumerates is RICINA, *Ricina.* called by Pliny RICNÆA, by Antoninus RIDVNA [e], now *Racline*, and I believe we muſt read *Riclina* in *Racline.* Antoninus, *cl* being eaſily changed into *d*. This is a little iſland oppoſite to Ireland, known to the antients as lying in the channel between Ireland and Scotland, remarkable at preſent for nothing but the ſlaughter of the Scots, who ſeized on it, and were driven out by the Engliſh. Next to it is EPIDIVM, which, *Epidivm.* by its name, I ſuppoſe with that able geographer, W. Mercator, lay near to the promontory and coaſt of the *Epidii*. As hereabouts is *Ila*, a large level and fer- *Ila.* tile iſland, I ſhould pronounce this to have been *Epidium* or the *iſland of the Epidii*, for it is ſometimes written Επιδιων. It is in length 24 miles, in breadth 16 miles, ſo well furniſhed with cattle, corn, and herds of deer, that it was the ſecond reſidence of the king of the Iſles after *Man*, as it is at preſent of the *Mac Connels*, who have here their caſtle at *Dunyweg*.

[a] [b] Topog. Hibern. II. c. 11. [c] IV. 16. [d] c. 35.
[e] in different copies *Iduna* and *Ridinia*, p. 509. ed. Weſſeling.

ADDITIONS.

PLINY's number of the Hebrides comes neareſt the truth, deducting the little iſles or rocks that ſurround moſt of the greater, and are ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed, except on an actual ſurvey. The five mentioned by Solinus may be *Long Iſland*, which includes *Lewis*, *Uiſt* [North and South], *Benbecula*, and *Barra*. Ptolemy alſo names *Edua* [Eaſt and Weſt], *Ricina*, *Maleos*, *Epidium*. The name of *Ebudæ* was probably changed into the preſent Hebrides by a miſtake of the tranſcriber uſing *ri* for *u*. They ſeem to have been early under the dominion of the Picts: for Brudæus, a Pictiſh prince, gave Iona to Columba [a]. The Danes ravaged them in the middle of the 8th century. Ketil uſurped them from Harold Harfager, and continued king of them while he lived; and afterwards a kingdom was formed out of them called the kingdom of Man, from the reſidence of the prince in that iſland; and they continued independent of Norway till the end of the 11th century, when Magnus, king of Norway, conquered them. They continued ſubject to that crown till 1263, when Haquin invading Scotland, and loſing his life, they were ceded by his ſucceſſor Magnus IV. to Alexander III. king of Scotland. But they ſtill remained governed by certain chieftains, who taking advantage of their diſtance from the capital, frequently ravaged the neighbouring coaſts, and in 1335 John, lord of the Iſles, withdrew his allegiance. Another lord formed alliances with Henry IV. and Edward IV. of England; and in 1461 Donald, another lord of the Iſles and earl of Roſs, renewed the pretence of independence. James V. came hither in perſon 1536 to reduce the rebels and ſurvey the coaſts. The turbulent ſpirit of the clans continued to the laſt century, and was only broken by the act of parliament 1748, for aboliſhing heritable juriſdiction, &c. which at once deprived the chiefs of all power of diſturbing the public peace.

ILAY, *Iſla*, or in the Erſe *Iſle*, is of a ſquare form *Ilay.* 28 miles long, divided into four pariſhes, *Kildalton*, *Killarow*, *Kilchonan*, and *Kilmerne*. The face of it hilly, the land in many parts excellent, but for the moſt part wild and uncultivated. It produces corn, flax, and cattle; contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants, of whom 700 are employed in the fiſhery and lead mines diſcovered 1763. On Dun Borairaig hill is a circular Daniſh fort, incloſed with exquiſite maſonry without mortar 14 feet high, with a gallery in its walls which are 12 feet thick, ſurrounded by a ditch, and on the outſide another work with traces of a covered way: ruins of a chapel and croſs dedicated to St. Columb: another broken curious croſs in Killarow church-yard, engraved by Mr. Pennant,

[a] Bede, III. 4.

XIX. 22. and two curious old tombs with effigies. On *Imiriconart* veſtiges of buts uſed by the great Mc Donald, who had a harbour and pier at *Tralaig*, a houſe at *Kilchoman*, and another in *Loch ſinlagan*, where they ſhew the ſtone on which he was crowned king of the Iſles. In *Lochguirm*, which abounds with trout, he had a regular fort in a ſmall iſland.

On the little iſland *Ilan na Corlle* he uſed to aſſemble his council, where 13 judges conſtantly ſat to decide differences among his ſubjects.

About the wild ſcenes of *Dounvalloun* are ſundry ſingular retreats of ſmall holes, large enough to hide a man ſitting, and covered with a ſingle ſtone, in which the fugitives concealed themſelves behind ſods.

At *Saneg-mor* a fine mazy cave.

At the head of *Loch Druinard* was fought 1598 a battle between the lord of the Iſles and ſir Lauchlan Maclean of Mull, who with 1500 men invaded the iſland to wreſt it from his nephew, but was defeated and ſlain.

Dunowaick is a ſtrong caſtle at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, the reſidence of the Donalds after their expulſion from Man 1304. Fordun calls it *Domanowalk*.

There are more Daniſh and Norwegian names of places in this iſland than any other. The Mac Donalds held it from the time of James III.; but in 1598 the king reſumed the grant and transferred it to ſir John Campbell of Calder, who ſubdued it, and whoſe deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs it [b]. Archibald Campbell ſecond ſon of Archibald firſt duke of Argyle, was by queen Anne created earl of Ila [c], which title failed for want of iſſue on his death, but he ſucceeded his brother as duke of Argyle in 1743 [c].

[b] Pennant, 218—234. [c] G. [c] Douglas' Peer. 43. 357.

Iona.

BETWEEN Ila and Scotland lies *Iona*, which Bede * calls *Hy* and *Hii*, given by the Picts to the Scotch monks for preaching the goſpel among them. Here was a monaſtery famous for the burial of the kings of Scotland, and the reſort of holy men. Among them the moſt conſiderable was Columba, the apoſtle of the Picts, from whoſe cell the iſland was alſo called *Columb-kill*, as according to Bede † the ſaint himſelf had the united name of *Columb-kill*. Here in after times, according to ſome, was fixed the ſee of *Sodor*, a ſmall village, whence all the iſlands had the name of *Sodor*, and were accounted part of the dioceſe.

Biſhopric of *Sodor.*

MALEOS. *Mula. Mull.*

Next occurs Ptolemy's MALEOS, now *Mula*, which ſeems to be mentioned by Pliny when he ſays, "of the reſt *Mella* is ſaid to be 25 miles "in extent." For ſo the oldeſt edition of Pliny ‡ printed at Venice reads, the reſt having for *Reliquarum* Mulla, *Reliquarum* nulla. Next is the eaſtern HEBVDA §, now *Skie*, ſtretching a long way on the Scotch coaſt, then the weſtern HEBVDA farther weſt, now *Lewes*, ſubject to *Mac Cloyd*, and in the old hiſtory of Man called *Lodhus*, full of mountains, ſtoney and thinly cultivated, but the largeſt of all, and ſeparated from them by the narrow channel of *Euſt*. The reſt, except *Hyrtha*, are inconſiderable, or inacceſſible for rocks, with ſcarce any verdure; yet all theſe were purchaſed of the Norwegians by the Scots as the ſecurity of their empire, though they derive very little benefit from them, the antient inhabitants Scots or Iriſh, being men of ſpirit and intrepidity, who will not ſubmit to the reſtraint of law and the fear of puniſhment. In manners, way of living, and language, they come ſo near to the wild Iriſh already deſcribed as to be eaſily known to be the ſame nation. The principal families here are *Mac Conel*, *Mac Alen*, or as others write it *Maclen*, *Mac Cloyd* of *Lewis*, and *Mac Cloyd* of *Harich*. The moſt powerful of theſe is that of *Mac Conell*, which boaſts its deſcent from Donald, who in the reign of James III. called himſelf *king of the Iſles*, and committed every exceſs of cruelty on Scotland, for which, however, his ſon John was attainted, and forced to throw himſelf on the king's mercy, who gave him lands in *Cantir*. In the laſt age Donel *Gormy Mac Conell* or *the blue*, perhaps ſo called from the colour of his garments, was the moſt conſiderable among them; and had Agnus *Mac Conell* and Alexander, who leaving barren hungry *Cantir* ſeized upon the *Glinnes* in Ireland. Agnus Mac Conell was father of James *Mac Conell* ſlain by Shan *O Neal*, and of Surley *Boy*, who had lands granted him in Rowt in Ireland by queen Elizabeth ||. James Mac Conell had Agnus Mac Conell already mentioned, between whom and Mac Clen was ſuch an inbred inveterate hatred, that not the common force of blood could extinguiſh it, nor reſtrain them from wickedly imbruing their hands in the blood of their relations. 1586. 1597.

E. *Ebuda.* *Skie.* W. *Ebuda.* *Lewes.*

Hirta.

* Hiſt. Eccl. III. 4. † Ib. V. 9. Columcell. ‡ N. H. IV. 16. § Of the Hebudæ ſee G. Buchanan.
|| See before in Antrim, p. 431.

ADDITIONS.

Iona.

THE iſland of Iona is three miles long by one broad: the eaſt ſide moſtly flat; the middle riſes into ſmall hills; the weſt rude and rocky; the ſoil compoſed of ſand and ſea ſhells mixed with black loam produces clover of itſelf, and is in conſtant tillage. It ſupports about 100 head of cattle and 500 ſheep, and about 150 ſtupid lazy inhabitants.

Iona derives its antient name from a Hebrew word ſignifying a *dove*, in alluſion to its patron *Columba*, who left his native Ireland in reſentment A. D. 565, to convert the Picts, vowing never to make a ſettlement in ſight of Ireland; and as he erected a heap of ſtones on many of the hills, which he aſcended to look for it, that on the laſt is ſtill called *Carrian cul reh Eirinn*, q. d. the eminence of the back turned to Ireland. He found in this iſland a cell of canons regular, who till 716 differed from the church of Rome in the obſervance of Eaſter and in the tonſure. He is the firſt recorded for poſſeſſing the talent of ſecond ſight, and had the honour of burying here two kings of Scotland, and crowning a third. He died and was buried here; but the Iriſh ſay his remains were tranſlated to Down with thoſe of St. Bridget and St. Patrick. The iſland retained his name, and was called *Y columb cill* or *Columb's cell*; which name was afterwards by miſtake made that of a ſaint. The Danes diſlodged the monks in the 9th century, and Cluniacs were the next order that ſettled here. Near the town, which conſiſts of about 50 mean houſes, is the bay of *Martyrs* ſlain by the Danes. An oblong incloſure, bounded by a ſtone dyke and called *Clachnan Druinach*, in which bones have been found, is ſuppoſed to have been a burial-place of the Druids, or rather, the common cemetery of the towns-people. Beyond the town are the ruins of the nunnery of Auſtin canoneſſes, dedicated to St. Oran, and ſaid to be founded by Columba: the church was 58 feet by 20, the eaſt roof is entire. On the floor covered deep with cowdung is the tomb of the laſt prioreſs with her figure praying to the Virgin Mary, and this inſcription on the ledge: *Hic jacet domina Anna Donaldi Terleti filia quondam prioriſſa de Jona quæ obiit*

*obiit an'o mo do XI*mo *ejus animam altiſſimo commendamus:* and another inſcribed, *Hic jacet Mariota filia Johan: Lanchlain domini de* . . . . . A broad paved way leads hence to the cathedral; and on it is a large handſome croſs called *Macleane*'s, the only one of 360 demoliſhed here at the Reformation.

Reilig Ouran, or the burying-place of Oran, is the large incloſure where the kings of Scotland, Ireland, and of the Iſles, and their deſcendants, were buried in three ſeveral chapels. The dean of the Iſles, who travelled over them 1549, and whoſe account has been copied by Buchanan and publiſhed at Edinburgh 1784, ſays, "that in his time on one of theſe chapels "or tombes of ſtain formit like little chapels with ane "braid gray marble or quhin ſtain on the gavil of "ilke ane of the tombes," containing as the chronicle ſays the remains of 48 Scotch monarchs, from Fergus II. to Macbeth, 16 of whom were pretended to be of the race of Alpin, was inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Scotiæ*. The next was inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Hiberniæ*, and contained four Iriſh monarchs: and the 3d inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Norwegiæ*, contained eight Norwegian princes or viceroys of the Hebrides, while they were ſubject to the crown of Norway. Boetius[a] ſays that Fergus founded this abbey[b] for the burial-place of his ſucceſſors, and cauſed an office to be compoſed for the funeral ceremony. All that Mr. Pennant could diſcover here were only certain ſlight remains, built in a ridged form and arched within, but the inſcriptions loſt. Theſe were called *Jornaire nan righ* or *the ridge of the kings*. Among theſe ſtones are to be ſeen only theſe two inſcriptions in the Gaelic or Erſe language and antient Iriſh characters: *Cros Domhail fat'aſich*, i. e. *the croſs of Donald Longſhanks* and that of *Urchvine o Guin*[c]; and another inſcribed, *Hic jacent quatuor priores de Hy, Johannes, Hugenius, Patricius; in decretis olim bacularius; qui obiit an. Dom. milles*mo *quingenteſimo*. Theſe were preſerved by Mr. Stuart. While we regret the loſs of 300 inſcriptions collected here by Mr. Sacheverel 1688, and given to the earl of Argyle, one cannot help wiſhing Mr. Pennant's curioſity that carried him this voyage had been ſtrong enough to have prompted him to remove the butterbur that covers the reſt. Here alſo ſtands the chapel of St. Oran, the firſt building begun by Columba, which the evil ſpirits would not ſuffer to ſtand till ſome human victim was buried alive, for which ſervice Oran offered himſelf, and his red grave-ſtone is near the door. In this chapel are tombs of ſeveral chiefs, a king of France, and a phyſician of Mull 1674; and near the door the baſe of a croſs, on which are certain ſtones which pilgrims turn three times round, according to the courſe of the ſun, ſuppoſing that the end of the world will not come till the ſtone whereon they ſtand is worn through. They probably ſucceeded the three white marble globes placed on three ſtone baſons to be turned round, but at the Reformation thrown with 60 croſſes into the ſea. The precinct of theſe tombs was a ſanctuary for all atrocious criminals. A little to the north of it ſtands the cathedral, built in form of a croſs, 115 feet long by 23, the tranſept 70 feet: the pillars of the choir have their capitals charged with ſcripture and other hiſtories: and near the altar are the tombs of two abbots and a knight. A fragment remains of the altar-ſtone of white marble veined with grey. This church is aſcribed to Maldwin in the 7th century; but the preſent ſtructure is far too magnificent for that age. Moſt of the walls are built of red granite from the Nun's iſland in the Sound. Two parallel walls of a covered way about 12 feet high and 10 wide reach from the ſouth-eaſt corner to the ſea. In the church-yard is a fine croſs of a ſingle piece of red granite 14 feet high, 22 broad, and 10 inches thick. Near the ſouth-eaſt end is Mary's chapel. The monaſtery is behind the chapel: only a piece of the cloiſters remains, and ſome ſacred black ſtones in a corner, on which contracts and alliances were made, and oaths ſworn. Eaſt of it were the abbot's gardens and offices. North of this was the palace of the biſhop of *the Iſles* after the ſeparation of Man from them. This ſee was endowed with thirteen iſlands; ſeveral of which were frequently taken away by the chieftains.

The title of *Soder*, which ſome explained *Soter*, Σωτηρ, the name of Chriſt, or *Soder*, an imaginary town, is really derived from the diſtinction of the dioceſe into the *Northern iſlands* or *Nordereys*, i. e. all to the north of Adnamurchan point, and the *Southern* or *Sudereys*; which laſt being the moſt important, the Iſle of Man retained both titles[d].

Other ruins of monaſtic buildings and offices may be traced, and ſome druidical ſepulchral remains. Several abbies were derived from this, which with the iſland was governed by an abbot-preſbyter, who had rule even over biſhops. The antient Scotch records were kept here, and here was a valuable library; but all probably deſtroyed at the Reformation.

At preſent this once celebrated ſeat of learning is deſtitute of a ſchoolmaſter; and this ſeminary of holy men wants a miniſter to aſſiſt them in the common duties of religion.

The place where Columba landed is a pebbly beach, where a heap of earth repreſents the form of his ſhip. Near it is a hill with a circle of ſtones called *Cnoc-nar-aimgeal*, or *the hill of angels*, with whom the ſaint held conference, and on Michaelmas day the inhabitants courſe their horſes round it, a remain of the cuſtom of bringing them here to be bleſſed[e].

Lord Cardroſs, now earl of Buchan, in a letter to the late biſhop Lyttelton 1765, after mentioning the nature of the ſoil of Iona, which on the eaſtern ſide is rich, and productive of corn and graſs, but on the weſtern rocky and barren, and in the middle extremely mountainous, obſerves from Bede, Fordun, and Buchanan, that St. Columba ſoon after his arrival founded here a monaſtery and a nunnery, whoſe revenues were originally 4000 Scotch merks *per annum*.

"After the Scots loſt the Iſle of Man, in which

[a] VII. p. 122. [b] *abbatia.*
[c] See theſe two in Phil. Tranſ. vol. XX. 790, and Gibſon, p. 1463. They are the tomb-ſtones of the reſpective perſons named on em as is common in this iſland.
[d] Macpherſon, p. 282. Torfæus Hiſt. Orcad. *paſſim.* [e] Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides, 243—260.

king

king Cratilinth had erected a church to the honour of Chriſt, called *Fanum Sodorenſe*, whence the biſhops of the Iſles were ſtyled *Epiſcopi Sodorenſes*, the biſhop of Iona became the metropolitan of the Iſles, and the vicar thereof was made ſuperior of Soreby in Tyree and dean of the Iſles. This monaſtery is ſaid to have given biſhops to ſeveral dioceſes in England as well as Scotland, particularly Aidanus biſhop of Lindisfarn. The life of St. Columba has been written in Gaelic; a MS. copy of which was ſome years ago in the hands of Mac Donald of Benbecula. It is ſtill a tradition in Icolmkill, that he allowed no women to go there except thoſe devoted to monaſtic celibacy; ſo that the mechanics employed there were obliged to keep their wives on a little adjoining iſland, thence called the *Women's Iſland*.

" Dr. Foulis, in his Hiſtory of Popiſh Uſurpations, thinks that Iona was the burying-place of the kings of Scotland till the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who changed it to Dumfernline.

" The monuments now to be ſeen here are the works of later ages. The remains of St. Mary's church are the principal. It conſiſts of a tolerable church with a ſteeple in the centre and two croſs iſles, the whole length 140 feet. The ſteeple is aſcended by a narrow winding ſtair of hewn ſtone, almoſt entire, with ſome of the timbers of the roof. The circular window in the upper ſtory is a curious piece of architecture, compoſed of hewn ſtone lozenged by arches meeting in the centre and forming an equal number of oblique ſpherical triangles, ſo artfully contrived that they admit plenty of light, yet exclude both wind and rain. In the north-weſt corner near the wall which runs under the arch ſupporting the ſteeple is ſhewn a hole, into which Columba uſed to retire to prayers at ſtated hours. Near the wall at the eaſt end ſtands a ſlab of white marble 5 feet ſquare, ſuppoſed to have been the altar: one corner is much broken by the inhabitants, who taking it for a relic of St. Columb uſe it as a perſervative from diſeaſes in man or beaſt.

" Not far from this wall on the north ſide of the choir is a black marble monument of abbot Macfingone, robed, a croſier in his hand, and two lions at his feet and elbows, and a ſhort inſcription round the verge. He died 1500. Oppoſite to him a like monument of freeſtone, much defaced, for abbot Mackenzie.

" Within a ſmall building cloſe to the choir on the ſouth ſide under a blueiſh ſtone, inſcribed with Britiſh characters, lies Laughlin Macfingone, father to abbot John A. D. 1489. Weſt of this a ſtone much impaired, inſcribed with like characters, undated, to Angus ſon of Angus Maie Domlinaal, of the lordſhip of Ila.

" Within a ſmall ſtone incloſure near the weſt end of the choir lies a very ruinous graveſtone, ſuppoſed to cover St. Columb's body [f]. Near it an inſcription to John Belony, phyſician to the Maclean family. Fronting the body of the church in the ſouth ſide are ſeveral monuments of knights in armour without inſcription, ſaid to belong to chieftains, of the families of Maclean; Mc Cleod and Mc Donald, but more probably kings of Scotland. On the edge of one of the ſtones referred to the Scotch kings is an inſcription in Britiſh characters, to be read from right to left, ſignifying that Cormac Ulfhadda was buried there. Ulfhadda in Gaelic ſignifies *bearded*. According to Keating [g] Cormac Mc Ayrt, one of the Iriſh kings, was buried here A. D. 213.

" On the ſouth ſide of the choir, a few paces to the weſt, is a croſs of one ſtone, ſuppoſed to be granite, 14 feet 9 inches high, 6 broad, and 6 deep, fixed in a ſtone pedeſtal; and near thereto are the walls of St. Ouran's chapel 60 feet long and 30 broad, and at a ſhort diſtance lies a ſtone with this ſingular inſcription, *Hic jacet quatuor priores una* [h].

" South of St. Mary's are the ruins of a nunnery and monaſtery. The cloiſters and apartments are ſtill viſible. Between the church and nunnery is a croſs 10 feet high and 14 inches broad. In the nunnery is a black marble monument in alto relievo of Anne Ferlet, prioreſs of Iona, with an inſcription in old Britiſh characters round the figure. It is remarkable that the ſoul of the deceaſed is recommended to the care of Abraham [i] only. She died 1511."

Mull. Mull is perhaps in extent the third of the Hebrides, containing about 300 ſquare miles. It is 24 Scotch miles long, and about as many broad, divided into three great pariſhes, *Toracy*, *Roſs*, and *Kilmore* or *Kilninian*, containing near 4000 catechiſeable perſons. It is rocky and barren, for the moſt part bleak and unhealthy, produces not corn enough for its inhabitants, and exports black cattle. It has coal if the road would allow it to be dug [k]. It was wreſted from the lords of the Iſles by the Mc Leanes, who own one half and the duke of Argyle the other [k]. The Florida, one of the Spaniſh armada, was blown up here 1588, and here the duke of Argyle made his firſt landing 1686. It is ſcarce four miles from *Morven* on the continent, has a good road, and ſeveral bays where herrings are taken. Here are three caſtles, *Lochburg*, *Dowart*, and *Aroſſe*, and ſeven pariſh churches [l].

Skie. Skie is the largeſt of the Hebrides, being above 60 miles long and of unequal breadth, ſo divided by branches of the ſea that there is not a place five miles from a good port. Some ſuppoſe it the *Eaſtern Ebuda*, others *Dunma*: its modern name is Norwegian from *Ski*, a miſt, which very well ſuits it. The rainy ſeaſon laſts from Auguſt to the autumnal equinox. The number of inhabitants is 15,000, reduced 1750 by emigrations and poverty to 12 or 13,000. Their chief trade is black cattle and horſes. The ſoil rough and hilly.

Beinn na caillich hill is covered with vaſt looſe ſtones, and has on its naked flat top an enormous artificial cairn.

At *Cameſketel* point the pretender landed 1744, and ſheltered in a cave.

Briiſmhawl, a high hill near *Talyſkir*, has a ſeries

[f] Q. what Mr. Pennant was told covered *a French king*.
[g] Notitia Hiberniæ.
[h] *de Hy*.
[i] *altiſſimo*. See before, p. 521.
[k] Johnſon, 320—327. Appendix to Pennant's Weſtern Iſles, p. 30.
[l] Pennant, 352, 353.
[m] Pennant, pl. XXXVI.

of

of baſaltic columns like the Giant's cauſeway, and is the moſt northerly of its kind in the Britiſh dominions. The pillars are above 20 feet high, conſiſting moſtly of five angles, the joints leſs frequent or equidiſtant than in the Giant's cauſeway.

At *Struan* is a beautiful Daniſh fort 60 feet diameter and 18 feet high [m]. Many druidical antiquities are found here; and Daniſh names remain. Mr. Pennant was preſented with a denarius of Trajan found near *Loch Griſernis*.

Below *Muggaſtot*, the principal houſe of ſir Alexander M^c Donald, lord here, and lineally deſcended from the lords of the Iſles, is the lake of St. Columba, with ruins of a monaſtery founded by him in an iſland.

Duntuilm caſtle was another principal ſeat, and near it was a hill for adminiſtering juſtice. *Dunvegan* caſtle, ſomewhat modernized, on an iſland in a lake, the ſeat of Mr. M^c Leod [n].

Near *Bracadale loch* is an *anait* or Druid temple, and there are three more in the iſland [o].

Gigha. *Gigha*, the moſt eaſtern of the Hebrides, is about ſix miles long and one broad, a pretty level corn country, containing about 500 inhabitants, and belonging to Mr. M'Neile of Tayniſh. Here is a miraculous well, ſaid to produce a favourable gale by being cleared. At *Kilchattan* is a great rude column 16 feet high, 4 broad, and 8 inches thick, and near it a cairn. Another at *Cnoc a chara*, and a croſs and three cairns at *Cnoc a crois*. A Daniſh conical mount flat on the top, with traces of a wall [p].

Jura. *Jura*, the moſt rugged of the Hebrides, is about 34 miles long and 10 broad, compoſed chiefly of vaſt barren mountains, containing not above 800 inhabitants, and producing cattle, ſheep with fine fleeces, and goats. The three mountains called the *Paps* are *Beinn a chaolois* or the mountain of the ſound, *Beinn ſheunta* or the hallowed, and *Beinn an oir* or the golden: the laſt is a maſs of vaſt ſtones, moſs-grown at bottom but bare at top. Mr. Banks found the ſouthern one to be 2359 feet, and this far over-topt it [q].

Oranſay. *Oranſay* is three miles long: the ſouth part low and ſandy, the reſt high and rocky. It has ruins of a monaſtery of Auſtin canons, founded by St. Columba, or rather by one of the lords of the Iſles. The church, 59 feet by 18, contains the tombs of numbers of the antient lords, prieſts, and females. The cloiſter on the ſouth ſide has on its two entire ſides ſeven low arches, whoſe columns are only two thin ſtones 3 feet high with a flat ſtone on top ſerving as a plinth, and on them two more meeting in a point. In the front ſide four round arches: the area 29 feet. Such a cloiſter is ſaid to be in ſome of the iſlands of the Archipelago. [We need not go there for an example of the genius of architecture in its early and rude ſtate.] The adjoining buildings are ruined, but an elegant croſs remains 12 feet high, 1 and an half broad, 7 inches thick. The high hill aſcended by Columba and Oran has on its top a retreat of the antient inhabitants, protected by a ſtrong ſtone dike and outworks. On the plain below is a large round moat flat at top: near the eaſt ſhore a large conic tumulus on the ſame plain, and a ſmall croſs where a corpſe of Macdufie is ſaid to have reſted. Seals are here numerous, and here are a few eider ducks.

Colonſay. *Colonſay*, twelve miles by three, is full of rocky hills with paſture valleys. The ſoil much ſuperior to Oranſay, and feeds more cattle. Both iſlands together contain 8400 acres, of which only 2600 are arable, and 4 or 500 inhabitants. The Argyle family ſold the laſt to the M'Neiles, the preſent proprietors [r].

Liſmore. *Liſmore* iſland, nine miles by one and an half, contains 500 ſouls, and is extremely fertile in oats and bear. It was antiently a foreſt of deer, whoſe ſculls are dug up: the cattle are remarkably ſmall. Here is a Daniſh fort, the walls 17 feet high, a gallery within them, and a ſeat round the area as at Ilay. In the church-yard a log of oak for a tomb: radii of a dial cut on a rock, and on another a baſon. This iſland was the ſeat of the biſhop of Argyle, ſeparated from Dunkeld about 1200. Here are remains of the cathedral or biſhop's houſe [s].

Scarba. *Scarba*, a high iſland, north of Jura, five miles long, chiefly covered with heath, contains 40 inhabitants. The gulf of *Corryvrekan* in the channel between this iſland and Jura has a furious tide forming many conſiderable whirlpools, into which the moſt dreadful back tide forces the veſſels. The chief whirlpool is on the Scarba ſide. There is another off a little iſle on the weſt end of Jura, where in great ſtorms the tides run at the rate of 15 miles an hour; and there was a chapel of the Virgin Mary [t].

Euiſdale. *Euiſdale* iſland is half a mile long, compoſed entirely of ſlate, of which large quantities are annually exported to England, Canada, and the Weſt Indies. There are other quarries in the iſland of *Suil*, *Luing*, *Balnakua*, and *Carrera*. The two firſt are almoſt covered with excellent corn, and with *Torſa* and *Shuna* to the weſt, all inhabited, form one pariſh, whoſe church is in *Suil* [u]. In *Torſa* is an hunting tower of the great M^c Donald [x].

Tir I. Off Mull and in its ſound is *Tir I*, famous for its great plain, for its breed of horſes, and fertility: and

Col. north of it *Col* [y], a rocky iſland 13 miles by 3, covered with heath, Col having many lochs with fiſh, and containing above 800 inhabitants [z]. Dr. Johnſon takes notice, that whereas in Skie goods are bought of travelling pedlars, in Col is a ſtanding ſhop, and in Mull two [a]. Mr. Maclean, lord of Col, lives highly reverenced by his ſubjects, who owe much of their improvement as well as that of their ſoil to him. The caſtle, ſucceeded by a modern houſe, ſtands on a rock [b].

Rum. *Rum* is one of the larger iſlands, almoſt ſquare, containing above 120 ſquare miles. In the hills are red deer: the horſes are ſmall but eminent for beauty. In Barra are ſmaller horſes, not above 3 feet high [c].

Egg and *Canna* are the only Popiſh iſlands. In the former is a curious cave [d].

[m] Pennant, pl. XXXVI. [n] Ib. 285. 312. [o] Appendix, p. 30. [p] Pennant, 198-9.
[q] Ib. 213—218. [r] Ib. 238—240. [s] Ib. 357. Appen. 31. [t] Fordun. II. 10. Pennant, 359, 360.
[u] Pennant, 361. [x] Appen. 32. [y] Johnſon, 300. Pennant, 270. [z] Johnſon, 278—293.
[a] Ib. 294. 301. [b] Ib. 295. 301. [c] Ib. 310. [d] Ib. 295.

Ulva. *Ulva* is a ſmall rough barren iſland belonging to the M'Quarrys [c].

Staffa. Among the group called the *Treaſhuniſh* iſles lies three leagues north-eaſt from Jona, *Staffa*, a new Giant's cauſeway, with columns of double the height of that in Ireland, and 50 feet high at the ſouth end, which they ſeem to ſupport, decreaſing as they advance to the eaſt, and loſt at laſt in the ſhapeleſs ſtrata. The iſland is about a mile long by half a mile, and in a bay on the weſt ſide is the firſt appearance of the pillars, ſmall, and lying on their ſides: from thence you paſs a ſmall cave, above which larger pillars incline in all directions, ſome bent in the middle like the ribs of a ſhip. Having paſſed the cave you come to the firſt range of pillars, not above half as large as thoſe a little beyond.

Booſhala. Overagainſt this place is a ſmall iſland called *Booſhala*, ſeparated from the main by a narrow channel, and compoſed entirely of ſmall pillars not 2 feet in diameter, without any ſtratum above; the neateſt of any in two diviſions of flat pillars and others converging to a centre, their tranſverſe ſections exact and ſurfaces ſmooth. The main iſland or Staffa is ſupported by ranges of pillars, pretty erect, ſhort, and of large diameters, and at their feet an irregular pavement of ſuch as have been broken off, extending as far as can be ſeen under water. They are of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 ſides, the largeſt 4 feet 5 inches diameter, the ſurfaces rough and full of cracks: moſt of the ſurfaces on which Mr. Banks walked were concave, ſome evidently convex, and ſome flat; ſome of the interſtices filled up with yellow ſpar. Proceeding along ſhore you arrive at a cave formed of ſuch pillars, and called *Fiuhn Mac Coul*'s or *Fingal*'s, 371 feet long from the rock without, 117 feet high at the mouth, and 70 at the end, 53 feet broad at the mouth, and 20 feet within; one of the upright pillars without 39 feet high; one at the north-weſt corner 54 feet. Further north-weſt is a moſt magnificent range of the higheſt pillars, bare to their baſes, and the ſtratum below viſible and ſoon riſing above the water. Theſe pillars meaſured from the water 37 feet to 55; ſtratum above them from 66 feet 9 inches to 34 feet. This ſtratum is uniformly the ſame, conſiſting of numberleſs ſmall pillars bending and inclining in all directions, but never diſturbing the larger ones, whoſe tops every where keep a uniform regular line. Proceeding round the north-eaſt of the iſland you come to *Oua na ſcarve* or the Cormorants' cave, where the ſtratum under the pillars riſes very high, and the pillars run leſs. Beyond is a deep bay, ſided by two ſtages of ſmall pillars, having a ſtratum between them exactly like that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars ſhaken out of their places and leaning in all directions. Beyond this bay the pillars ceaſe. The rock is a dark brown ſtone. After paſſing to the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland (a ſpace almoſt as large as that occupied by the pillars) they begin again, and ſoon reach the bending pillars which begun the deſcription. The ſtone is a true baſalt like the Giant's cauſeway, but in moſt reſpects ſuperior to it in grandeur [f].

Staffa is a Norwegian word from *Staf*, ſuited to the rocky pillars [g].

Lewes. Lewes has its name from a part of it properly ſo called, but is generally called *Long Iſland*, being with *Harries*, which is joined to it by a ſmall neck of land, 60 miles long, and in ſeveral places 16 broad. It is divided by arms of the ſea and ſounds into five parts, belonging to as many proprietors. *Barray* to the lord of Barray; *South Wiiſt* to the captain of Clan Rald; *North Wiiſt* to M^c^ Donald of Slate in Skie; *Harries* to M^c^ Leod of Dunvegan, and *Lewes* to Seaforth: on the eaſt ſide are four large lochs, where ſhips of great burden ride [z].

Stornway caſtle in Lewes was deſtroyed by Oliver Cromwell. At *Brago* is a round fort, and near it are ſome cairns. In *Barvas* pariſh is a ſingle ſtone called the *Thruſh*, above 20 feet high; and on the north ſide of *Loch Carlvay* are three ſtones, each about 12 feet high. There are others about the iſland, and at *Claſſernes* is a Druid temple or an avenue of 39 ſtones, 6 or 7 feet high, 2 broad, and 8 feet aſunder. At the ſouth end is a circle of twelve ſtones of the ſame dimenſions, and one in the centre 13 feet high. Without the circle to the weſt ſtand four more, and as many more on the eaſt and ſouth ſides. On the ſame coaſt about a quarter of a mile off is another circle of high ſtones. This iſland produces cattle, ſheep, and hay, and in the chace of *Oſerval* are deer [h]. The numerous ſurrounding iſlands abound with fowl: the largeſt called iſland *More* or the *Great* has ruins of St. Thomas's chapel; and there is another to St. *Ronan* in the iſland of that name [i].

The eaſt coaſt of *Harries* is rocky, the weſt cultivated. It has ſeveral antient Daniſh forts, cairns, and at *Rowdil* a circle of ſtones [k].

Bernera. *Bernera* to the ſouth of Harries is five miles round, ſandy, but produces much barley and rye, and in ſummer is covered with clover. It has two chapels, and near one of them a ſtone 8 feet high and 2 broad [l].

Pabba. *Pabba*, a league from hence, is three miles round, ſandy, and has a hill in the middle [m].

Sella. *Sella* is a mile round, and yields good paſture for ſheep.

Taranſa. *Taranſa*, three miles round, much corn and graſs [n].

Enſay. In *Enſay* in a grave was found a pair of braſs ſcales and a little hammer, both finely poliſhed [o].

N. Viſt. *North Viſt* is ſeparated from Harries by a rocky channel three leagues broad. It is nine miles long and 30 in circumference: the weſt ſide plain and arable [p]. The rock *Eougmil* off the iſle of Harries is a famous ſeal fiſhery [q].

Valay. In *Valay* iſland is a flat ſtone in a chapel called *Browny*'s ſtone, on which they uſed to offer cow's milk every Sunday [r].

Borera. In *Borera* is a burial-place of monks full of ſepulchral ſtones 3 or 4 feet high, and others without the burial-place [s].

Benbecula. *Benbecula* is

[c] Johnſon, 295. [f] Mr. Banks in Pennant, 261—269. [s] Ib. Appen. to laſt Tour, 28.
[z] G. [h] Martin's Weſtern Iſles, 4—14. [i] Ib. 17. 21. [k] Ib. 31. 38. [l] Ib. 43—47.
[m] Ib. 47. [n] Ib. 48, 49. [o] Ib. 50. [p] Ib. 52. [q] Ib. 61.
[r] Ib. 67. [s] Ib. 68.

S. Viſt. three miles ſquare and 10 round, and the middle occupied by a mountain of its name[t]. *South Viſt* is 21 leagues by 3; the ſoil ſandy yet arable. It has ſeveral cairns, which the inhabitants go round on Sundays and holidays, and here is a valley or glen

Eriſca. pretended to be haunted[u]. *Eriſca* a mile long and 3 round, is part heathy, part arable, and yields good produce: the Erſe is ſpoken here more perfectly than in the other iſlands. A mile ſouth of Columba's church is a ſtone 8 feet high and 2 broad, called the *Bowing ſtone:* a gold buckle valued at 7 *l.* was

Barra. found in *Emort* ground[x]. *Barra* is five miles by three; the eaſt ſide rocky, with a ſafe harbour and

Bernera. plenty of fiſh; the weſt arable[y]. *Bernera*, though ſmall, excels all others of its ſize for cultivation and fiſhing[z].

Hirta or St. Kilda. Hyrta, or as Buchanan calls it *Hirta*, now St. Kilda[a], is the moſt weſtern of all theſe iſlands, three miles by two, ſurrounded by an inacceſſible barrier of rocks except in two places, divided by nature into four parts by five hills, one of which named *Conagra* may be called the Teneriffe of Britain[b]. Here is one village, and the ſoil is principally paſture[c]. The floors of their houſes are formed of aſhes, and turf is their manure[d]. On the peninſula on the ſouth ſide of the bay is an old fort called *Dun Fir bolg* or the *fort of the Iriſh*[e]. Brendan had a chapel here[f] among his many others in the weſtern iſles[g]. In the face of an hill is a large white ſquare ſtone, into which they antiently poured milk on Sundays to *Gruagach*, whoſe name in Galic ſignifies *Long-haired*, probably the ſame with Apollo *Grannus* mentioned in an inſcription at Edinburgh[h]. This iſland abounds with fowls, the ſolan gooſe, fulmer, lavie (the eligug or razor-bill), coulterneb or puffin, and the gore fowl, &c. This laſt not common here is deſcribed as above 4 feet long from the bill to the toes, wings ſhort, legs, neck, and bill long, breaſt white, eggs larger than thoſe of a gooſe[i]. The inhabitants were reduced by the ſmall-pox about 1730 to 88, being in Martin's time 180[k], and principally employed in fiſhing and fowling. They have been twice deluded by religious impoſtors in the laſt age: the laſt (Roderic), like Mahomet, under pretence of a commiſſion from John the Baptiſt, gratified his own ambition, avarice, and luſt, but was at laſt detected, and obliged to make a public recantation before the preſbytery of Sky at Dunvegan caſtle[l]. This iſland has been the property of the M^c Leods for 200 years paſt[m]. In *Borerary*, a ſmall iſland, a mile round, Borerary. and environed with high rocks, is a Druid circle of ſtones, and remarkable ſubterraneous houſes conſtructed with a ſingle ſtone, and having a ſeat and four bed-chambers at the ſides[n].

[t] Martin's Weſtern Iſles, 81. [u] Ib. 84—86. [x] Ib. 87. [y] Ib. 88. [z] Ib. 94.
[a] Macauley, 110. [b] Ib. 21—23. [c] Ib. 27. [d] Ib. 44. [e] Ib. 50.
[f] Ib. 71. [g] Ib. 74. [h] Ib. 86. See before, p. 41. [i] Macauley, 131—157
[k] Ib. 196. [l] Ib. 228—239. [m] Ib. 273. [n] Ib. 54—58.

ORKNEYS.

ORCADES. *Orkney.*

COASTING from the Hebrides to the north-east you come to the ORCADES, now *Orkney*, a cluster of near thirty islands, divided by little arms of the sea, named in an old MS. *Argat*, as much as to say, as there explained, *above the Getæ*, though I should rather explain it above *Cat*, for they lie off *Cath*, a county of Scotland, called at present from its promontory *Cath-nesse*, whose inhabitants seem to be named in Ptolemy CARINI by mistake for *Catini*. In Solinus's[a] time these islands had not a single inhabitant, and were over-run with rushy grass. At present they are cultivated, but are without woods, producing plenty of barley, but having neither wheat nor trees. Of these Pomona, remarkable for being the see of a bishop, is the chief, called by Solinus[b] POMONA *diutina*, from the length of its days, now by the natives *Main land*, as if really continent, adorned with an episcopal see in the little town of *Kirkwall*, and two castles. It yields tin and lead. OCETIS is also reckoned among these isles by Ptolemy, which I suppose is now called *Hethy*. Whether I should call *Hey*, which is reckoned among them, the DVMNA of Pliny[c], I cannot yet determine. If it is not that, I should be for fixing *Dumna* at *Faire Ile*, whose only town is called *Dumo*, rather than with Becanus[d] suppose it *Wardhuys* in *Lapland*.

POMONA.

Kirkwall.

OCETIS.

Hethy.

Hey.

DVMNA.

Fair Island. *Duma.*

Julius Agricola, who first sailed round Britain, discovered the Orcades till then unknown, and subdued them[e]. Claudius was so far from reducing them (as is asserted by Jerom in his Chronicle), that Juvenal[f] has these lines in Hadrian's time:

Arma quid ultra
Littora Juvernæ promovimus & modo captas
Orcades, & minima contentos nocte Britannos.

In vain, O Rome, thou dost this conquest boast
Beyond the Orcades' short-nighted coast.

DRYDEN.

But upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain they became the residence of the Picts; and Claudian[g] poetically expresses himself

Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades.

Orcades wet with Saxon gore.

Ninnius[h] also relates, that the Saxons Octha and Ebissus, who served under the Britans, sailed with six *ciules* or flat-bottomed boats round the Picts, and laid waste the Orcades. They afterwards became subject to Norway (whence the natives speak the Gothic language) by the grant of Donald *Bran*, who after the death of his brother Malcolm *Can-Moor*, king of the Scots, seized upon the government to the exclusion of his nephews, that by their means he might be favoured in his intended usurpation; and the Norwegians held them till the year 1266, for then Magnus IV. king of Norway, being worsted in war with the Scots, yielded them to Alexander III. king of Scotland, by treaty, and Haquin, king of Norway, confirmed the possession of them to king Robert *Brus* in the year 1312. Lastly in 1464 Christian I. king of Norway and Denmark, when he gave his daughter in marriage to James III. king of Scotland, transferred all his right to them to his son-in-law and his successors, to make which more binding the Pope's confirmation was obtained.

Earls of *Orkney.*

To pass over the more antient earls of Orkney, who were also hereditary earls of *Cathness* and *Stratherne*, the title of earl of Orkney came at last by an heir female to *William Sentcler*, of which family William, who was called the *prodigal*, and wasted his estate, was the 4th and last earl. His descendants, however, enjoy the honour of barons *Sencler* to this day[i]. But the title of Cathness still remains in his brother's descendants. In our time this title of earl of Orkney and lord of Shetland was conferred on Robert, natural son of king James V. and is now enjoyed by his son Patrick *Steward*.

[a] c. 24. [b] Ib. [c] IV. 16. [d] Tac. Vit. Agric. c. 10. [e]
[f] Sat. II. 160. [g] de IV. conf. Honorii, l. 31, 32.
[h] c. 37. Ochta & Abisa cum 40 ciulis. [i] and to 1764. Douglas, 114.

ADDITIONS.

KIRKWALL, the centre of Orkney, lies in longitude 2° 30″ weſt of Greenwich, 59° 9″ latitude. Taking them all together from the ſouth-weſt to the north-weſt, the points fartheſt removed from each other, the diſtance is about 70 miles, and they are about 40 taken in the wideſt place. Its antient name, which Mela writes *Orchades*, may be derived from the *Orcas prom.* of Ptolemy. The longeſt day is here 18 hours, ſo that at midnight one may ſee to read a letter. The air ſometimes produces meteors, which is what Wallace means by *petrified bodies falling from the clouds*. The winters are generally more ſubject to rain than ſnow, which laſt is of leſs continuance than in other parts of Scotland; but the winds are violent, and water-ſpouts are not uncommon.

The Pightland or Pentland Frith divides this country from Caithneſs to the ſouth; the Deucaledonian ocean extends on the weſt; the ſea of Shetland on the north; and the German ſea on the eaſt. Shetland is north-eaſt and by eaſt from Orkney, and from the Start in Sanda to Swinburgh-head, the moſt ſoutherly point of Shetland, is about 18 leagues, with only Fair iſland within 8 leagues of Swinburgh-head. Pightland Frith is in breadth from *Duncan's Bay*, vulgarly *Dungſby*, to the neareſt point of South Ronalſha, about 12 miles. Its numerous tides are a great obſtruction to navigation when paſſed at improper times. They ſet in from the north-weſt: the flood on the contrary on the coaſts of Lewes pours in from the ſouth [a].

This frith, early famous for its many rapid tides and dangers, is probably alluded to by Conradus Celtes [b]:

Eſt locus Arctoo qua ſe Germania tractu
Claudit, et in rigidis Tyli ubi ſurgit aquis,
Quam juxta infames ſcopuli & petroſa vorago
Aſperat undiſonis ſaxa pudenda vadis.
Orcades has memorant dictas a nomine Græco.

But the danger is no more than might be expected in paſſing a rapid current in tolerable weather. A wrong tide, when flood or ebb runs ſtrong, may carry to the eddies on Stroma, on whoſe north parts it breaks with great force.

Stroma. Two miles from Caithneſs in this ſtrait lies *Stroma*, a little fruitful iſle; and becauſe of its vicinity to Caithneſs, to whoſe lordſhip it is ſubject, not counted among the Orkneys. On the north ſide of this iſle is a point of the Frith, called the *Swelchie* of Stroma, and at the weſt end between it and Mey in Caithneſs is another point, called *The Merry men of Mey*; both dangerous. Theſe Swelchies [c] are whirlpools in form of an inverted bell, about 3 feet in diameter, ſucceſſively formed by the colliſion of the oppoſite ſtreams at the extremities of the iſland. They have force to turn a veſſel round, and to ſwallow up ſmall boats within leſs than 20 yards diſtance. Sunken rocks hereabouts called *Rouſts* are much more dangerous during the ebb of a ſpring tide with a weſt wind, and that in the calmeſt weather [d]. Among the particulars of the tide here may be reckoned, that on the weſt ſide of the iſle of Sanda it flows two hours ſooner than on the eaſt; and in North Faira, between Eda and Weſtra, it ebbs 9 hours, and flows but 3. At Hammoneſs in Sanda both ebb and flood run one way, except at the beginning of a quick ſtream, when for two or three hours the flood runs ſouth; and the multitude of the iſles and narrowneſs of the paſſage make the tides more rapid and violent; ſo that they cauſe a contrary motion in the ſea near the ſhore, called, according to its courſe, *Eaſter* or *Weſter birth* [e].

Hiſtorians agree in making the firſt inhabitants of theſe iſles *Picts*, and call Orkney the antient kingdom of the Picts. Certain ſingular houſes, now overgrown with earth, are called *Picts houſes:* and the Pightland frith is ſuppoſed to retain their name.

Claudian's lines cited by Mr. Camden prove, that the Picts, with ſome other German colony, particularly the Saxons, were at that time in poſſeſſion of theſe iſles, and ſo Ninius [f] expreſsly ſays. Many of the preſent inhabitants uſe the Norſe language, which differs but little from the Teutonic or Pictiſh language, and was in general uſe to the 17th century; but except in *Foula*, where a few words are ſtill known by the aged people, it is quite loſt. The Engliſh tongue with a Norwegian accent is that of theſe iſlands; but the appearance of the people in their manners and genius evidently ſhews their northern origin [g]. The antient ſurnames are of German original, as the *Seaters* from the idol *Seatur* or *Saturn*; the *Taits* from *Tuitſh* or the *Dutch*, ſo called from their progenitor *Tuiſco*; the *Keldas*, from the *Culdees* or *Keldeis*, the antient Chriſtian prieſts among the Picts; the *Baikies* from *Baikie*, the Teutonic word for a running water. *Stane*, at the end of names, as *Hourſtane*, *Corſtane*, *Yorſtane*, *Beiſtane*, &c. ſignifies the ſuperlative degree of compariſon. Some date the firſt ſettlement of the Picts here A. M. 4867; when, emigrating from their native country, they planted a colony in Orkney, and thence croſſing Pictland frith, and traverſing Caithneſs, Roſs, Murray, Marr, and Angus, ſettled in Fife and Lothian, thence called by our writers *Pictlandia* [h]. Others think they did not ſettle here till the time of Reuther king of Scotland, when the Picts, joining with a party of the Scots, were repulſed, with the loſs of their king Gethus, and many of the Picts and Scottiſh nobility, with great ſlaughter: but

[a] Mackenzie's charts of the Orknies, p. 4, 5. [b] Itin. Balt.
[c] The *Suillæ* of our old maps (See Brit. Top. pl. V.), and the *Scylla* of claſſical antiquity. [d] Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. xxiv.
[e] Wallace, 2d edit. 1—7. [f] c. 5. [g] Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. xxiv.
[h] Ninnius, c. 5. puts their arrival at Orkney not leſs than 900 years after the coming of Brutus into Britain, which he ſays was in the time of Eli the Jewiſh high prieſt.

the invaſions of the Britans at the ſame time conſtrained the Picts to fly to Orkney, where they choſe for king Gothus their deceaſed ſovereign's brother, till they were able to return to Lothian, and drive out the Britans. After this they flouriſhed here, and were governed by kings of their own. There ſtill remains a place called *Cuningſgar*, the dwelling-place of the miniſter of Sandwick, whoſe name and form beſpeak it the reſidence of ſome of them. But no traces of their hiſtory remain, except the name of Belus, in antient characters on a ſtone in the church of Birſa, where ſtill is to be ſeen one of the principal palaces [i]. This government probably ſubſiſted till the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh kingdom in Scotland, A. D. 839, by Kenneth II. king of Scotland. They continued ſubject to that crown till the uſurpation of Donald Bane, who is ſaid to have ceded theſe iſlands and the Hebrides to Magnus king of Norway for his aſſiſtance A. D. 1099; but Dr. Macpherſon has ſhewn this to be very improbable [k]. The Norwegians thus got poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and held them for 164 years, and loſt them 1263 by the battle of Largis, between Alexander III. king of Scotland, and Haquin king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander meditated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the weſtern iſles, Magnus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him to ſurrender all his right to them for 4000 marks and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was ſet on foot between his ſon and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age [l]. This Magnus was for his piety reputed a ſaint and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. He is ſaid to have carried the news of Bruce's victory over Edward II. at Bannocburn to Aberdeen, and over Pightland frith: on which the king ordered that £5 ſterling ſhould be paid for ever out of the cuſtoms of Aberdeen to the church at Kirkwall [r]. Alexander gave Orkney to Speire earl of Cathnes, whoſe ſon was alſo earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs ſucceſſively earls thereof [m].

The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, and are divided into three preſbyteries and 18 miniſtries, ſome containing three and ſome four pariſhes, in all 36 pariſhes, and 12 inhabited iſles making parts of pariſhes. There are three miniſtries in the ſouth iſles, Hoy, Waes, and South Ronaldſha. The ſtipends are paid from the biſhop's or earl's rents, or by the heritors in money or products, and are from £50 to 70 or £80 *per ann.* In the church the incumbents generally preach by turns, except when it is ſuch weather as may hinder thoſe who have iſlands from getting to them [n].

Though the antients eſtimated theſe iſlands at 30, there are but 26 inhabited. Theſe are *South Ronaldſha*, *Swinna* or *Swona*, *Hoy*, *Burra*, *Lambholm*, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramſey*, *Pomona* or *Mainland*, *Copinſha*, *Shapinſha*, *Damſey*, *Inhallo*, *Stronſa* or *Stroma*, *Papa Stronſa* or *Stroma*, *Sanda*, *North Ronaldſha*, *Eda*, *Rouſa*, *Wyre*, *Gairſa*, *Egleſha*, *North Faira*, *Weſtra*, *Papa Weſtra*. The reſt are called *Holmes*, and uſed only for paſturage, and ſeparated from each other by narrow ſtraits; ſome are ſandy, others mooriſh; ſome abound in moſs, which others want; ſome are mountainous, others plain; ſome are called the north, others the ſouth iſles, in reſpect of the larger one or Mainland.

The iſland of *Stroma* ſix miles long, half cultivated, divided into three pariſhes, and moſtly ſandy, abounds with burghs and tumuli with ſtone coffins and bodies entire, and is famous for being the depoſitary of the dead for the whole cluſter of iſlands. The tomb which contained them is at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the iſland on a ſmall neck of land near the ſea bank. Mr. Lowe was diſappointed in his expectation of finding them as entire as they had formerly been; for, on entering the tomb, he ſaw only two bare ſkulls laid apart, and in the bottom of the vault, which is full of ſheep's dung, a few leg and thigh bones, but all quite bare, and no appearance of what they had been, nor could he have judged from their look that they had been preſerved above ground. He was informed by the inhabitants, that curioſity to ſee the mummies had brought many idle people to Stroma, and that ſome had wantonly broken the bodies, and others the door, which not being replaced, ſheep and cattle had got in and trampled the reſt to pieces. There is little doubt but that theſe bodies had been preſerved by the mere ſaltneſs of the air, they being light and thin, and the limbs flexible, certain ſigns of inartificial preſervation. Meat is ſtill preſerved here in the ſame manner by hanging it in the air [o]. Stroma.

South Ronaldſha, the moſt fertile of the ſouth iſles, contains about 18 ſquare miles, and upwards of 1600 inhabitants, and fertile in corn and potatoes; the ſouth part a fruitful vale for dairies. Twenty ſmacks are conſtantly employed from this iſland in ſupplying the London market with cod and lobſters. Tumuli, Picts houſes, and druidical monuments, are met with here. Rock fort in Sandwic, called lady Wemyſs's caſtle; ſome tumuli called *Erny conligs*. *Hoxahead*, a Daniſh caſtle, or watch-tower, and burial-place of a king's ſon. In Lady Kirk Burwick, is a large ſtone, uſed by St. Magnus for a boat to bring news of Bannocburn battle [p]. The inhabitants here and at Waes differ in their tone of ſpeaking from the Orcadians. To the ſouth-eaſt lie the Pightland Skerries, dangerous to ſeamen; but to the north is St. Margaret's hope, a very ſafe frequented harbour, eaſy of approach, except a rock called *Lippa* in the middle of the ſound between it and *Burra*. This laſt iſland is 3 miles by two and an half, inhabited, ſoil various, much paſture, fiſh, lead, copper, rabbits, and ſheep. *Hunda* and *Glimſholme* a ſheep holm. From Burwick here is the uſual ferry to Duncanſbay in Caithnes. S. Ronaldſha. Burra.

A little ſouth of this lies *Swina*, a mile long, a ſmall fiſhing iſle, and only conſiderable for the *Wells of Swina*, two dangerous whirlpools to the ſouth-weſt of it, occaſioned by eddies in the ſhallow water Swina.

[i] Wallace, 105—113. [k] Differt. xv. and xvi. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, I. p. 44. n. [l] Wallace, 118. [r] G.
[m] Wallace, p. 118. [n] MS. account of Orkney by Mr. Geo. Lowe, miniſter of Birſa and Hara.
[o] Lowe's MS. Pennant's Arctic Zool. I. xxiii. [p] Ib.

and raging tides. The middle of the channel between Stroma and the Mainland has only 10 fathoms water; the greateſt depth round that iſland is only 18. The ſounds are from 3 to 46 fathoms deep; the greateſt depths are between South Ronaldſha and South Waes, for in general the other ſounds are only from 3 to 13, and the circumambient depth of the whole groupe very rarely exceeds 35. About theſe iſlands commences a decreaſe of the tides. In the wide ocean the waters having room to expand never experience the height of flood, ſo conſtant in contracted ſeas. Here ordinary ſpring tides do not exceed 8 feet, and very extraordinary ſpring tides 14, even when acted on by the violence of the winds [q].

Waes. Beyond this to the weſt of South Ronaldſha, lie *Waes*, which had a cod fiſhery, now neglected; and

Hoy. *Hoy* producing iron. Theſe are but one iſle, about 12 miles long, full of high mountains covered with heath, paſturing ſheep, and thinly inhabited by fiſhers; but the former iſle is more fertile and pleaſant [r]. The wart-hill of Hoy is the higheſt in Orkney, 540 yards high; the top covered with a ſpungy marſh and a loch [s], near whoſe top is ſome matter, which, in the months of May, June, and July, at noon ſhines and ſparkles in an extraordinary manner, diſcernible at a great diſtance, and ſhined formerly more than now. The vulgar call it an enchanted carbuncle; but Mr. Wallace took it for water falling down a ſmooth rock, which the ſun ſhone upon, though none could ever find it out. Among the antiquities obſervable in Hoy is the *Dwarfie ſtone* [t], 36 feet long, 18 broad, and 9 thick, hollowed by art with a ſquare hole about 2 feet thick, and a ſtone proportionable ſtanding before it for a door. At one end within is a bed for two perſons, with a pillow; at the other a couch; and in the middle a hearth, with a round hole for a chimney above. Some ſuppoſe it the reſidence of a hermit; but vulgar tradition that of a giant and his wife. From *Snelſetter* here is the other ferry to Ham in Caithnes; and here are *Kirkſhope*, *North hope*, *Ote hope*, and ſeveral other good harbours. Hoy has the greateſt variety of natural beauties and moſt romantic appearances of any of the Orkneys.

Lambholm. Flotta. Faira. Cava. Gramſey. Between it and Mainland is *Lambholm*; and to the weſt toward Hoywith, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, and *Gramſey*, ſmall fruitful fiſhing iſles; the laſt producing paſture and ſlate.

Mainland. Next to theſe is the *Mainland* or *Pomona*, 30 miles long, and well inhabited; divided into the 12 pariſhes of *Birſa*, *Sandwick*, *Eva*, *Rendall*, *Hara*, *Firth*, *Stennis*, *Stromneſs*, *Orfer*, *St. Ola's*, *St. Andrew's*, *Holm*, and *Dearneſs*.

Kirkwall. *Kirkwall*, the only town of note in the iſland, having the cathedral and biſhop's palace, called the *round towers*, and the town-houſe, priſon, and ſchools, and the civil and eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration of the iſles, is an antient borough, incorporated 1486 by James III. The Norwegians called it *Kirkiviog*; Torfæus [u], *Kercua*, q. d. Kirkwaa, the great church, out of which Buchanan has made *Cracoviaca*. It is near a mile long, with narrow ſtreets, and a ſafe harbour, not much frequented, built on a pleaſant inlet of the ſea [x], and governed by a provoſt, treaſurer, and dean of gild, and has a market. Almoſt all the houſes are flated. The caſtle, built by Henry lord Sinclair 1379, appears by its ruins to have been ſtrong and ſtately; and, from a ſtone with a mitred coat of arms, was probably repaired by ſome of the biſhops. The round tower, or old biſhop's palace, was built by biſhop Reid. The biſhop's palace by Patrick earl of Orkney 1606. Here is a grammar ſchool well endowed, and at the north end of the town a ruined irregular fort, built by the Engliſh in Oliver's time for the defence of the harbour; the arms of the commonwealth are on ſome cannon. The church of Orkney and Shetland was governed by a biſhop, who bore both titles, and whoſe clear revenue did not exceed 8000 marks. The cathedral is ſuppoſed to have been founded by Magnus, to whom it is dedicated [y]. Mr. Lowe ſays it was built by Reginald earl of Orkney 1138 [z], and enlarged by ſome of the biſhops, of whom 29 are enumerated by Keith [a]. Torfæus admits none reſident before William, though ſeveral bore the title earlier. Biſhop Stuart enlarged the church to the eaſt, and biſhop Reid added 3 pillars to the weſt, and a carved weſt front. It is a beautiful and ſtately ſtructure of free-ſtone in form of a croſs, with 28 pillars, 14 on a ſide, 226 feet long, 56 broad without, 140 feet high from floor to ſteeple, to roof 71. Between 1511 and 1530 biſhop Maxwell made the ſtalls and gave the bells, and entertained James V. in his progreſs through the iſles 1536 [b]. The three gates are chequered with red and white poliſhed ſtones, elegantly emboſſed and flowered. The ſteeple is lofty, reſting on 4 pillars, having a ſet of harmonious bells; half are uſed for ſervice, half for burials; two have Daniſh or Norwegian inſcriptions. The ſpire was fired by lightning 1670, but rebuilt by biſhop Makenzie, laſt biſhop but one, and the great bell refounded in Holland. The dioceſe having ſuffered conſiderably by the frequent change of maſters of this country, biſhop Reid, 1554, founded it anew, for a provoſt, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, ſubdeacon, and ſubchanter, 7 prebendaries, 13 chaplains or vicars choral, 1 ſacriſt, and 6 choriſters. At the Reformation, Robert Stewart earl of Orkney, having in 1570 obtained the biſhopric from biſhop Bothwell, in exchange for the abbey of Holyrood houſe, became ſole lord of the country, and he and his ſon earl Patrick diſpoſed of the church as they pleaſed. James Law, being made biſhop of the iſland 1606 by the forfeiture and death of earl Patrick united to the crown, he, with conſent of the chapter, 1614, reſigned to James IV. and his ſucceſſors all the lands and poſſeſſions of the church to be united to the crown; and the king gave back to the biſhop ſeveral lands in the pariſhes of *Ham*, *Orphir*, *Stromneſs*, *Sandwick*, *Shapinſha*, *Waes*, *Hoy*, *St. Ola*, *Eva*, *Flotta*, and *Burra*, to be a patrimony

[q] Mackenzie ubi ſup. [r] Lowe and Pennant ubi ſupra. [s] Lowe. [t] Not noticed by Mr. Lowe. [u] P. 5.
[x] Wallace, 41. [y] Ib. 78—80.
[z] In affixing a mural monument to a pillar of this cathedral, the workman ſtruck his tool into a ſquare hollow, containing a quantity of human bones tied up with ribband, probably the relics of St. Magnus; part of whoſe bones are ſaid to have been depoſited here, and never diſturbed before. Lowe's MS.
[a] Scotch biſhops, 130. [b] Ib. 132.

of

of the biſhops for ever, with the right of patronage of all vicarages in Orkney and Shetland, and of being ſheriff and bailiff, &c. &c. The following year the ſeveral dignitaries and miniſters, both in the biſhopric and earldom, were provided with maintenances payable by the king and biſhop. Beſides the cathedral, there are 31 churches in this country, and above 100 antient chapels [c]. Kirkwall gives title of viſcount to the earl of Orkney.

Birſa. *Birſa* contains 2000 ſouls, and is entirely cultivated. At Stenſgarth is a large ſingle ſtone; 3 at unequal diſtances in a ſtraight line, and ſome large tumuli, at Reve hill. The palace, begun by the Sinclairs earls of Orkney, forms a ſquare court, and was enlarged by the Stewarts and earl Robert Stewart: the galleries painted with ſcripture hiſtories defaced, and the famous motto over the arms, *Sic fuit, eſt & erit*, is now in the earl's ſeat in Kirkwall church. The ſtone inſcription, *Dominus Robertus Stuartus filius Jacobi quinti rex Scotorum hoc opus inſtruxit*, was carried away by lord Morton.

Deerneſs. *Deerneſs* church is part antient. Here is a ſpacious good harbour. Arrow heads are frequently found.

In a diſtrict called *Torfiar*, in Frith pariſh, is the palace of the Daniſh earls of Orkney, mentioned by Torfæus, I. c. 23. Near Dale an iron ſpring like the Pouhon [d].

At *Stennis*, where the loch (full of fiſh and plants) is narroweſt, it has a cauſeway of ſtones over it for a bridge, called the bridge of Broygey; at the ſouth end of the bridge is a ſemicircle of four ſtones, one fallen and broken, the higheſt 14 feet high, 6 broad, and 18 inches thick, ſurrounded by a bank, and no ditch; between which and the bridge ſtand two ſuch ſtones, one of them having a round hole in the middle; and about half a mile from the other end of the bridge is a ſemicircle, about 55 fathoms or 110 feet diameter [e]; ſome of the ſtones fallen, which do not exceed 14 feet in height; theſe circles are ſurrounded by a broad and deep ditch. Both to the eaſt and weſt of this laſt are two artificial green hillocks, in one of which were found nine round ſilver fibulæ [f]. Near one of the circles is a ſeries of tumuli; a vaſt one near Tormiſton. In other parts are ſeveral large ſingle ſtones. In Ireland in this pariſh conſiſting of arable land is a circular ditched ſpace, and another at Weſtbuſter in Sandwick pariſh. Corpſes of Caithnes men ſlain in battle between the Sinclairs are found in Stennis moſſes. In many places, as at Burneſs, Randale, and Stromneſs, are to be ſeen foundations of large antient buildings, called *Pight-houſes*, probably forts of the Picts or Danes.

At the weſt end of *Mainland*, at *Yeſtnaby*, near *Skeall*, is a cauſeway a quarter of a mile long on the top of high rocks above the ſea, formed of a ſort of reddiſh ſtones of ſeveral ſhapes and ſizes, ſet in yellow clay, in joints like the Giant's cauſeway correſponding, with figures on them throughout on both ſides, many of which have been fetched away to ornament houſes [g]. In the *links of Skeall*, where the ſand is blown away by the wind, are found ſeveral cells about a foot ſquare, formed of 4 ſtones well cemented together, covered by a fifth, and containing black earth [h]. Theſe are under tumuli formed of ſand and ſtones from the beach, and in ſome have been found ſkeletons, which in one opened by Mr. Banks and Mr. Lowe, had the hands folded on the breaſt, the knees drawn up to the belly, and the heels to the hips, probably for want of length. The fleſh lay like a whitiſh earth about the bones of the thicker parts of the body, and on the limbs was ſcattered a blackiſh fibrous maſs. At the feet lay a bag, containing the bones of a younger perſon [i]. In one of the tumuli opened cloſe by Stranneſs was found the entire body of a man incloſed in a ſtone coffin about 4 feet and an half long. The body had been placed in a ſitting poſture, and was found fallen down between the thigh bones: the other bones ſupporting each other ſhewed the original poſition. In another coffin diſcovered in the ſame hillock the body had been laid on its ſide, the knees to the breaſt, and the hands to the cheeks. In another hillock opened at a ſmall diſtance was a ſmall ſtone cheſt about a foot ſquare, containing a ſmall quantity of the incloſed earth. Near the centre was a large coffin, in which was an urn wrapped up in leather with a ſmall ſtone cover, and containing aſhes and bones [k].

In the iſland of *Shernes* or *Saila* without the dykes of Hamna is the Giant's grave, a monument of ſtanding ſtones, originally three, one now much ſhortened of its original dimenſions; another broken off on the ground [l]. In the links of *Ronſum* in *Stronſa* was a whole round ſtone like a barrel, probably an urn: on the mouth a round ſtone anſwerable to the mouth of the monument, and above that a large ſtone for the preſervation of the whole: within was nothing but red clay and burnt bones. In the links of *Tranabie* in Weſtra has been found in graves under the ſand a ſkeleton with a ſword and a Daniſh ax; and ſome have had dogs, combs, and knives buried with them. Many tumuli are to be ſeen in theſe iſlands near the villages and houſes, which go by the name of *Brogh*.

Near Weath bridge in Kerſton are 3 ſtones placed triangularly: ſeveral ruins of towers about the iſland [m].

Holm pariſh has corn and moſs, and many Pights caſtles.

The Greenholmes, Holm of Egilſha, and Kilcholmes paſture ſheep: the burning of kelp drives away the fowls from them.

In *Evie* pariſh near the ſea are ſome rocks, which frequently in the night appear on fire; and the church of St. Michael there is often ſeen full of lights, called fires ſent by Odin to guard the tombs, but now ceaſed [n]. This may be a meteor, or ſome inflammable matter on the cliffs, as at Charmouth, Dorſet.

Three miles weſt of Kirkwall, at the bottom of a large bay, lies a little iſland, called *Damſey*, with a large holm beſide it as big as itſelf.

Eaſt of Mainland lies *Copinſha*, a little iſle a mile long, but very conſpicuous to ſeamen; as is the *Horſe of Copinſha* to the north-eaſt of it. It feeds a few ſheep, and is full of rocks and ſea fowl. Copinſha.

Corn or *Kirkholme* takes name from the corn and

[c] Wallace, 81—90. [d] Lowe. [e] Pennant's Arct. Zool. I. xxxii. [f] Wallace, 58.
[g] Ib. 51—56. Lowe. [h] Ib. [i] Ib. Archæol. III. 276. [k] Lowe. [l] Ib. [m] Ib.
[n] North. Antiq. I. 345.

the

the chapel ſurrounded by foundations as of cells and a well and circular buildings; it produces fowl, ſea plants, and ſlate.

Deers horns are found in Hara pariſh, and in a gallery of one Pightburgh. In this pariſh are one ſingle ſtone, many burghs, and ſome tumuli; the church ſtands on a burgh, and the double walls were ſeen in lately repairing. At the burgh of *Burnis* have been found deers bones and limpet ſhells.

Shapinſha. North of Mainland lie the north iſles, of which the firſt is *Shapinſha*, about 6 miles ſquare, with a ſafe harbour for ſhips at *Elwick*. It abounds with burghs and ſtanding ſtones. *Ellerholme* and *Graſsholme* yield paſture. *Thieveſholme* was the antient priſon of Kirkwall.

Stronſa. Equal in extent to this to the ſouth-eaſt lies *Stronſa* or *Stroma*, which is divided into three pariſhes, and has two convenient harbours at *Lingafound*, fenced with *Lingholm*, and at *Stryne*, fenced by *Papa Stronza*, a little pleaſant iſle to the north. Lingholme, Little Lingholme, and Auſhery, are uninhabited.

Sanda. Beyond theſe ſome diſtance to the north lies *Sanda*, 11 or 12 miles long, and from one to five broad, but cultivated. It produces the beſt corn in the northern iſles, and breeds great quantities of rabbits. It drives a conſiderable trade with rabbits ſkins and kelp. It has three pariſhes and two harbours; one at *Kittletoft*, guarded by a little holm, called the Holm of *Elneſs*; the other at *Otterſwick*, guarded by the moſt northern iſle, called *North Ronaldſha*, which is a little fruitful iſle three miles by two; but both it and Sanda are ſupplied with

Eda. peat from the adjacent iſle of *Eda*, which lies ſouth-eaſt of Sanda, and is 7 miles and an half by 2, and full of moſs and hills, but inhabited only in the ſkirts, and has a ſafe harbour to the north, called *Calfſound*, guarded by a large holm, called the *Calf of Eda*, a continued peat moſs, in which is a good ſalt-pan.

The choir of the church in Eda is entire and vaulted. North of the church are many tumuli ſcattered over the moors and hills, ſuppoſed marks of a battle. There are no antient grave-ſtones entire in Orkney. *Sator* ſtone, the moſt remarkable in the northern iſles, 15 feet and an half high, by 5 feet and an half broad and 9 inches thick, ragged by time. A modern inſcription: *Andreas Mathieſin hucuſque fugit a veneficiis ducis Weller* 1755. This honeſt ſenſible ſurgeon thought his captain's ſpells reached him even here [o].

The holmes of Aſkerneſs yield tang. Wart and Ruſh holmes off Rapneſs only fowls: the *Rull* near the former is a fierce tide in the calmeſt weather [p].

On every ſandy point of Sanda one ſees antient graves, all containing ſtone coffins and ſeveral burghs. The ſurrounding holmes of *Ire*, *Spurneſs*, and *Elſneſs*, contain nothing remarkable. Another is called *Henip* or *Seagull-holm* [q]. Sanda on an average produces annually 550 tons of kelp.

Round North Ronaldſha are very rapid tides, and many ſhips have been loſt. About the year 1778 were ſhips and cargoes aſhore on Sanda to the amount of £100,000. A Swediſh Eaſt Indiaman 1740 worth £300,000; another worth £56,000. It is one of the moſt fertile though moſt northerly of theſe iſlands; the richeſt farms in Orkney, all the property of one gentleman. A ſingle ſtone, remarkably thin, with a hole, at *Holland*.

North Ronaldſha and Sanda are the moſt conſiderable of the northern iſlands, and have been moſt miſrepreſented [r].

Rouſa. To the north-weſt is *Rouſa*, a large paſture iſland, 5 miles over, full of heathy hills, ſtored with plover and moorfowl, but thinly inhabited. It has a few tumuli, bays, and warts. Between high mountains is a place called the *Camps of Jupiter Fring*, a ſmall hillock or mound riſing in marſhy ground, about a mile north-eaſt from Weſtneſs [s].

Inhallo. Wyre. Gairſa. Between Rouſa and Mainland lies *Inhallo*; and towards Kirkwall are *Wyre* and *Gairſa*, ſmall, but profitable iſlands. Mr. Cragie's houſe in Gairſa probably ſtands on the ſite of Sweno's caſtle [t]. One of the Pighthouſes in the iſle of Wyre is called *Cubberow* or *Coppirow caſtle*, q. d. a tower of *ſecurity*, trenched, about 15 feet ſquare, the wall 8 feet thick, ſtrongly built, and cemented with lime: only the lower ſtory remains, with a large door, and ſmall ſlit for a window, built by Kolbein, an Orkney man, and called *Kolbein's hruga*, now corrupted [u].

Egilſha. North from Kirkwall is *Egilſha*, above two miles long, but pleaſant and fertile, and well inhabited, having a convenient road for ſhips between it and Wyre. It has a handſome little church on the ſpot where, it is ſaid, St. Magnus, the patron of the country, was murdered and is buried. The ſteeple 70 feet high pretty entire.

Weſtra. North of Elgiſha is *Weſtra*, 7 miles long, pleaſant, fertile, and well inhabited, divided into two pariſhes, and having a convenient harbour. At the eaſt end is

Faira. *Faira* iſland, called, for diſtinction, *Faira by North*, inhabited by about 170 induſtrious people; the men fiſh, the women knit and ſpin. Faira and its holm yield only tang for kelp [x]; and to the north and

Papa Weſtra. by eaſt is *Papa Weſtra*, a pleaſant iſle, 3 miles and an half long by 1, famous for St. Tredwin's chapel and loch, of which many medical virtues are reported. The herring fiſhery has been diſcontinued ever ſince the battle of Kilſyth 1645.

At the *Nouphead* in Weſtra is an inſulated rock, called *Leſs*, on which, if a man goes with the leaſt piece of iron, it will cauſe the ſea to ſwell in a manner not to be aſſuaged without throwing the iron into it [y]; but Mr. Lowe ſhews, that the Shern of Shearneſs is inacceſſible to iron only becauſe ſlippery to ſhoes.

Pirowall is the only ſafe harbour in Weſtra. *Noutland* caſtle, unfiniſhed, is ſaid to have been begun by Gilbert Balfour to receive earl Bothwell after he married queen Mary; the lofty hall is entire, the great ſtaircaſe ruined. Over an upper chimney a defaced pendent ſhield: the environs are the moſt pleaſant and fruitful ſpot of the iſland. Much ſand blown hereabouts lately, and tumuli both of ſtone and earth uncovered from 20 feet of it, containing, with men's bones, thoſe of animals, weapons, knives,

[o] Lowe. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. [s] Wallace, p. 55. Lowe. [t] Lowe.
[u] Lowe. See Torfæus. [x] Mackenzie. [y] Wallace, 57—61. Lowe. A good Arabian night ſtory.

beads, a metal ſpoon and glaſs cup, and a gold ring round a thigh bone. Only one poliſhed ſtone with a hole in it near Pirowall. Many ruined burghs. Near *Cleat* a burgh, and round it many bones of cattle have been found.

All theſe iſles abound with ſwine and rabbits, and produce corn and cattle. Their principal exports are beer, malt, meal, fiſh, tallow, hides, butter, ſtock-fiſh, ſeals, otter, rabbit and lamb ſkins, ſtuffs, quills, feathers, wool, &c.[z] Their ſheep generally bring 2 and ſometimes 3 at a birth. Their horſes are ſmall and ſtrong[a]. They abound with eagles and falcons[b]. There are ſeveral mines of ſilver, tin, and lead, but not worked; abundance of marle is dug to advantage. Here are freeſtone quarries, with grey and red ſlate, marble, and alabaſter[c]. In ſtorms the ſea throws up pieces of ambergriſe, and the bean called moluca, ſuppoſed to be driven from the Weſt Indies on the Iriſh and Scotch coaſts[d]. The only trees in theſe iſlands are ſome aſhes, thorn, and plum, in the biſhop's garden at Kirkwall, though trees 20 or 30 feet long, with their branches entire, are found in the moſſes[e]; ſome lying horizontally, others ſtanding as they grew, and often 10 feet below the ſurface. Yet at preſent no kind of wood can be made to grow: the hazel, the herbaceous, reticulated, creeping and common willow are the only ſhrubs of the iſland, and thoſe ſcattered with a ſparing hand[f]. Here are ſeveral brooks filled with trouts, and lochs, and ſome medical waters[g].

Mainland and ſome of the iſles are prettily diverſified; the air is cold and moiſt; tempeſts and thunder are frequent in winter, meteors, and northern lights; the inhabitants are middle ſized. The antient language was Norwegian; all now ſpeak Engliſh, with the Norman accent. The imports are the neceſſaries of life; exports hides, beef, linen, yarn, cloth, and kelp. Under the Danes and later juſtice was adminiſtered by the *Lagman*, *High fowd*, or *fowd of the iſles*, and 22 *rath*, *readmen*, or *aſſeſſors*; under them were the *lag rightmen*, who had great influence, but did not ſit in judgment. The *Fowdr* court was called the *Lawting*, and held in the open air.

Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, and Murdoch Mackenzie, who publiſhed a ſurvey of theſe iſlands, were natives of them.

Patrick Stewart earl of Orkney was attainted and beheaded 1614; and the title reverting to the crown, was conferred on George the fifth and youngeſt ſon of William duke of Hamilton. He was ſucceeded 1737 by his daughter Anne: and ſhe, 1756, by her eldeſt daughter Mary, who in 1753 married Murrough Obrien, now marquis of Thomond, and dying in 1790 was ſucceeded by her daughter Mary, who married 1777 the hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, uncle to the marquis of Lanſdown.

[z] Wallace, 7—14. [a] Ib. 36. [b] Ib. 57. [c] Ib. 48. [d] Ib. 36. Phil. Tranſ. 222.
[e] Wallace, 36. [f] Pennant, Arct. Zool. I. xxxi. [g] Wallace, 50.

FORTUNATE ISLANDS AND THULE.

Fortunate Islands.

BEYOND the Orcades, and above Britain, that antient commentator on Horace [a] places the *Fortunate Islands*, where none were ſuppoſed to dwell but the pious and juſt; and the Greeks in their poems celebrated the pleaſantneſs and fertility of the place, calling it the *Elyſian fields*. But of theſe Fortunate iſles take if you pleaſe a fabulous ſtory, of that inſignificant Greek, Iſaac Tzetzes, in his ſcholia on Lycophron [b], as tranſlated by E. Bertrand. "In "the ocean lies a Britiſh iſland, an iſland between "Britain to the weſt and Thule looking to the eaſt. "Thither they ſay the ſouls of the departed are con- "veyed; for on the ſhore of the ocean, in which is "the iſland of Britain, live certain fiſhermen, ſubject "to the Franks, but not tributary, becauſe they ſay "they tranſmit thither departed ſouls. When they "get home, they go to bed about evening, and fall "aſleep; but preſently after hear a knocking at the "door, and a voice calling them to work. They "riſe and go to the ſhore, not knowing what neceſ- "ſity compels them, where they find ſhips ready, "but not their own, and without men, on which they "go aboard, handle the oars, and feel a weight in the "veſſel as if full of men, but ſee no one. They "come at one ſtroke to the Britiſh iſland; whereas "their common navigation in their own ſhips takes "up a night and day. When they arrive there they "ſtill ſee nobody, but hear a voice welcoming thoſe "in the ſhip, and calling them ſeverally by their "deſcent on both ſides, their rank, profeſſion, and "name. The fiſhermen, as ſoon as their ſhip is "cleared, return back home at one ſtroke. Hence "many have ſuppoſed theſe to be the iſlands of the "bleſſed." Of the ſame caſt is the relation of that poetical geographer, mentioned by Muretus, in his Variæ Lectiones [c], that Cæſar once came thither in one galley with 300 men, and was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of the place, that he would have ſettled there, but was driven off after ſome reſiſtance with great reluctance by thoſe inviſible inhabitants.

THULE.

Five days and nights ſail from hence Solinus [d] places THULE, more famed than any other iſland by the poets, when they would expreſs the moſt diſtant country as the remoteſt part of the world. Thus Virgil [e]:

Tibi ſerviat ultima Thule.
While utmoſt Thule ſhall thy nod obey.

Seneca [f]: *terrarum ultima Thule.*
Thulè remoteſt portion of the globe.

Juvenal [g]: *De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule.*
Thulè intends an orator t' engage.

Claudian [h]: *Thulem procul axe remotam.*
Thulè moſt diſtant from the pole.

And [i] *ratibuſque impervia Thule.*
Thulè to ſeamen inacceſſible.

Statius [k]: *ignotam vincere Thulem.*
To conquer Thulè yet unknown.

And Amm. Marcellinus [l] quotes as a proverb, "Though he lived in Thulè;" to mention no more. I muſt however obſerve, that Thulè is put for Britain in theſe lines of Statius [m]: *Thule* put for *Britain.*

Cœrulus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thule;
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta covino.
Thus Thule's blue-ſtain'd native fights,
And with the ſcythe-arm'd car the ranks ſurround.

And ſo in his Sylvæ [n]:
refluo circumſona gurgite Thule.
Thulè whom ebbing tides ſurround.

Suidas [o] derives its name from *Thule*, a king of Egypt; Iſidore [p], from the ſun; Reinerus Reineccius [q], from the Saxon word *Tell*, i. e. a *limit*, as bounding the north and weſt. Sineſius [r], however, doubts whether there ever was ſuch a place as Thulè; our Giraldus [s] ſays it is no where to be found; and the learned are much divided about it. Many affirm that *Iceland*, condemned to ſevere climate and perpetual winter, was antiently called Thulè: but theſe have againſt them Saxo Grammaticus, Crantzius, Milius, Jovius, and Peucerus. I am ſenſible that the vaſt country of Scandia is deſcribed by Procopius [t] by the name of Thulè. But if what the very learned Gaſpar Peucer has obſerved in his book about the meaſure of the earth be true (and I cannot controvert him), that ſeamen call *Schetland Thilenſell*, we have found Thulè, and put an end to the diſpute. For this *Schetland* is an iſland ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmaller ones ſubject to the Scots, exceſſively cold, and expoſed to ſtorms from every point, whoſe inhabitants, as well as thoſe of *Iceland*, live on dried and pounded fiſh, inſtead of meal. And though the North Pole has no elevation here, ſo that they have ſix months day, as Pitheas of Marſeilles pretended was the caſe at Thulè, for which he is juſtly criticized by Strabo [u]; it is not ſo at *Iceland*, where eternal

Iceland.

Schetland, called by ſome *Hethland.*

winter

[a] Od. IV. 8. 27. Epod. XVI. 42. Horace calls them *divites* inſulæ, but his commentators explain them *Fortunatæ*. Μακαρων νησοι, *campi Elyſii*. Ptolemy has Θεων νησοι δυο; and Pliny, IV. 22, places overagainſt the country of the Arrotrobæ (in Gallia Celtica, or Nerium prom.) 6 *Deorum inſulæ* quas aliqui *fortunatas* appellavere. Cellarius, II. 937, places the Μακαρων νησοι and *Fortunatæ* in Africa.
[b] [c] [d] c. 24.
[e] Georg. I. 30. Servius ſays it is an iſland between Britain near the Orkneys and Ireland.
[f] Medea, act II. l. 378, where Fabricius explains it *Tylemark*.
[g] XV. 112. [h] de bel. Get. 201. [i] III. Conſ. Hon. 53. [k] Silius Ital. III. 597.
[l] l. XVIII. c. 6. "Urſicinus muſt be ſent for, even had he been in Thule." [m] [n] Sylv. V. 1. 91.
[o] in voce. [p] XIV. 6. [q] [r] [s] Top. Hib. I. 17. [t] Bell. Goth. L. 2. c. 15.
[u] IV. p. 139.

winter and almoſt inſupportable cold reign. A further argument for *Schetland* being Thulè is, firſt, its ſituation in Ptolemy, it being 63 degrees from the equator as he places Thulè; alſo its lying between Norway and Scotland, where Saxo Grammaticus puts Thulè; and its being two days ſail from the promontory of Caledonia, or *Caithnes*, which is the diſtance given to Thulè by Solinus; and Tacitus[x] ſays Thule was ſeen by the Romans in their voyages round Britain among the Orcades. Laſtly, its being oppoſite to Bergen in Norway, where Thule is placed by Mela[y], in whom for *Bergarum littori* is miſwritten *Belgarum*. For *Bergen*, a city of Norway, lies oppoſite to Schetland; and Pliny[z] mentions the BERGI hereabouts, which I have not the leaſt doubt is that ſmall tract where Bergen ſtands, ſo that no one will deny Norway to be the NERIGON of Pliny. But enough of Thulè, concealed from the antients, as Tacitus expreſſes it, by ſnow and winter, and indeed from us too; as none of them had told us with certainty which of the northern iſlands they alluded to when they thus celebrated Thulè. Feſtus Avienus[a], treating of Britain, and the length of days in that unknown iſland, has theſe lines from Dionyſius;

BERGI.

NERIGON.

Longa dehinc celeri ſi quis rare marmora curit,
Inveniet vaſto ſurgentem gurgite Thulen,
Hic cum plauſtra poli tangit Phœbeius ignis,
Nocte ſub inluſtri rota ſolis formite flagrat
Continuo, clarumque diem nox æmula ducit.

The ſhips that traverſe all this length of ſea
Find Thulè riſing on the ſpacious main,
Here, when the Polar heights Phœbus aſcends,
The blaze of day is lengthen'd thro' the night.

This was alſo obſerved by P. Mela[b]: "Oppoſite "to the coaſt of the Belgæ lies Thulè, celebrated "by our poets and thoſe of Greece, for the ſun's "riſing there when it ſhould ſet, thereby making "night very ſhort; but in winter, inſtead of being "dark as in other places, and light in ſummer, "becauſe at that time becoming more vertical, "though not viſible, it diffuſes its light over all the "parts near it. But during the ſolſtices there are "no nights, becauſe, being then clearer, it not only "ſhews its light, but the largeſt part of its orb."

[x] Vit. Agr. c. 10. [y] III. c. 6. [z] IV. c. 16. [a] l. 750—763. [b] III. c. 6.

ADDITIONS.

SOME derive the name of Thule from the Arabic *Tule*, which ſignifies *far off:* Bochart[a] from a Phœnician word implying *darkneſs*. Homer, Od. A. 25. and Γ. 1190. and Tibullus, Paneg. ad Meſſal. repreſent the north as enveloped in darkneſs; and it is ſo explained by Strabo, I. p. 34. So Statius Sylvæ, III. V. 20. ad Claudiam ux.

Vel ſuper Heſperiæ vada caligantia Thules;

and IV. 4. 62. ad Marcell.

Aut nigræ littora Thules.

Ireland was probably the firſt of the Britiſh iſles that got the name of Thule, as being the firſt the Carthaginians met with in their courſe from Cadiz to the weſt, and hence Statius calls Thule *Heſperia*. But the Thule of the Carthaginians and the Thule of the Romans are different places: the former being deſcribed as a moſt fertile pleaſant country by Ariſtotle lib. de mirab. auſcult. and Antonius Diogenes who wrote twenty-four books of it. Whereas the Roman Thule is confined to the north of Britain by Statius, Protrept. ad Criſpin. V. 2. 54.

quantuſque nigrantem
Fluctibus occiduis feſſoque Hyperione Thule
Intrarit.

The father of Criſpinus was Vectius Bolanus, governor of Britain under Vitellius, whoſe triumphs over the *Caledonians* he proceeds to celebrate l. 142. Claudian alſo[b] among the exploits of Theodoſius reckons the reduction of *ratibus impervia Thule*; and again[c],

Incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule:

and the *glacialis Ierne* which follows is *Strathern*, where are ſtill traces of Roman camps and ways and coins found. All the paſſages in Claudian put it out of diſpute that his Ierne is the *Juverna* of Juvenal[d], the country of the Scots, which had been over-run in part by Agricola, who firſt entered the Orcades, and by whom, as Tacitus[e] obſerves, *deſpecta eſt Thule:* they ſaw the north part of the country beyond Ierne, the country of the Picts, which lies to the north of the frith of Forth and on the German ocean, and is deſcribed in theſe words by Juvenal, *minima contentos nocte Britannos*. The inhabitants of this Juverna and Thule are the ſame whom Eumenius ſpeaks of in his panegyric to Conſtantine the Great as in Cæſar's time, *rudis & ſoli Britanni Pictis modo & Hibernis aſſueta hoſtibus ſeminudis*. By carrying theſe arms *ultra Juvernam*, Juvenal means into Strathern, the reſt of Perthſhire, and the weſtern iſlands. The

[a] Canaan, I. 40. [b] III. Conſ. Hon. 53. [c] IV. Conſ. Hon. 31. in Rufin. II. 240. he calls it *Hyperboreo damnatam ſidere Thulen.*
[d] II. 160. [e] Vit. Agr. c. 10.

epithet *glacialis* cannot apply to Ireland no more than Aberdeen, of which St. Becanus was biſhop, can be found in *Ireland*, though placed by the Roman martyrology in *Ierne*. Bede alſo is expreſs as to the part of Britain poſſeſſed by the Scots being called *Hibernia*, from *Ireland*, whence they firſt came[f]. Solinus[g] puts Thule for Britain in general. But that Thule was a part of Britain, and the country to the north and eaſt of Juverna, appears from its epithet *ultima*, its northern ſituation, its name derived from its obſcure and dark aſpect, being then overgrown with woods, and the length of its day alluded to by Juvenal[h], Tacitus, and the panegyric to Conſtantine. The ſecond of theſe authors deſcribes the ſea about it as *pigrum & grave remigantibus*, which agrees with the ſea on the north part of Scotland, which, by its contrary tides, impedes the courſe of ſhips as well as of boats. The antient ſcholiaſt on Juvenal deſcribes *Juverna* as an iſland of Britain placed in the ocean not far from the 30 iſlands of the Orcades; and adds, that in Hibernia, which is a part of Britain, at the ſummer ſolſtice there is no night or next to none. The day here is 18 hours 25 minutes: and Leſley in his hiſtory obſerves, that in Roſs, Caithnes, and the iſles of Orkney, the nights for two months are ſo clear that one may read and write in them. Conradus Celtus[i] makes Thule to be encompaſſed *cincta ſuis Orcadibus*, which iſles lie overagainſt it; and a little after he gives the like epithet to *Mare Pigrum:*

Et jam ſub ſeptem ſpectant vaga roſtra Triones
Qua Tyle eſt rigidis *inſula cincta vadis.*

He afterwards deſcribes the Orcades as lying overagainſt Thule, and ſeems to have in view the rocks and whirlpools in Pightland frith:

Eſt locus Arctoo qua ſe Germania tractu
Claudit, & in rigidis Tyle ubi ſurgit aquis;
Quam juxta infames ſcopuli & petroſa vorago
Aſperat undiſonis ſaxa pudenda vadis,
Orcades has memorant dictas a nomine Græco.

Thus has ſir Robert Sibbald, of whoſe "Diſcourſe on Thule" the above is an abſtract, clearly proved that the north-eaſt part of Scotland, which Severus and Theodoſius reduced, and where Roman coins have been found, was the Thule of the Roman writers; and Arngrim Jonas[k] ſays Ptolemy meant the ſame when he drew through Thule his 21ſt parallel, which anſwers to 55° 36′; and to confirm the opinion of Pliny and his followers that Thule was ſome part of the Britiſh iſles, or particularly that furtheſt in the Scotiſh dominions, he obſerves, that the hiſtory of the kings of Norway in the life of king Magnus ſays, that he in an expedition to the Orcades and Hebrides and into Scotland and Britain touched alſo at the iſland of *Thule*, and ſubdued it. Sir Robert further ſuggeſts that the name of *Scotia* will then have the ſame etymology with that of Thule, from Σκόλος, and not from Pharaoh's daughter *Scota*; and as Britain was derived from the Phœnician Barratanach, a land of tin, ſo may Scotland alſo have a Phœnician origin.

The antients ſeem to agree, that Thule was one of the *Britiſh* iſles. So Pytheas of Marſeilles in Strabo ſays, "It is about Thule, the furtheſt north of all the Britiſh iſles;" but Strabo corrects him and obſerves that, "that northern boundary is much nearer to the ſouth, for they who ſurvey that part of the globe can give no account beyond Ireland, an iſle which lies not far towards the north before Britain, inhabited by wild people almoſt ſtarved with cold: there, I am of opinion, the utmoſt bound is to be placed."

[f] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 26. [g] c. 24.
[h] II. 160. [i] Itin. Balt.
[k] Specim. Iſland. hiſt. part II. p. 120.

ZETLAND

ADDITIONS.

THE firſt deſcription we have in print of ZETLAND, or rather the collection of 33 inhabited iſlands ſo called, ſeems to have been included in "England's improvement revived, digeſted into ſix books by captain John Smith, 1670[a]," 4to.

Another deſcription of this iſland was written by Thomas Gifford, of Buſta, eſq. 1733, in 173 pages 4to. to which was prefixed a map of the main land with the iſlands thereto belonging[b]. The original MS. is in the hands of the author's family. A copy of it, written and ſigned by Mr. Gifford, was preſented to the earl of Morton when preſident of the Royal Society, and ſtill remains in the noble family library. Copies were given by the author to other perſons; and a tranſcript from one of them falling into the hands of Mr. George Paton of Edinburgh[c], was, with the ſpirit of liberal communication which ſo eminently marks his character, imparted to the editor of the Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica, who publiſhed it in N° XXXVII. of that uſeful work. From this account we ſhall make an abſtract:

"The iſland of ZETLAND lies about 20 leagues north-eaſt from the Orkneys, between 60 and 61 degrees north latitude, and longitude between 2 and 3 weſt from London, having the German ſea on the eaſt, the Ducaledonian ocean on the weſt and north, and the ſea that divides it from the Orkneys on the ſouth. It conſiſts of 33 inhabited iſlands, many whereof are very ſmall and inconſiderable; containing ſome one, and others two or three ſmall families. Their names are as follow: Mainland, Braſay, Noſs, Burray, Houſs, Havery, Trondery, Papa, Oxnay, Hildu, Linſduay, Langory, Valay, Papaſtowr, Vemantrie, Papalittle, Meikleroo, Lambar, Littleroo, Brother Iſle, Biggar, Stampt frea, Fiſh holm, Yele, Haſcoſay, Fetlor, Unſt, Oyor, Whalſay, Lingar, Fair Iſle, Foullay, Skeries.

"The whole iſland together is in length from north to ſouth 64 miles; and in breadth from eaſt to weſt 36 miles where broadeſt; and is divided into 27 pariſhes, many whereof being very ſmall, two or three of them are united into one pariſh; each of theſe united pariſhes being a bailifvic, and the charge of one miniſter of the Goſpel, being in all 13 pariſhes in the following order:

"Mainland contains the eight following pariſhes: Dunroſſnes, Sanwich, and Cunningſburgh, make one; Gulberwick and Lerwick, a 2d; Tingwall, Whitneſs, and Wiſdall, a 3d; Sandſting and Aithſting, a 4th; Walls, Sandnes, and Iſle of Papaſtowr, a 5th; North Maven, a 6th; Delling, a 7th; Neſting, Laniſting, and Iſle of Whaleſay, the 8th. Pariſh churches in the Mainland are, 1. Dunroſſneſs, Sandwich, and Cuningburg; 2. Lerwick; 3. Tingwally, Whitnes, and Weſdal; 4. Sand and Iwat; 5. Walls, Sandnes, and Papaſtowr; 6. Hilſwick and Ottaberſe; 7. Solerafirth and Scatſloy; 8. Neſting, Aoniſting, and Whalſay.

"In the Iſles are the five pariſhes of South and Middle Yele; North Yele and Fetlor; North Pariſh, Unſt Middle and South Pariſh; Braſſay and Burray; Fair Iſle, Foullay, and Skerries. In the Iſles are theſe pariſh churches, 1. Hamnavor and Refirth; 2. North Yele and Fetlor; 3. Fwlſwick, Baliſta, and Wick; 4. Braſay and Buray; 5. Fair Iſle, Foullay, and Skerries.

"Zetland is thus divided into twelve pariſhes, beſides the new erection of Fair Iſle, Foullay, and Skerries, which did formerly belong, Fair Iſle to the pariſh of Dunroſſnes, Foullay to the pariſh of Walls, and Skerries to the pariſh of Neſting, and the tythes payable yearly out of them do ſtill belong to the vicars of theſe pariſhes.

"The biggeſt iſland of Zetland is that called the *Mainland*, being in length from north to ſouth about 48 miles; and in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20 miles where broadeſt; but it is ſo much indented with bays of the ſea on all ſides, called here *Voes*, that there is not any part of it two miles from the ſea on one ſide or the other. It contains eight pariſhes.

"Firſt, the united pariſhes of *Dunroſſneſs*, *Sandwick*, and *Cuningſburgh*, in length from north to ſouth 16 miles; and about three miles broad where broadeſt; ſurrounded with the ſea, except on the north. It is for the moſt part high mountains covered with heath and marſhes, the arable ground being all upon the ſea coaſt. Dunroſſneſs is the ſouthernmoſt part of Zetland, and is moſtly low ground and ſandy downs, excepting two promontories, *Fitfall-head* and *Samburgh-head*. There is a good deal of arable ground in theſe pariſhes, but much of it is overblown with the ſand and loſt. Having very little paſture ground in that pariſh, it feeds very few ſheep; but in Cuningſburgh there are plenty. They have cattle and horſes, but do not make ſo much butter for exportation as in the other pariſhes of the country. Moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers; they catch abundance of ſmall fiſh to feed upon, a few cod and ling for exportation; but their principal

[a] This ſeems to be the ſame mentioned in the liſt prefixed to Gibſon's Camden.
[b] This map is inſerted here.
[c] Brit. Top. II. p. 730.

fiſhing

THE
ISLES of ZETLAND
its
EXTENT AND DIVISION
into
PARISHES
UNST
YEALL
FETLOR
WHALEY
NESTING
TINGWALL
GULBERWICK
CUNINGSBURG
SANDWICK
DUNROSNES
WHITNES
WISDALL
DELTING
AITHSTING
SANDSTING
WALLS
NORTHAVEN
Burray
Houss
Papa
Foula

fiſhing is that of *ſeath*, which they take in that rapid current that runs off Samburgh-head, called the *Rouſt*, which ſets away north-weſt with the ebb, and ſouth-eaſt with the flood. The ſeath has a large fat liver, of which they make oil: the fiſh is ſalted and dried, and ſold at Dundee and Leith. This pariſh is not ſo well provided with good harbours for ſhips as the reſt of the country; having on the weſt ſide only one at *Bigtown* only ſafe in ſummer; on the ſouth is *Quindall bay*, an open place, where a ſhip can ride ſafe in ſummer: on the eaſt near Samburgh-head is *Grootnes-voe*, where ſhips uſually lie; and a little weſt from that is another harbour called *The Pool*, where ſmall ſhips can lie aground upon clean ſand; north from that four miles is another bay, called the *Levanwick*, a good ſummer harbour. Six miles further is a good ſafe place, called *Aithſvoe*, having but a narrow entry. This is reckoned the moſt populous pariſh in Zetland, and contains about 1750 marks of land. It is thought too great a charge for one miniſter, and there are tythes enough in it to pay two; but a disjunction cannot be eaſily obtained, becauſe the vicar of the pariſh is the greateſt heritor in it, without whoſe conſent it cannot be done. There are in this pariſh three churches; at Dunroſneſs, Sandwick, and Cuningſburgh; but the miniſter uſually preaches only at the two former; his ſtipend is 800 marks Scots a year; and a glebe and manſe. In this, as alſo in all the other pariſhes of Zetland, there are ſeveral old buildings, called *Pights-Houſes*, which I ſhall have occaſion to mention afterwards. There are ſeveral holms belonging to this pariſh, only uſed for paſture of little value, ſave one called *Mouſſy*, in which is one of theſe Pights houſes, a great part whereof is yet ſtanding, called *The Caſtle of Mouſſy*. This holm or iſland is about a mile long, but not broad. It lies to the eaſt of Sandwick. There has been ſome arable ground in it, but it is now only uſed for paſture. There are rabbits in it, and alſo in many places of this pariſh.

" The ſecond pariſh is that of *Gulberwick*, about five miles long from north to ſouth, and two miles broad; all mountains covered with heath, and ſeveral freſh water lakes. It did formerly belong to the pariſh of Tingwall, but is of late joined to the town of Lerwick, not formally, but caſually. The arable ground lying near the ſea, the inhabitants are all fiſhers of ſmall fiſh, for themſelves to feed upon; they alſo catch a few cod and ling for export. On the eaſt ſide of this pariſh ſtands the town of *Lerwick*, upon a ſmall bay of the ſea, covered with the iſland of Braſay, which forms a fine large road, very commodious for ſhips to ride in at all ſeaſons of the year. It is more frequented by foreigners, eſpecially the Dutch, than any other place in Zetland, and is called by them the *Buſs-Haven*, their herring fleet having always, ever ſince their firſt entry upon that trade, made that the place of rendezvous before they begin fiſhing, it being a very convenient place for them to repair their ſhips when leaky, or to take in freſh water, and they can ſail out with any wind, the road having an entry to the ſouth, and another to the north that leads into the ſea. They come yearly about the ninth or tenth of June, and lie till the 13th, on which day they muſt begin their fiſhing, and not ſooner. Some old men ſay that they have ſeen in Braſay Sound, at one time, 2200 buſſes; but in 1702, the French burned about 150 of them in this Sound, and along the coaſt, ſince which time there never have been above 3 or 400 of them in at once. Theſe Dutchmen uſed formerly to buy a conſiderable quantity of coarſe ſtockings from the country people, for ready money, at a tolerable good price; but for ſeveral years paſt that trade has failed. The town of Lerwick was built upon account of foreigners frequenting that place. It contains about 200 families, abundance of good houſes and faſhionable people as are to be ſeen in any town in Scotland of its bulk. At the north end of the town is a regular fort built at the charge of the government in the reign of Charles II. In the time of his firſt war with the Dutch, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſend over here a garriſon conſiſting of 300 men, under the command of one colonel William Sinclair, a native of Zetland; and one Mr. Milne, architect for building the ſaid fort, with 20 or 30 cannon to plant upon it for protection of the ſaid country. There was a houſe built within the fort ſufficient to lodge 100 men; the garriſon ſtayed here three years; the charge whereof, with the building the fort, is ſaid to ſtand the king 28,000 pounds ſterling. When the garriſon removed, they carried off the cannon from the fort, and in the next war with the Dutch 2 or 3 years after the garriſon removed, a Dutch frigate came into Braſay Sound, and burnt the houſe in the fort, and ſeveral others, the beſt in the town of Lerwick; and that in the fort was never repaired ſince. In the late war with France, the French privateers came into Braſay Sound, and round the whole iſlands, at their pleaſure, we having no force to hold them off. The town of Lerwick has no freedoms nor privileges, but is governed by a baillie upon the ſame footing with the other baillies in the country. There is a church in it and one miniſter. As Lerwick chiefly ſubſiſted by the reſort of foreigners to it, it has declined for ſeveral years paſt. Lerwick.

" The united pariſhes of *Tingwall*, *Whitneſs*, and *Wiſdath*, are about eight miles long from ſouth to north, and five miles broad; for the moſt part mountains covered with heath, and have many freſh-water lakes; and in the valleys ſome arable and graſs ground. Moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers. On the ſouth ſide of the pariſh is a ſmall village, called *Scallaway*, upon a bay of the ſea, covered with the iſland of Tronderay, and it is a very good ſafe harbour for ſhips, but little frequented by any. At the eaſt end of the village ſtands the old houſe built by Patrick Stuart, earl of Orkney, called the *Caſtle of Scallaway*, of which now nothing remains but the ſtone walls; it has been a very handſome tower-houſe, with fine vaulted cellars and kitchen, with a well in it, a beautiful ſpacious entry, with a turret upon each corner, and large windows, all grated with iron, which is now all ruſted away; over the entry-gate is the following inſcription cut in ſtone: Scallaway.

PATRICUS STEUARDUS ORCHADIÆ ET ZETLANDIÆ COMES. I. V. R. S.
CUJUS FUNDAMEN SAXUM EST, DOM'ILLA MANEBIT LABILIS, E CONTRA SI SIT PERIT A. D. 1600.

" This

" This little town of Scallaway is much more antient than Lerwick, and was the uſual ſeat of juſtice; and all public letters are ſtill executed at the caſtle, but the head courts are commonly kept at Lerwick, where the heritors can be better accommodated. Four miles north from Scallaway is *Laxfrith*, a fine harbour for ſhips; on the eaſt ſide of the country, half a mile eaſt from that, is another bay called *Deals Voe*. Between Scallaway and Laxfrith is a pleaſant ſtrath or valley betwixt two hills, for the moſt part arable and graſs ground, in the middle whereof ſtands the church of *Tingwall*, and the miniſter's manſe hard by it, nigh whereunto is a lake called the Lough of Tingwall, at the north end whereof is a ſmall plot of ground ſurrounded with water, and a bridge of a few rough ſtones piled together to go upon it, called the *Lawtainy*. Here it is ſaid the head courts were kept of old time. Two miles weſt from Dingwall is another bay of the ſea called *Voe of Reſtanes*; a little weſt from that is another bay called the *Voe of Binanes*; and a quarter of a mile north-weſt from that is another bay called the *Voe of Wiſdath*. There were formerly in this united pariſh three churches; but of late only one, a new church. Theſe united pariſhes, alſo including Gulberwick, the iſlands of Trondray, Oxnay, and Hildiſay, made an archdeaconry, and the archdeacon had right to all the tythes and kirklands in that pariſh, ſo that the biſhop had nothing paid him thereout; which at laſt falling into the hands of a lay gentleman, he paid the miniſter a ſtipend, but his family failing, the ſtipend is raiſed from other lands.

Tingwall.

" The united pariſhes of *Sandſting* and *Aithſting* are about eight miles long from north to ſouth, and about ſeven miles broad where broadeſt, but much indented with bays of the ſea; the moſt part mountains and marſhes covered with heath; and having many lakes and burns. On the eaſt is *Bixater Voe*, a bay of the ſea, that runs up north-weſt about ſix miles into the country, a fine harbour, but ſeldom frequented. A little to the ſouth thereof the *Voe of Sana*, and a little to the weſt thereof is *Sarla Voe*. Three miles ſouth from that is *Shilda Voe*; and on the weſt of this pariſh is a long bay of the ſea, called *Grutten Voe*, running about 6 miles up into the country; on the north of it is *Aithis Voe*, and *Brimſter Voe*, alſo *Kilingſter Voe*, all good harbours for ſhips, but ſeldom uſed. Two inhabited iſlands belong to this pariſh. There are two churches, at Sana in Sanaſting, and at Tival in Aitheſtin.

" The united pariſhes of *Walls*, *Sandnes*, and *Papa Stower*, are about 6 miles long from north to ſouth, and about 4 miles broad; all mountains covered with heath; the arable and graſs ground on the ſkirts of of it upon the ſea coaſt. The iſland of Papaſtour lies about two miles weſt from Sandnes, is about three miles long, and two miles broad. On the ſouth of Walls is a ſmall iſland called *Valay*; betwixt which and Walls is a good harbour, called *Valay Sound*; moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers. In this united pariſh are three churches.

" The pariſh of *Northmavin*, about 16 miles long from ſouth to north, and about 8 miles broad where broadeſt, is a peninſula, ſurrounded with the ſea ſave only on the ſouth. It is joined to the pariſh of Delting by a ſmall neck of land about 40 yards[d] over, called *Mavis Grind*. This is the largeſt pariſh in Zetland, but not the moſt populous; it is all mountains, covered with heath and marſhes; a vaſt many lakes and burns abounding with trout; all the arable and graſs ground is on the ſkirts of it along the ſea coaſt. One mountain in this pariſh is remarkable for its height, from the top whereof, the horizon being clear, one may ſee round the whole iſlands of Zetland. It is called *Roneſhill*, and is often covered with ſnow when there is none any where elſe in Zetland. The inhabitants of this pariſh are for the moſt part fiſhers. On the eaſt ſide of this pariſh is a ſmall bay of the ſea, running up ſouth about eight miles, dividing the pariſhes of Dilting and Northmaven, all good anchor-ground, but very little frequented. A little north from that is another fine harbour called *Gluſs Voe*. North thereof another called *Ollaberſe*. Farther north is *Queſrith Voe*; and north of that *Callafrith Voe*. Yet farther north is *Rurra Voe*; all on the eaſt ſide of the pariſh. On the north-weſt is a bay callad *Sand Voe*; and on the ſouth ſide of Roneſhill is a fine bay called *Runis Voe*, running up four or five miles into the land. South from that three miles is a bay called *Humna Voe*. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of this pariſh is the bay called *Illſweek Voe*, on the north ſide of the great bay called St. *Magnus Bay*; and eaſt from that two miles is a ſmall bay called *Hamers Voe*. Farther ſouth two miles is *Gunaſiter Voe*, and three miles ſouth from that is *Ilſburgh Voe*; a quarter of a mile ſouth from that is a ſmall bay called *Culſiter Minn*, on the weſt ſide of Mavis Grind. In this pariſh are two churches. Only one very ſmall inhabited iſland called *Lamby* on the eaſt thereof belongs to this pariſh[e].

" The pariſh of *Delting*, 10 miles long from north to ſouth, and ſix miles broad, is all mountains covered with heath and marſhes, a great many lakes and burns ſtored with trouts; the arable ground is along the ſea coaſt; many of the inhabitants are fiſhers, moſtly of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as pillocks and ſellocks, of whoſe livers they make a good deal of oil ſome years, eſpecially thoſe who live about Yelſound, where there goes a rapid tide, in which theſe fiſh delight moſt to ſwim, and there they are fatteſt. Inhabited iſlands belonging to this pariſh are thoſe of *Muckle Rooe*, 4 miles ſquare, *Little Rooe*, *Brother Iſle*, a very ſmall iſle, *Bigga* another, and *Picholina*. There are in this pariſh two churches, Scalſſa and Olnafirth.

" The united pariſhes of *Niſting* and *Lumſting* are nine miles long from north to ſouth, and four miles broad where broadeſt, but very unequally, all mountains and moſſes, with many freſh-water lakes and burns, with plenty of trout; the inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers, as they are alſo in the iſland of Whalſay united to theſe pariſhes, three miles long and a mile broad, moſtly moor ground; the arable land is upon the ſea coaſt. There are ſome ling and cod caught here for export, and plenty of

[d] 80 yards broad. Pennant, Arctic Zool. I. xxvii.

[e] " The *Dore-holm* in this pariſh is very ſingular; part is rounded, the reſt ſeems a ruin compoſed of a ſingle thin fragment of rock with a magnificent arch within 70 feet high." Ib.

ſmall

ſmall fiſh. One ſmall inhabited iſland nigh Whalſay called *Linga* belongs to this pariſh, as did alſo *Skeries*, now joined to Fair iſle and Foulay. Theſe eight pariſhes lie upon the Mainland of Zetland.

" The iſland of *Yell*, 16 miles long, and ſix miles broad where broadeſt, lies about one mile north from Delting, is for the moſt part all mountains and moſſes, and is divided into the pariſhes of *South*, *Middle*, and *North Yell*, the two former being united in one pariſh, and the latter joined to the iſland of Fetlor. The inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers. In Mid Yell on the eaſt ſide is a ſmall bay, called *Refirth Voe*, a good ſafe harbour for ſhips. On the eaſt ſide, half a mile weſt from that, is a bay called *Whalefirth Voe*, which leads out to the weſt ſea, and alſo a good harbour, but ſeldom or never uſed. In South Yell on the eaſt ſide is *Bura Voe*, a very ſafe ſmall harbour; two miles weſt from that is *Hamna Voe*, a good harbour; and four miles weſt from that is *Leadie Voe*, a good harbour. In this pariſh are two churches. Inhabited iſlands belonging to this pariſh are *Haſcafay*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide; and *Sampefrea* on the ſouth another.

" The pariſhes of *North Yell* and *Fetlor* are united. The iſland of Fetlor is about four miles long, and three miles broad where broadeſt. It lies about two miles eaſt from Yell, and is for the moſt part dry bare ground: the inhabitants chiefly fiſhers. On the north-eaſt of North Yell is a ſmall bay called *Bulla Voe*, a ſafe place for ſhips; four miles farther ſouth is another ſafe bay, called *Celles Frith Voe*. In Fetlor is no ſafe harbour. Formerly this pariſh belonged to Yell; but in 1713 it was disjoined. There are two churches at North Yell and in Fetlor.

Unſt. " The iſland of *Unſt* is the northernmoſt of all the Britiſh iſlands. It is eight miles long and four miles broad, and lies a mile north-eaſt from Yell, in the ſound or ſtrait betwixt which called *Bluma Sound*, runs a very rapid tide. In all theſe ſounds or ſtraits betwixt the iſlands there are two or three tides running contrary to one another; as when the great current in the middle of the ſound ſets north, then there is a tide at each ſhore called the Edy-tide, that ſets as faſt ſouth, and ſo ſhifts about as the great current alters. At the north point of this iſland called *Ska*, goes a very rapid current, like the Rouſt of Sumburgh-head, wherein alſo there ſwim plenty of that fiſh called ſeath; but the fiſhers here have not the way of catching them. This iſland of Unſt is ſomewhat plainer than the other iſlands of Zetland, and is for the moſt part dry bare ground, very rocky, and is divided into the *ſouth*, *middle*, and *north* pariſhes. The inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers. On the eaſt of Unſt is an iſland called *Balta*, in which there has been ſome arable ground, but it is now only uſed for paſture. It covers a fine bay called *Baltiſound*, and a good ſafe harbour. On the ſouth is another iſland called *Uya*, covering a bay called *Uya Sound*, a good road for ſhips. In this pariſh are three churches.

Braſſay. " The iſlands of *Braſſay* and *Burray* lie one on the eaſt, the other on the weſt ſide of Mainland, at about ſix miles diſtance from each other. *Braſſay* lies eaſt from the town of Lerwick about a mile. It is three miles long from north to ſouth, and two miles broad. It is ſomewhat mountainous, moſtly covered with heath and moſs. There are in this iſland two little old churches laid aſide, and one new church lately built more convenient. There is a ſmall iſland belonging to Braſſay, lying on the eaſt thereof called *Noſs*, in which are two or three families. On the north ſide of Braſſay is a ſmall bay called *Aiths Voe*, a good harbour. *Burray* is about three miles long and one broad; moſtly dry bare ground. The iſland of *Houſe* thereto belonging is about two miles long, and contains four families. Another ſmall iſland thereto belonging called *Havery* has two families on it. Betwixt the iſlands of Houſe and Burray is a good harbour for ſhips. To the eaſt of Houſe is a long bay called *Clift Sound*, alſo a good harbour. There is a church in Burray; the miniſter of Braſſay and Burray is vicar of theſe iſlands. Burray.

" The new-erected pariſhes of *Fair Iſle*, *Foula*, and *Skerries* are very ſmall, but the moſt diſcontiguous pariſh in Britain. *Fair Iſle* is a ſmall iſland about two miles long, and one broad; it lies about eight leagues ſouth from Samburgh-head. The inhabitants are all fiſhers. *Foula* lies 12 leagues north-weſt from Fair Iſle, a ſmall but very high iſland. The inhabitants are fiſhers. They have great plenty of ſea fowls that neſtle in the high rocks of the iſland, and many of the inhabitants are dextrous in climbing theſe rocks to take the young fowls before they can fly, but often loſe their lives by falling over the rocks into the ſea. On the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland is a ſmall bay, where any ſmall veſſel can lie ſafe in ſummer. *Skerries* lies 20 leagues north-eaſt from the Fair Iſle. It is compoſed of three very ſmall iſlands, lying near each other in a triangle, which forms three ſmall entries to a littte ſafe harbour in the middle of them. The biggeſt iſland is called *Houſſy*; the other *Browary*; and the third *Grunay*. The two former are inhabited; the inhabitants are all fiſhers. There is a little church in Fair Iſle, one at Foula, and one in Skerries; the miniſter thereof reſides at Fair Iſle, and viſits Foula and Skerries once a year. Fair Iſle.

" When theſe iſlands were firſt inhabited, or by whom, we have no certain account. Some think the Pights or Picts were the firſt inhabitants; others the Norwegians; however, it is certain, both did inhabit them. There are ſuch veſtiges remaining to this day as ſufficiently prove that the Pights did poſſeſs Orkney and Zetland; as that of a vaſt many old buildings called *Pights houſes*, of which here are ſeveral yet to be ſeen in every pariſh; many of them one or two ſtories high, yet ſtanding, and all built after one form, round, of large rough ſtones, very well laid. But theſe buildings are not alike in ſize, ſome of them not 20 feet diameter, others 30 feet within the wall, which is 10 or 12 feet thick, the heart whereof is all little apartments and ſtairs; they have had no windows, and a very little door. Whether they have been roofed at top does not appear; but they have all been built in the moſt inacceſſible places, ſurrounded with water, or upon ſome high rock, and ſome have two or three walls of earth and ſtone round them; and they are ſtill known by the name of Pights houſes or burghs. Now *burgh* in the Teutonic language ſignifies a caſtle or fort, as *Pight* is derived from *Pfightan*,

Pſightan, another word in that language ſignifying to *fight* or *fighters*; and theſe Pights are ſaid to come from Germany; and to have ſpoken that language. All theſe houſes are ſo ſituate within ſight of each other, that by a ſignal of fire or ſmoke they could alarm the whole country in leſs than one hour of the approach of the enemy or any other danger. But at what time or how long theſe Pights did poſſeſs Orkney and Zetland is ſtill uncertain.

" That the Norwegians did long poſſeſs the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland is incontrovertible; but that they were the firſt diſcoverers of theſe iſlands (as ſome would have them) is very doubtful. That which ſeems moſt to favour the Norwegian pretenſion is, that the names of the iſlands and places in them are all Daniſh, and continue ſo for the moſt part to this day; and the cuſtoms, manners, and language of the old Zetlanders, with their way of living, were the ſame as in Norway, even down to the time of ſome old men yet living; and the greateſt part of the vulgar inhabitants, and ſome of conſiderable note here, ſtill reckon themſelves of Daniſh extract, and are all patronymics, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that have come from the continent of Britain, who have all ſurnames, and have for many years paſt been the moſt conſiderable, though the leaſt numerous. Still theſe old Daniſh inhabitants value themſelves much upon their antiquity, and ſcorn to take ſurnames as a novelty unknown to their forefathers. But, however far the names of places, cuſtoms, language, and traditions of the old Zetland inhabitants may go to prove them of Norwegian extract, yet conſidering the affinity of the language ſpoken by the Pights, and that ſpoken by the Norwegians, being both of Teutonic original, as alſo that of their cuſtoms and manners, being ſo near neighbours, the Pights ſtand as fair to be the firſt inhabitants of Orkney and Zetland as the Norwegians.

" Theſe iſlands are known in our Engliſh language by the name of *Zetland*. They are called in Dutch *Hetlandt*; by the Danes and Norwegians *Yetlandt*; the name appears plainly to be of Teutonic or Gothic original.

" Zetland, being very mountainous, abounding with freſh-water lakes and marſhes, and ſurrounded with the ſea, is for the moſt part ſtill covered with fogs, which make the air thick, and therefore not ſo cold in winter as many other places of a far more ſouthern ſituation, but unwholeſome to breathe in, and occaſions frequent fevers, colds, rheums, and ſcurvy, the common diſeaſes of the country. But the frequent and exceeding hard gales of wind that blow here help to purify the air, as alſo in winter ſometimes froſt and ſnow which ſeldom laſt long; ſo that it is not very cold here in winter, nor is it often warm, much leſs hot in ſummer; and the air is tolerably healthful.

" Theſe iſlands lying in the 13th north climate, and ſurrounded with the ſea, cannot be thought very fertile; and being all mountainous and marſhy, ſo ſoaked with the almoſt perpetual rains that fall here, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, the ground is kept ſo cold, that little or nothing can grow out of it, eſpecially the inland part, which is generally all covered with heath and moſs. The arable and graſs ground is moſtly nigh the ſea coaſt, and produces only ſmall oats, and bear, a kind of barley. In ſome places there is very good graſs ground and hay; but the people have not the right way of making their hay, nor have they often ſo much dry weather as to make it good. The arable land in ſome places is very good, and yields as much increaſe in good years as they have in better countries; and might be much more improved, but the people are generally taken up about the fiſhing in ſummer, and in winter it is bad weather and ſhort days, ſo there is little to be done without doors. There grow no trees here. In the gentlemen's ſmall gardens grow very good roots, ſuch as turneps, parſneps, carrots, and crurnocks; ſalad, and all ſuch herbs and flowers as grow in the north of Scotland, will grow here, if pains be taken about them; alſo gooſeberries, currants, ſtrawberries, and artichokes. Fruit and barren trees will alſo grow if fenced with a ditch, and much care taken about them, but the former ſeldom come to bear fruit. Potatoes grow here, but the people will not be at the pains to plant them. There is plenty of cabbage, which is much uſed by the inhabitants.

" Of the oats and barley that grow here they make meal and malt, but never have ſo much in the beſt years as to ſerve the country; and in bad years not ſo much as will ſerve them four or ſix months in the year; ſo there are yearly imported from Orkney and Scotland conſiderable quantities of meal and malt.

" There is in ſeveral places abundance of limeſtone, and thoſe places are reckoned the beſt arable and graſs ground; in other places are quarries of freeſtone, and in others ſlate.

" There were never any mines diſcovered yet in theſe iſlands; but ſome are of opinion, that lead and iron mines might be found in ſome places of them. For fuel they have peat or turf dug out of the moſs the beginning of ſummer, and dried in the ſun, and ſo put up in ſtacks for uſe, ſome whereof are little inferior to the beſt coals.

" In all theſe iſlands are oxen and cows of ſomewhat larger ſize than thoſe in Orkney and Caithneſs. The oxen ſerve for plowing the ground, and the cows for giving milk, of which they make butter, wherewith moſt of the land rent is paid, and it is as good as any where elſe when rightly made; but the people being careleſs in making the rent butter, it is undervalued at foreign markets, which is a great loſs to the country, and ſome efforts have been uſed of late to oblige the people to make it right. They keep juſt as many oxen and cows as they can find fodder for in winter.

" In many places there is plenty of ſheep of a ſmall kind, like thoſe in the north of Scotland, and they might be much more numerous than they are, if care was taken of them as in other places; but they lie ſummer and winter in the open fields expoſed to the rigour of the ſeaſon, and have no food but what they can find for themſelves; and in ſnowy winters moſt of them die with hunger and cold. They do not ſhear the ſheep here; but in the month of May their fleece begins to looſen, and then it is pulled off, and againſt winter another is grown up ſufficient to protect them from the cold. Of their milk they make ſome butter and cheeſe, which is not

reckoned

reckoned ſo good as that of the cow's milk; and of the wool they make coarſe cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c. but the want of walk-mills is a very great loſs to the country, to ſupply which, and for the encouraging the woollen manufactories there, the earl of Morton ordered a walk-mill to be built at his expence for the benefit of the country. What wool they have more than ſerves the country, is bartered with the Orkney men for ſtuffs and linen cloth yearly.

"Here are horſes, but of extraordinary ſmall ſize, ſome whereof are very pretty and of excellent mettle, and will carry a man over theſe mountains and moſſes, where a large horſe could be of no uſe, and they are otherways very ſerviceable to the country people, and would be more numerous if taken care of; but they lie out in the open fields ſummer and winter, and get no food but what they can find for themſelves; ſo in bad winters many of them die with hunger and cold. The poor inhabitants having uſed their utmoſt endeavours, can ſcarce find food and ſhelter for their oxen and cows; and in hard winters many of them die for want of fodder, ſo they have none to beſtow on their ſheep and horſes, until they find more time to improve the land.

"Here are alſo ſwine of a ſmall kind, and they might be much more numerous, but, being found very hurtful in turning up the graſs ground, the people are reſtricted to ſuch a ſmall number proportionable to the land they labour. The beſt mutton and pork, when rightly fed, are as good here as any where elſe, and there is juſt as much of it as ſerves the country, but little or none for export; ſo that the common people having but little bread, muſt eat the more fleſh, they living more upon fiſh and fleſh than bread.

"There are no wild beaſts in Zetland, except rabbits; nor any noxious animal (ſave the whitred or weaſel) or tame fowls. Wild fowl were much more numerous than now, ſuch as plovers, whapes, ducks of ſeveral kinds, ſnipes, ſtarlings, ſparrows, larks, and ſuch ſmall birds, wild doves, lapwings, and chalders. There are alſo here over winter ſwans, herons, wild geeſe of ſeveral kinds, who all go away in the ſpring, and return again in autumn. Here is abundance of hawks of different kinds, eagles or erns, corbies, crows, and chalders or ſea piats; many ſea fowls, as ember geeſe, rain geeſe, ſcarfes or cormorants, gulmawes, kitiweaks, lires, tarets, &c. Here are alſo ſeals and otters. Here are no rivers, but a great many burns, or rivulets, well ſtored with trout, that ſwim from the freſh-water lakes to the ſea, and return by them to theſe lakes at ſeveral ſeaſons in the year, and are as big as ordinary ſalmon. Other freſh-water fiſh here are only eels and flouks or flounders. Salt-water fiſh round the coaſt of all theſe iſlands are herrings in great abundance, in the months of June, July, Auguſt, and September; but they are beſt in June and July; mackrel, ling, cod, freſh haddocks, whitings, turbots, fluiks, ſkets, conger eels, crowners, and *ſaith*, which is a large black fiſh as big as a cod, and the younger ſort of theſe, very ſmall, called *ſellocks* and *pellocks*. Theſe ſmall fiſh are of great uſe to the country people, who feed upon them moſt part of the year, and of their livers they make a conſiderable quantity of oil. There are alſo upon theſe coaſts, at ſome ſeaſons, vaſt numbers of *hoas*, a kind of ſmaller ſhark, very hurtful to the fiſhermen's lines and nets; alſo a large ſort of them called *hoaſkers*, with ſkins like ſhagreen. At ſome times there come upon theſe coaſts many ſmall whales of different kinds, and when falling into a bay, the country people collect as many boats as can be got, and drive them into a creek, and there kill them with ſuch weapons as they can afford. As ſoon as they are got aſhore, the baillie of the pariſh is advertized, who comes to the place, and takes care that none of them are embezzled; and he acquaints the admiral thereof, who forthwith goes there, and holds a court, where the fiſcal preſents a petition, reciting the number of whales, how and where driven aſhore, and that the judge may give judgement thereupon according to law and the country practice; whereupon the admiral ordains the whales driven on ſhore to be divided in three equal parts; one to belong to him, one to the ſalvers, and the third part to the proprietor of the ground on which the whales are driven aſhore, and appoints two honeſt men to divide the whales equally, and mark them with the letters A, B, C; which being done, each third ſhare is marked with a letter, and drawn accordingly as decreed by the admiral; the miniſter or vicar of the pariſh claims the tythes of the whole, and commonly gets it; the baillie alſo claims the heads for his attendance, and if the admiral find that he has done his duty, the heads are decreed to him, otherways not. The biggeſt of theſe whales may be about 18 or 20 feet long; but moſt of them not half that length; of their ſpih they make oil, and the beſt kind will yield about a barrel of oil each over head, or a little more; but, if they are of the ſmaller kind, they will yield much leſs. There is a vaſt deal of trouble and charge in making the oil right.

"There are in moſt places in theſe iſlands plenty of ſhell fiſh, ſuch as oyſters, muſcles, cockles, cullock ſpouts, buckies, wilks, limpets, crabs, and partans; but very few lobſters.

"Commodities yearly exported are, ſalt well dried, cod, ling, tuſk, and ſaith fiſh, ſome ſtock-fiſh and ſalted herrings, butter, fiſh-oil, ſtockings and worſted ſtuffs, to foreign markets; and wool, horſes, and ſkins, coaſtways to Orkney and Scotland. For exporting the fiſh, butter, and oil, which is the principal product of Zetland, there uſed formerly ten or twelve ſmall ſhips to come here annually from Hamburgh and Bremen; and theſe Hamburgh and Bremen merchants had their booths in the moſt convenient places, where they received the fiſh, butter, and oil from the country people. They ſalted and dried the fiſh themſelves, and ſtaid for receiving theſe goods from the firſt of May till the laſt of Auguſt. They paid the proprietor of the ground upon which they cured their fiſh. Theſe foreigners did yearly import hemp, lines, hooks, tar, linen cloth, tobacco, ſpirits, and beer, for the fiſhers, and foreign money wherewith they purchaſed their cargoes. But when the high duty was laid upon foreign ſalt, and cuſtom-houſe officers ſent over, and a cuſtom-houſe ſettled at Lerwick, theſe foreigners could not enter, and ſo the inhabitants, and many of the heritors or landlords, were obliged to turn merchants, and export the country product to foreign markets, and had in return money and ſuch other neceſſaries as the

the country could not ſubſiſt without; but the prime coſt of the fiſh here being very dear, and a ſtanding price which the fiſhers will not alter, conſidering the great fatigue and charge the poor fiſhermen are at, and the ſmall quantity they catch, they cannot afford to ſell them cheaper; however, ſuch a prime coſt, with the value of the ſalt, and caſh and charges in curing them, and conſidering that foreign markets often prove very precarious, the exporters ſeldom make much by theſe goods; nay, when ſhip's freight and charges are deducted, they oftener loſe than gain; but the bounty-money allowed upon fiſh exported helps to ſtop ſome of the charges, otherwiſe they could not carry on that trade, as markets have been abroad for ſeveral years paſt, that neither fiſh, butter, nor oil, has fetched any price. Saith fiſh are only catched in the pariſh of Dunroſſineſs, and are cured with home ſalt, and ſent coaſt-ways, and ſold at Leith and Dundee. There are but few herrings cured here for export, by the inhabitants; but vaſt quantities are yearly taken by the Hollanders upon the coaſt in the months of June and July, that being the time that the herrings are beſt. The bounty-money allowed by the government upon herrings exported is very ſmall, being only 2*s*. 8*d*. per barrel, which diſcourages the merchants from curing them for export, on account of the great charge in curing them, and the uncertainty of the markets. Wool is only exported to Orkney, which is generally bartered with the Orkney men; as alſo little horſes, called by them Shielties, for worſted ſtuffs and linen cloths.

"The longeſt days here may be reckoned about twenty hours; for from the firſt of May to the middle of July there is no night, but a twilight for a few hours, ſo that one may read a letter at 12 o'clock at night, if the horizon be not very much overclouded; and the ſhorteſt day, which is the beginning of December, will be about 5 hours; the ſun riſing a little before ten, and ſetting as much before three.

"The antient inhabitants of Zetland were a very indolent ſimple ſort of people, who lived very meanly. They were all fiſhers, and their food for the moſt part was fiſh and milk. Being at little or no pains to improve the ground, they had little bread, or malt drink. They drank a ſort of whey, called *bland*, of which they made conſiderable quantities in ſummer, while they had plenty of milk, and laid it up for the winter ſtores, and it is ſtill the drink moſt uſed here amongſt the poorer ſort, who are not able to afford better; and it is ſaid, that the men were ſtronger, and lived much longer, before they knew the uſe of malt drink, or ſpirits, than they do now ſince theſe became more common. They had but little arable ground, and that was for the moſt part the property of the poſſeſſors thereof, who were all little heritors, or udellers, and was conveyed to their ſucceſſors by a title called *Udell Succeſſion*, of which hereafter. After Zetland became ſubject to the crown of Scotland many Scotiſh people came over to it, ſome in a civil, others in an eccleſiaſtical capacity, and ſettled here, and in proceſs of time acquired moſt of the arable land from the antient inhabitants, who became their tenants, and were obliged to improve that ground for others, which formerly they had neither thrift nor ſenſe to do for themſelves. Theſe in-comers brought the cuſtoms and manners of the parts they came from to take place here, and they are at preſent much the ſame as in Scotland. Moſt people of condition having their children educated at Edinburgh, the gentry are as polite here as elſewhere, and live as well as any in Britain of their rank. The common people alſo in their manners and way of living are no way inferior to thoſe in the north parts of Britain; and moſt of them ſtriving to live better than they can afford, they are generally poor; but it is with them, as in all other places, the induſtrious and ſaving are rich, and the indolent and careleſs miſerably poor; the laſt being ſtill moſt numerous in the iſlands of Zetland.

"The antient language ſpoken by the inhabitants of Zetland was that of the Norvegians, called *Norn*. It continued to be ſpoken by the natives till of late, and many of them ſpeak it to this day amongſt themſelves; but the language now generally ſpoken is Engliſh, which they pronounce with a very good accent; and many, eſpecially about Lerwick, ſpeak Dutch very well, having had frequent occaſion to converſe with the Dutch people.

"The antient religion of Zetland was Paganiſm. The Chriſtian religion was planted here as ſoon as in the Orkneys, they being from the beginning one biſhoprick; but the biſhop had his reſidence in Orkney, and ſupplied Zetland as he thought proper with clergy, who made it their buſineſs to inſtruct the poor ſimple inhabitants, who were naturally ſuperſtitious, in all the groſs errors of the church of Rome, eſpecially the doctrine of merit, by which they perſuaded the ignorant Udellers to make donations of their lands to the church; whereby a great part of the Udel lands of Zetland came to the biſhop of Orkney. The firſt proteſtant biſhop of Orkney and Zetland is ſaid to have been Adam Bothwell, who, having been long biſhop thereof, did at laſt make an exchange of that biſhoprick with Robert Steuart, natural ſon to king James V. for the abbacy of Holy-rood-houſe, of which the ſaid Robert was prior by gift from the king his father. This Robert Steuart having got poſſeſſion of the ſaid biſhoprick, and the Sinclairs, formerly earls of Orkney, being attainted for ſome crime againſt the crown, the ſaid Robert was by king James VI. created earl of Orkney and lord Zetland, upon the 21ſt day of October, 1570. The ſaid earldom and lordſhip being by the king made over to him and his heirs for ever, he became heritable proprietor thereof, together with the biſhoprick at that time. After the Reformation the church of Scotland was under preſbyterian government, with a ſuperintendant in each dioceſe with ſomething of epiſcopal power in church affairs. But whoever was ſuperintendant of Orkney, earl Robert during his life, and Patrick his ſon and ſucceſſor after his death, did rule in all matters civil and eccleſiaſtic at their pleaſure. In 1606, the king, with conſent of parliament, having eſtabliſhed epiſcopal church government in Scotland, James Law was made biſhop of Orkney and Zetland; but he received none of the biſhop's rents as long as Patrick earl of Orkney lived. After the death and forfeiture of that earl, the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland were annexed to the crown of Scotland; and biſhop Law, with conſent of his chapter, did enter into contract with

with the king, whereby they diſpone and reſign to his majeſty and his royal ſucceſſors all their eccleſiaſtical lands and poſſeſſions in Orkney and Zetland, with all rights and ſecurities belonging thereto, to be incorporate and united to the crown for ever; and the king gave back and diſponed to the biſhop as much lands and tythes in Orkney as his majeſty judged a ſufficient patrimony to the biſhop of Orkney and Zetland, to be poſſeſſed and enjoyed by him and his ſucceſſors in all time coming: the king alſo diſponed to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors the right of patronage to preſent to all the vicarages of Orkney and Zetland, with power to them to preſent qualified miniſters as often as the kirks became vacant, diſponing alſo to them the heritable and perpetual right of juriſdiction of ſheriff and bailiffe within the lands and patrimony of the biſhoprick, excerning all poſſeſſors thereof in all cauſes, civil and criminal, from the juriſdiction of the ſheriff and ſteward of the earldom, together alſo with the commiſſariſt of Orkney and Zetland, with power to conſtitute and ordain commiſſars, clerks, and other members of court. The contract betwixt the king and the biſhop was made A. D. 1614, containing ſeveral other church privileges and benefices to miniſters. It was in the following year ratified and confirmed by act of parliament, called the Act of Platt, whereby all the miniſters of Orkney and Zetland were provided with ſtipends as they ſtill continue. To this biſhop Law ſucceeded George Graham, A. D. 1615, as biſhop of Orkney and Zetland, who poſſeſſed that biſhoprick till 1638; at which time the church of Scotland being again brought under preſbyterian government, Graham was diveſted of his biſhoprick, and during the continuance of preſbytery the biſhop's rents of Orkney were granted by parliament to the city of Edinburgh, who received them by factors and farmers till anno 1662, when epiſcopacy was reſtored by Charles II. who appointed Thomas St. Serff biſhop of Orkney and Zetland. He lived about two years after his inſtalment, and was ſucceeded as biſhop of Orkney and Zetland, A. D. 1664, by Andrew Honyman, who held the ſaid biſhoprick till anno 1676. To him ſucceeded Murdoch Mackenzie, who continued in the poſſeſſion of that biſhoprick till 1688, at which time the Revolution happened, and preſbyterian church government was reſtored in Scotland. But the miniſters of Orkney and Zetland continued in their charges under their epiſcopal ordination without any diſturbance, being never inquired after, till in 1700 a committee was ſent over by the general aſſembly to ſettle the church government in Orkney and Zetland, where all the miniſters conformed to preſbytery, ſigned the confeſſion of faith, and were continued in their kirks, ſave two or three, more bigotted than prudent, who would not conform, but were turned out of their kirks. And ever ſince Zetland has been under preſbyterian church government. There are in Zetland twelve miniſters, beſides the new erection of Fair Iſle and Foula mentioned before. Theſe thirteen miniſters make the preſbytrie of Zetland, who ſend yearly one of their number as commiſſioner for them to the general aſſembly. Each of theſe miniſters has the charge of a pariſh, and in each pariſh in Zetland, ſave Lerwick, there are two, and in ſome three pariſh churches. Their church diſcipline is by kirk ſeſſions conſtituted of elders and deacons, in the ſame manner as commonly practiſed in Scotland. Before the reſtoration of patronage, the preſbytrie had the power of preſenting miniſters to vacant congregations; but, by the act of reſtoring patronages in the reign of the late queen Anne, that of Orkney and Zetland was by her majeſty beſtowed upon the right honourable the earl of Morton, who is patron of all the kirks in Orkney and Zetland.

"There being no fund in any pariſh in Zetland for a ſchool, few of the common people were taught to read. There is only one ſchool from the Society for propagating of Chriſtian Knowledge, which has been in ſeveral pariſhes. In 1725 a propoſal was ſet on foot for ſettling a fund in each pariſh for maintaining a ſchool.

"The moſt antient government of Zetland, while ſubject to the kings of Norway and Denmark, was by a governor called the *Fowd* of Zetland, who was judge in all cauſes civil and criminal. Under him was a judge in every pariſh, called the *Fowd* of the pariſh, who only was judge in ſmall matters, and referred others to the grand Fowd, and ſent the malefactor to him to be tried. The Fowd of Zetland was alſo chamberlain, and collected the crown rent, which was at that time only called *Scat*, payable in butter, fiſh oil, and a ſort of very coarſe cloth, called *wad-mill*; the arable ground being all at firſt the property of the immediate poſſeſſors thereof, which went to their ſucceſſors by a verbal title called *Udell ſucceſſion*, whereby all the children, male and female, ſucceed equally to the father in his eſtate, heritable and moveable.

"Thus Zetland continued under the Daniſh government until the year 1470, when king James the Third of Scotland was married to Margaret daughter to the king of Denmark, with whom he got the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland in dowry, ſaid to be redeemable by the king of Denmark for fifty thouſand florins of the Rhine, to be paid to the king of Scotland. But the king of Denmark, upon the birth of king James the Fourth, his grandſon, renounced by a charter under his great ſeal all right, title, and claim, which he or his ſucceſſors kings of Denmark might have, or pretend, to the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland for ever; reſerving to his ſubjects the Danes their private eſtates in theſe iſlands, which they actually held in Zetland for many years thereafter, till they were at laſt purchaſed from them by ſeveral gentlemen in Zetland, and are known by the name of *Norway lands* to this day. And this renunciation of theſe iſlands was again confirmed by Chriſtian king of Denmark unto king James the Sixth, when he married the princeſs Anne of Denmark, ſiſter to the ſaid Chriſtian [f].

"After the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland became ſubject to the crown of Scotland, they were conferred by the king upon ſome noble favourite, with the dignity of earl of Orkney; amongſt whom the Sinclairs, earls of Orkney, are ſaid to be the longeſt poſſeſſors.

[f] Torfæus ſeems to diſpute this renunciation on the part of Denmark, p. 189, 190.

" The firſt we find dignified with this title, after the Sinclairs, is *James Hepburn*, earl of Bothwell, who was created duke of Orkney by Mary queen of Scotland, to render him the more honourable match for her majeſty, who was married to him May 15, 1567, in the palace of Holyrood-houſe, by Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney. This James duke of Orkney built the caſtle of Noutland in Weſtra, a ſmall iſland in Orkney. Being ſuſpected to have an active hand in the murder of Henry lord Darnly, the queen's former huſband, he was forced to fly for his life to Orkney; from thence to Zetland, where having ſtaid ſome time, he went to Norway, was taken priſoner by order of the king of Denmark, and carried to Copenhagen, where he died, after having lain ten years in a vile priſon.

" *Robert Stewart*, natural ſon to king James V. by Euphrara, daughter to Alexander lord Elphinſton, was created earl of Orkney and lord Zetland, by king James V. October 21, 1570. This Robert being formerly prior of Holyrood-houſe, which he exchanged with Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney, for that biſhoprick, as mentioned before, took poſſeſſion not only of the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, but alſo of the biſhop's rents thereof, and ſo became ſole proprietor of the crown rents, and that of the biſhoprick, to which he added new acquiſitions of lands made by himſelf, as purchaſed from the Udellers, more by oppreſſion and forfeitures than for payment of the value, as is reported of him; and alſo that he exerciſed a very arbitrary and tyrannical government over his dominions of Orkney and Zetland, all affairs ſacred and civil therein being ordered according to his good will and pleaſure. He lived ſometimes in Zetland, and built a houſe at Sumburgh, in the pariſh of Dunroſſneſs, the ruins whereof are yet ſtanding, called the *Weſt houſe*. He had alſo a houſe at Wetherſta, in the pariſh of Delting, as appears by his few charter, granted to Andrew Gifford, of Wetherſta, dated the 8th day of July, 1583, wherein he reſerves for his own uſe two or three rooms in the houſe of Wetherſta. This Robert earl of Orkney was married to Jean daughter to the earl of Caſſell, by whom he had Patrick his ſon and ſucceſſor.

" *Patrick*, earl of Orkney and lord of Zetland, after his father's death, came to the poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and began his government in the ſame manner his father ruled before him; but is ſaid to have been much more vicious and oppreſſive than his predeceſſor.

" The king being frequently importuned by complaints from the poor oppreſſed inhabitants of Orkney and Zetland, was pleaſed to reſolve upon redeeming them from the tyranny they had long groaned under, and for this purpoſe purchaſed from ſir John Arnut a mortgage that he had from Patrick earl of Orkney upon Orkney and Zetland, in 1613. The king having thereby taken theſe iſlands into his own hands, ſent ſir James Steuart, lord Ochiltree, to take poſſeſſion thereof, as his majeſty's chamberlain, and ſtewart of Orkney and Zetland, which earl Patrick, then a priſoner in Dumbarton caſtle, oppoſed, by ſending Robert Stewart, his baſtard ſon, to oppoſe the king's taking poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands. He was overpowered by the king's party, and carried priſoner, with ſeveral more of the earl's ſervants, to Edinburgh, where they were all hanged at the croſs. And in 1614 earl Patrick was brought from Dumbarton to Edinburgh, where he was tried upon ſeveral charges of treaſon and oppreſſion, found guilty, and condemned to be executed, and was beheaded February 6 the ſame year, and his eſtate forfeited to the crown. This earl Patrick built the caſtle of Scallaway mentioned before.

" The king being thus peaceably poſſeſſed of theſe iſlands, they were annexed to the crown by act of parliament, and erected into a ſteuartrie, and an exact rental made out of the whole rents as paid unto earl Patrick; which rental is recorded in the court of exchequer: and theſe rents were thereafter paid yearly in to the king's exchequer by chamberlains and taxmen, until, in 1647, a wadſet or mortgage of theſe iſlands of Orkney and Zetland was made over by king Charles I. to *William Douglas* earl of *Morton*, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and knight of the garter, together with the juriſdiction thereof. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Robert*; who was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who continued in the poſſeſſion of Orkney and Zetland until 1662; when king Charles II. redeemed the earl's right to theſe iſlands, and they were again annexed to the crown by act of parliament 2 Charles II. ſeſſions I. c. 13, and erected into a ſteuartrie, not to be again diſſolved from the crown without conſent of parliament.

" The king granted the rents thereof, together with the juriſdiction, to *George* viſcount *Grandiſon*, under the conduct and management of John earl of Middletown, William duke of Hamilton, William earl of Morton, and ſir Andrew Ramſay of Abotshill, with full power, not only to ſet long tacks and heritable ſews of the king's property lands, but alſo to grant charters to the heritors and udellers upon their udel lands, holding few of the crown for payment of an annual rent, formerly paid, called the *Seat* and *Watle*, and for that end they ſent over Alexander Douglas, of Spynie, their deputy, veſted with a full power and commiſſion. All the heritors and fewers in Orkney and Zetland did take holdings from Spynie, excepting ſuch of them as had formerly got charters of confirmation from the crown, of which there was only in Zetland Sinclair of Brough. By granting of theſe charters there was raiſed a very conſiderable ſum of money, as appears by a particular account thereof for Zetland, amounting to the ſum of 15,000 pounds Scots, which was very heavy upon many of them. Alexander Douglas of Spynie continued ſteuart-depute and chamberlain of the crown-rents of Orkney and Zetland until anno 1669, when the king was pleaſed to recall the grant made to viſcount Grandiſon, and the act of annexation of the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland to the crown was again ratified by parliament, and the rents thereof were yearly paid into the court of exchequer by the taxmen and chamberlains of the ſame, as following:

" Anno 1670, Mr. George Scot, of Gibliſtown, was made ſteuart of Orkney and Zetland, and taxman of the crown-rents thereof payable to the king's exchequer. He continued five years, and was ſucceeded 1675 by captain Andrew Dick, who continued five years, and was ſucceeded 1681 by Charles Murray,

of

of Hadon, and ſir Robert Milne, of Barntown. They continued five years; and 1686, William Craige, of Garſay, was appointed, and held the office five years. 1691, colonel Robert Elphington, of Lapneſs; 1693, ſir Alexander Brand, of Brandsfield; 1697, the honourable Mr. Robert Douglaſs, afterward earl of Morton; 1698, ſir William Menzie, and ſir Samuel Maclallen. 1703, James Douglaſs, earl of Morton, got the crown-rents of Orkney and Zetland, together with the juriſdiction thereof, from queen Anne; but the queen having taken into conſideration the great loſs and damage that the antient and honourable family of Morton had ſuſtained by their conſtant and firm adherence to the intereſt of the royal family, eſpecially during the civil wars, whereby that once eminent and illuſtrious family was brought very low; was pleaſed by her gift and diſpoſition, dated at her court at Kenſington, February 1, 1706-7, to diſſolve from the crown, and diſpone unto James earl of Morton, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, with a charter thereupon under the great ſeal, ratified and confirmed by conſent of parliament; the ſaid noble earl holding the ſaid earldom and lordſhip in few of the crown for the yearly payment of the ſum of 500 pounds ſterling money, in name of few duty, the ſame earldom and lordſhip being redeemable by the crown for payment to the ſaid earl, his heirs or ſucceſſors, of the ſum of 30,000 pounds ſterling. By this gift and diſpoſition the earl of Morton is heritable ſteuart, juſticiary, ſheriff, and bailiff, within the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, and is judge competent in all cauſes, civil and criminal, within that juriſdiction, excepting high treaſon, reductions, improbations, redemptions, and ſuſpenſions, having all the powers competent to a lord of regality in Scotland, excepting that power which they have of directing of briefs, and ſerving them before themſelves: but all briefs of land in the ſteuartrie are iſſued from the court of chancery, and returned thereto. The earl of Morton has alſo power by his gift from the crown to grant charters of confirmation to the heritors and fewers of Orkney and Zetland to hold of the crown for payment of the uſual few duty. He is alſo by ſaid gift patron of all the kirks in Orkney and Zetland. As heritable ſteuart and juſticiar of Orkney and Zetland he appoints deputies there for adminiſtering juſtice and puniſhing malefactors agreeable to the laws and practice of Scotland. The ſteuart depute holds courts as often as there is occaſion for them; but he has two head courts in the year, one in the beginning of November, the other in the beginning of June, at which all the heritors and fewers are obliged to appear; and the abſentees are fined each 40*s.* Scots money. The ſteuart clerk has his commiſſion from the earl as ſteuart principal; not but the ſteuart depute can employ his own clerk upon occaſion, as he doth all other members of court needful; but the ſteuart clerk only ſhould record all court proceſſes, and give out extracts. The ſteuart depute is alſo obliged to hold circuit courts in each pariſh once a year; but the ſteuart depute of Zetland having no ſalary, ſave the emoluments of the court, which are ſeldom ſo much as pays the neceſſary members thereof, he cannot afford to be at the charge of travelling through the country with a proper retinue, and therefore theſe circuit courts are much laid aſide.

"There is alſo a baillie in each pariſh, who holds his commiſſion either of the ſteuart principal, or his depute, having power to hold courts within his bailliffrie, to make his own clerk and other court members needful, and is judge in ſmall matters, ſuch as keeping good neighbourhood; but can decern in no cauſe above 10*l.* Scots value, unleſs otherwiſe provided by his commiſſion. The baillie is obliged to keep a court-book, wherein all cauſes brought before his court are recorded; and that book muſt be produced to the ſteuart depute when called for at his circuit courts. If the book is regularly kept, and nothing amiſs in it, then it is approved; if otherwiſe, the baillie is enjoined by the ſteuart depute to amend what is amiſs, or to loſe his commiſſion. Under the baillie there are ten or twelve honeſt men of the pariſh, called *Rancelmen*. Theſe are judicially appointed and choſen in the baillie court: all the houſeholders of the pariſh being preſent are aſked, if they have any thing to object againſt ſuch a man, why he ſhould not be made a Rancelman; and no objection being made, he is entered into that office, and takes an oath to be faithful and diligent therein, and his inſtructions and power being read in open court, and recorded in the court-book, each rancelman may have an extract thereof, if he pleaſe. He has the power of a conſtable, to command the inhabitants to keep the peace, and to call for aſſiſtance; and to enter any houſe within the pariſh at all hours of the day or night, and ſearch the houſe for ſtolen goods, which they call *ranceling*; and if they find any thing that the owner of the houſe cannot give a good account how he came by, then they ſeize him directly, and carry him to the baillie, who takes cognizance of the cauſe; and if it infers the crime of theft, then the thief, with the *fang* or thing ſtolen found in his cuſtody, is ſent to priſon, and the ſteuart depute acquainted thereof, who appoints a day for trying the thief according to law, and in caſe the baillie finds that the repreſentation of the rancelman will not amount to any proof of the crime of theft, he diſmiſſes the ſuſpected thief, upon his good behaviour, with certification. There are in Zetland a great many municipal laws, called *country acts*, the rule that the bailliffs chiefly act by, and they are, or ſhould be, read over twice in the year, at the baillie courts, when all the houſeholders are preſent, at which two courts, held at Martinmaſs and Whitſuntide, if any houſeholder is wilfully abſent, the baillie fines him forty ſhillings Scots each time. The rancelmen are to give in liſts of the poor in the pariſh at the baillie court; and they are appointed to be quartered upon the pariſh for maintenance, and money is ordered them by the kirk ſeſſion, out of the poor's-box, for buying of clothes; for there are no beggars allowed to go from pariſh to pariſh, nor from houſe to houſe, otherways than they are appointed; and if they can work, they are put to it in the houſes where they are lodged. In ſome pariſhes theſe rancelmen, and other intelligent honeſt men of the pariſh, are elected of late into a ſociety for reformation of manners and regulating of ſervants; Zetland being very much ſtraitened for want of ſervants,

vants, maſters for the moſt part being ſo poor that they can give ſervants little encouragement. There is alſo in each pariſh a *lawright man*, that is, an honeſt man, appointed judicially by the baillie, as the rancelmen are. His buſineſs is to weigh and meaſure the rent-butter and oil; and alſo to judge of the quality thereof, and, if he finds it inſufficient, to return it as not receivable. He is ſworn to do juſtice, and keep juſt weights and meaſures.

"The earl of Morton is at preſent high admiral of Scotland, and was before vice-admiral of Orkney and Zetland, and appoints his deputies there.

"There is a ſort of wreck called by the country people *ragha*, that is, pieces of fir-wood, which has never been in any uſe, and are thought to drive from the north parts of Norway and America, of which there uſed long ago great quantities to drive about the country; but for many years paſt very little of that kind has been found. This ſort of wreck the inhabitants have ſtill thought the unqueſtionable property of the finder thereof, and they uſe it for repairing their houſes; and ſhould the admiral inquire after it, he could make nothing of it, and therefore it has not been noticed hitherto. The timber brought here from Norway is very dear, and the poor inhabitants are not able to buy it. Many of them depend upon that wreck timber, which they call *Godſend*, and ſtill think they have a better title to it than any elſe have, and therewith they repair their ſmall houſes.

"There is no place in the world where ſhip-wreckt men are better treated, or the proprietors' intereſt more attended to, than in Zetland.

"Here are alſo a commiſſary, who is judge in all conſiſtorial affairs; alſo juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply for impoſing the land-tax.

"In the town of Lerwick there is a cuſtom-houſe, but they have very little buſineſs; and were it not for ſeeing ſalt imported, and the fiſh cured therewith exported, they would have none at all. The country is very poor, and has no manner of conſumption for goods to be imported that pay duty, and therefore there is little or nothing imported, ſave ſome trifles for carrying on the fiſhing trade, by which only the inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt.

"There have been exciſe-officers alſo, but finding little or no buſineſs, they were removed; and for ſeveral years paſt the exciſe of Zetland has been farmed by a gentleman of this country, for about 40 or 50 pounds a year, and he makes little by it, becauſe there is not one brewer, nor a tanner, nor a tallow-chandler, in Zetland. The few retailers of ale here brew the ale they retail themſelves. The malt for the moſt part uſed here comes from Orkney and Scotland; as do alſo the leather and ſkins tanned here by the poor fiſhermen for clothes, and that moſtly with the roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark, and the paying the leather duty for that is a very great hardſhip upon the poor people.

"The moſt antient way of tranſmitting lands and heritage to poſterity was by a verbal deed, called *Udell ſucceſſion*, founded upon an old Norwegian law, called *St. Olla's law*, by which a man could no way diſpoſe of or burden the lands he had by his father; neither had he any power to make a will contrary to the ſaid law; but whatever children he had, male or female, they all ſucceeded equally to the father in his eſtate, heritable and moveable, and the youngeſt ſon had the father's dwelling-houſe, becauſe the elder children were commonly *foris familiar* before the father's death, and the youngeſt ſon ſtaid with him, and ſupported him in his old age, and thereby had no opportunity to provide himſelf a ſettlement, and therefore was provided with his father's dwelling-houſe, which was alſo an inducement to make him more careful of his old father. By this way of ſucceſſion moſt of the inhabitants were proprietors of the lands they poſſeſſed, and very few tenants amongſt them; and this Udell ſucceſſion continued with many of the ſmall Udellers of Zetland till the year 1664, when they took heritable tacks of their own udel lands from Spinie.

"The firſt rights that are to be found upon lands in Zetland is that called a *Shynd Bill*, and that only uſed by the moſt conſiderable heritors. *Shynd* in the Daniſh language is a *court*, and *Bill* a common name for any deed or writing made in court; ſo it may be rendered in Engliſh, a judicial right. A man having a mind to diſpoſe of his eſtate, invited the fowd and 3 or 4 of the beſt men in the country to his houſe, where he had an entertainment provided for them, and being all convened, the fowd held a court, before which the heritor appeared, and did there judicially make his will, diſpoſing of his eſtate, heritable and moveable, particularly mentioned and divided to his children, reſerving his own life-rent of the whole, and a life-rent of a part to his wife, if ſhe ſurvived him, which will the clerk of court wrote, and being done was publicly read, all parties concerned being preſent, and if approved by the diſponer, it was ſigned by the fowd and theſe 3 or 4 gentlemen that ſat with him as aſſeſſors, and all their ſeals were put to it, and being recorded in the court-books, the principal was delivered to the diſponer, who kept it till his death, and then all the heirs mentioned in the Shynd Bill entered on their reſpective portions contained therein, and were all equally chargeable for the defunct's debts and funeral charges. And if there was no ſuch will made by the Udeller in his life-time, after his death his children, or neareſt of kin if he had no children, made application to the fowd to divide the inheritance amongſt them, who appointed a day and place, ordaining all concerned to attend; and having called a court, he cauſed the heirs to give up a faithful inventory, upon oath, of the whole left by the heritor deceaſed, which he divided equally amongſt them, according to the Udell or St. Olla's law, and cauſed a Shynd bill to be written thereupon, which was ſigned, ſealed, and delivered to the heirs, and was as good as if made by the udeller while he lived.

"If any man wanted to make a purchaſe of land from an udeller, with conſent of his heirs, without which the purchaſe was not good, the property was conveyed to the purchaſer by a Shynd bill, in the ſame manner as above mentioned, with this addition, that the diſponer did judicially acknowledge, that he had received the full value of the land diſponed, and deſired that his property therein might inſtantly be transferred to the purchaſer, and his heirs; and the heirs apparent of the diſponer being alſo preſent, conſented to the ſale; and the Shynd bill being

ſigned

ſigned and ſealed, was delivered by the fowd to the diſponer, who did judicially deliver it to the purchaſer, with a benediction. This Shynd bill was all the right neceſſary for ſecuring any perſon in their property during the Daniſh government, and was continued as the only ſecurity upon lands in Zetland for many years after it was ſubject to the crown of Scotland. But when gentlemen from Scotland came to ſettle in Zetland, and found moſt of the arable ground therein parceled out amongſt the poor antient inhabitants, by their udell ſucceſſion formerly deſcribed, excepting the lands purchaſed by the clergy, and brought in to the biſhop, and ſome ſmall eſtates belonging to the gentlemen in Norway or Denmark, mentioned before, theſe incomers found no great difficulty in purchaſing of land from the poor ſimple inhabitants.

" But the heritors of Zetland being acquainted by the gentlemen of the long robe, that all their private diſpoſitions and ſeiſins upon their lands were only baſe infeftments, and no good title, and therefore they muſt take charters holding of the crown, and public infeftments thereupon, otherways they could not maintain their property, and being thus alarmed, a favourable opportunity preſented for that purpoſe. But the compoſition money paid for the charters, and the great few duties payable yearly out of the lands, did in a ſhort time thereafter ſink many of the heritors ſo far in debt, that they were obliged to ſell the lands for payment thereof; for indeed the trifling land eſtates of Zetland, and the very inconſiderable value of the lands, together with the great few duties paid yearly out of them, renders the heritors of Zetland utterly incapable of being at the charge of theſe public ſecurities and frequent confirmations required by law, as is practiſed in other places, and therefore has been laid aſide ſince the granting of Spynie charters.

" The firſt and only rent paid to the crown out of the lands of Zetland was that called the *Scatt*. The whole iſland being divided into pariſhes, each pariſh is again ſubdivided into *ſcatalds*, marked out by *march ſtones* and *meithes*, dividing the ſcatalds from each other. This ſcatald is the paſture ground belonging to the arable land adjacent thereto, called a *room* or *town*, the name whereof is written in the rental, with the ſcat yearly payable thereout in butter, fiſh, oil, and a ſort of very coarſe cloth called *wadmill*, marked in the old rentals *liſpound* and *marks* of butter, *ſhillings* and *cuttels* of wadmill, and *butts* and *cans* of oil. A liſpound is 28lb. weight, and in each liſpound is 24 marks; a ſhilling of wadmill is 6 cuttals or *curtele*, i. e. *ſhortell*, a meaſure containing 24 *canches* in length; a butt of oil is 4 cans, each a Scots quart, and about a muchlin more, on account of the oil ſticking by the veſſel. The wadmill rent being converted to money, the cuttel is a groat, ſix whereof make a ſhilling, as marked in the rental, that is a Zealand *zullen*, which is 24 ſhillings Scots, or 2 ſhillings. The term of payment of the ſcat is Martinmaſs in the ſubſequent year. But in proceſs of time ſome of the arable land, which was at firſt the property of the improver, came alſo to the crown by forfeitures and donations under the adminiſtration of Robert Stewart earl of Orkney.

" The ſecond ſpecies of crown rent is *land meals*, that is, the rents payable out of the crown lands, of which there are two ſorts; firſt, thoſe called *property lands*, which are ſet by the chamberlain to tenants, who pay him the rent thereof conformable to the rental, and when ley, it pays no rent; the ſecond is that part of the crown lands fewed out by Spynie, the few duties whereof the fewer is obliged to pay yearly; whether the land is ley or laboured, the rent of both is paid in butter and wadmill, as particularly ſet down in the rental; the butter payable at Lammaſs, and the wadmill at Martinmaſs, in the ſubſequent year.

" The third ſpecies of rent is that called *Graſſums*, introduced thus. When the chamberlain ſet a tack or leaſe of the property lands to a tenant he cauſed him to pay a graſſum, or entry, the tack being commonly for 3 years: the tenant paid of graſſum upon receiving the tack two ſhillings for each mark land; and when the three years were out, if he had a mind to continue, the tack was again renewed for three years for payment of the like graſſum; but in proceſs of time the tenant not paying his graſſum at his entry on the land, it came to be an annual payment of eight ſhillings Scots upon the mark land. This graſſum is all the profit that the fewer of the crown lands has, the few duty being the full butter and wadmill rent contained in the rental; but the beſt of the crown lands being fewed, little of the property lands now pay graſſums, being bad, and much of them ſtill ley, and ſome ſet for half of the rent.

" A fourth, is that rent called *Umboth duty*, that is the biſhop's rents of Zetland, for which, as formerly obſerved, the biſhop has the equivalent rent in Orkney. Theſe rents are half the corn tythes of each pariſh in Zetland, excepting the united pariſhes of Tingwall, Whitneſs, and Wiſdale, which was an archdeaconry, as noticed before. There are alſo in each pariſh ſome lands belonging to theſe Umboths, called *biſhop's lands* or *Umboth lands*. The Umboth tythes are for the moſt part a rental tythe, payable in butter and oil, and in ſome places in money, or the *ipſo corpore*. *Umboth* is a Daniſh word, ſignifying to *change about*; the reaſon of which name is, that the biſhop having the one half of the corn tythe of the pariſh, and the prieſt or miniſter of the pariſh the other half, the biſhop ordained, that in caſe the prieſt might chooſe the better half (they being commonly greedy) that it ſhould go about ſo, as that the half which the biſhop had one year the prieſt ſhould have the next year, and it continued ſo till brought into the crown rental; ſince which time they go not about, but ſtill retain that name. All theſe Umboth rents were alſo in the year 1664 diſponed by Spynie to ſeveral perſons in few, for the yearly payment of a certain few duty yearly in money for each pariſh; excepting the pariſhes of Unſt and Feltor, which no man would few becauſe much of the lands there are ſtill ley, and ley-lands pay no ſort of rent, but the few duty muſt have been paid yearly; ſo the Umboth rents of thoſe pariſhes are ſtill contained in the crown rental, and are collected by the chamberlain, as the ſcat is all payable in the ſubſequent year, which often proves detrimental to the rents, becauſe the tenant has the firſt year free of rent; but when he goes out of the land, he has two years rent to pay for the laſt year's crops, and the tenant becoming inſolvent, as

they frequently do, the rent is loſt in whole or in part.

" The fifth ſpecies of crown rent is that called the *walle rent*, which is a corrupt contraction of two Daniſh words, viz. *nuit laugh*, i. e. a night laying, the origin whereof is ſaid to be, that in time of popery the biſhop of Orkney and Zetland ſent over a venerable matron, whom he recommended as a perſon of ſuch extraordinary ſanctity, that upon her lying but one night in every pariſh in the country, they would thereafter be bleſſed with great plenty of corn and fiſhing, provided ſhe was rewarded with ſome ſmall annual penſion during her life, which the ſimple ſuperſtitious inhabitants eaſily believed; and ſhe having travelled through the country, and lodged at leaſt a night in every pariſh, returned to Orkney, with the grant of a ſmall ſum to be paid her yearly out of every pariſh in Zetland during her life, for her prayers in their behalf, and out of reſpect to the biſhop's deſire in her favour. How long this matron lived is not known; but the contribution for her was yearly collected by the biſhop's chamberlain; and for the right proportioning the quota of each pariſh, they laid ſo much upon each mark land in the pariſh. But when Robert Stewart earl of Orkney came to be proprietor of the biſhop's rents of Orkney and Zetland, finding there had formerly been ſuch a payment, he put it into his rental, and cauſed the inhabitants to pay it yearly; and it has ever ſince been paid under the denomination of the wall rent, and amounts to about fifty pounds ſterling a year. It is payable at Lammaſs in the preſent year in money; but it would ſeem, that ſome of the heritors of Zetland, leſs ſuperſtitious and wiſer than the reſt, would never pay their quotas thereof, and there are ſeveral rooms in each pariſh where that rent is retained as never in uſe of payment.

" The ſixth and laſt ſpecies of payment in the crown rental is that called the *ox and ſheep ſilver*. This is ſaid to be a compliment given to the earl of Bothwell before mentioned, when he was in Zetland, of an ox and 12 ſheep out of every pariſh in the country for the maintenance of his family; but it ſeems rather to be a tax impoſed upon the country by Robert and Patrick Stewarts earls of Orkney; for they were the firſt who made it an annual payment, and put it in their rental, and it is proportioned upon the mark lands in each pariſh, amounting yearly to about twenty pounds ſterling; but there are ſeveral relations of it, as of the wattle, never in uſe of payment. It is payable at Lammaſs in the preſent year in money. This is the denomination under which the crown rents of Zetland are yearly paid, and what the whole may annually amount to can be no other ways certainly computed than as it ſtands in the rental, being moſt of it paid in butter and oil, ſo that theſe rents are yearly more or leſs, according to the prices theſe commodities yield, and as the lands are improved; but there is always a conſiderable diſcount upon the rent charge.

" The land rent payable yearly to the heritors and ſewers is only that called *land meals*, formerly paid in butter and wad-mill, now in butter and money, in the preſent year, the butter at Lammaſs, and the money at Martinmaſs, each mark land paying ſo much; but theſe mark lands are not alike in the rent; but according to what pennies the mark the land is, as that called twelve *pennie land*, which is the deareſt, pays the marks of butter, 16 ſhillings Scots of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings ſaid money of graſſums; 10 pennie land pays each mark 14 mark and two-thirds of a mark of butter, 14 ſhillings 8 pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 9 pennie land pays 12 marks of butter, 12 ſhillings of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 8 pennie land pays 10 marks and two-thirds of a mark of butter, 10 ſhillings 8 pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 7 pennie land pays 9 marks and one-third of a mark of butter, 9 ſhillings and four pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 6 pennie land pays 8 marks of butter, and 8 ſhillings of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; and 4 pennie land, which is the loweſt, pays 6 marks of butter, 6 ſhillings of wad-mill, and a ſhilling of graſſums. Some lands pay no graſſums, and others nothing but the butter debt. The crown lands pay after the ſame manner, but all in the ſubſequent year, as noticed before. The lands in Zetland, for the moſt part, are not very improveable, and the landlords generally take the wrong way for encouraging their tenants to improve the lands; for it is the common practice with many of them, if they ſee the tenant thriving, and by his induſtry becoming richer than his neighbour, he muſt be warned to remove, unleſs he will pay more rent yearly, or a large entry for a ſhort tack, and when that tack is out he is again where he was, and muſt pay a new entry or remove. This makes many tenants careleſs, nay even averſe to improve; whereas, were thoſe tenants that are frugal and induſtrious encouraged by long tacks, and entitled to the benefit of their own improvement, during the improver's life, without any augmentation of the rent, the landlord, after the improver's death, might ſet that land to another for a greater rent than it formerly paid, on account of the improvement, and give the next tenant the ſame encouragement to improve."

To this account we ſhall add a few particulars from Mr. Lowe's MS. deſcription of theſe iſlands:

SHETLAND where neareſt is 80 miles from Orkney, and the ſea between them very turbulent and ſtormy. It is compoſed of 46 iſles with 40 holms and 30 rocks, each having its particular name. About 26 are inhabited, others only uſed for feeding cattle. Many of the Scots ſettled here; but the inhabitants are Norwegians, and ſpeak a corrupt language called *Norman*. In theſe iſlands are many ſingle ſtones and Pictiſh houſes formed like cones with a vaulted cell and winding ſtairs. The ſoil inclines to a ſandy clay. The exports are chiefly fiſh, butter, oil, tallow, beef, hides, ſtuffs, ſtockings, woollen gloves, and garters: and 1500 ſail of Dutch ſhips have been ſeen at once in *Braſſa* ſound. Shetland belongs to Scotland, being part of the ſtewartry of Orkney, and governed by the ſteward or his deputy. Here is one preſbytery which meets at *Scallawy*.

Conburg hills in Mainland are ſwampy; the people the moſt ſavage in Shetland. Dunroſſneſs, Daniſh, the beſt inhabited and cultivated part of the iſland. The eſtate of Brow, once worth £466 *per annum*, is now covered with ſand blown over it by the winds,

winds, but ſtill eaſily moved; the ruins of buildings barely diſcernible, the church by the ſea almoſt blown away, and the corpſes left bare and bones bleached; 14 ruinous buildings round the ſhores. In the ſea bank oppoſite Sumburgh is a bed of foſſil oyſters 9 or 10 miles over. North of Fitfall head the country is beautiful, with corn and meads. In this pariſh of Dunroſſneſs was found in turning up a lee field a copper coin of Veſpaſian; Rev. *Judea devicta*; now in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Morton.

Lerwick. The village of *Lerwick*, excellently ſituate on Braſſa ſound, which by Braſſa iſland forms an harbour capable of containing many hundred ſail, conſiſts of about 140 families, and houſes irregularly built among the rocks. The town-hall has a clock: the citadel was never finiſhed. The country round it is barren. The Sheltaes or Shetland ponies, rendered by hard treatment the leaſt of European horſes (the ſmalleſt 55 inches high), ſell for from 20 to 50 ſhillings ſterling. Three hundred Dutch buſſes and doggers come here annually in the beginning of June, and trade with the natives for woollen goods, &c. while they fiſh for herrings. They have 30 or 40 ſwift ſailing veſſels, called jaggers, to carry home the firſt caught; the laſt of which veſſels is obliged to ſtay till July 16, if ſhe does not get her cargo: two large ſhips, called convoys, but really hoſpital and ſtore ſhips, attend the fleet. They alſo fiſh for cod from ſpring through the ſummer. About one mile weſt from Lerwick is the firſt Pights caſtle. Near *Culſwic* a very large Pights caſtle of rough granite, without cement; double wall, the paſſage between covered with long lintel ſtones reſting on both walls; the entrance a little door two feet high: the whole building circular, and though on the top of a hill, ſurrounded by a ditch 13 feet wide, and ramparts. See a plan of it in Mr. Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. p. xxxii. Whole diameter 44 feet; inner wall 3 and an half thick, outer 4; both together at the foundation 18 feet thick; height of gallery 8; breadth 2; ditch 13; rampart 19 feet and an half broad. In a loch near Linga ſound is one quite ruined, called the *Cummills of Curéagath*, q. d. *the heap near the enclofure yielding oats*. Another one mile from it. *Scalloway* is a mean village, with a caſtle. Near the miniſter's houſe at *Tingwall* in a loch is the *Ting*, or antient court of juſtice, on a ſmall holm, 30 yards diameter; the ſtones of the *Ting* or forum ploughed up. The ſnows lie longer on Shetland than Orkney mountains. *Foula* iſland, about 3 miles by 2, is very high land, much improved in cultivation ſince Brand's time. The people very hoſpitable, and the beſt climbers in Shetland. Vaſt quantities of fiſh are caught round it. Norſe language obtained here in laſt century, but will be entirely loſt by the next. In a ſmall holme of *Helinſtra voe* are remains of a large and curious burgh, called *the burgh of Burrowfrith*. What remains of the wall is ſingle, with ſmall apartments entered by very ſmall doors from within the double wall, with galleries beginning above there, and continued to the top. Diameter within 30 feet; thickneſs of the wall 13; diameter of one of the wall apartments 5 feet. The ſtones are made to jut over one another, till by degrees they draw to a point covered with a ſingle ſtone. On the top of the higheſt hills of Venantrie, a rock 2 miles ſquare, is a Pights tower, or wart, the ſmalleſt I ever ſaw. It could contain only ſix or eight people ſitting, and ſeems deſigned for a watch-tower, as from it one ſees moſt of the burghs on this ſide of the country, particularly Nounſburgh, the wart of Burrow land in Wae, that of Howland in Aethſting, the coppices of Hughbiſter in Weeſdale, and the wart of Ronas hill in Northmaven, the moſt conſpicuous in Shetland. Outwardly it has been a ſmall round tower.

In the wall of the church at Sandneſs is a ſtone with three circles, a ſemicircle, and a ſquare figure engraven on it[s].

At *Yell* are 9 burghs: the moſt entire is at Burraneſs; greateſt height of wall 20 feet; double wall 10 feet thick; outer wall 4, gallery 2, inner 4; diameter within 31.

Unſt is the northernmoſt iſle. Munas round caſtle was built by Mr. Bruce, 1598; over the gate is this inſcription:

Liſd ze to know this building quha began
Laurence the Bruce he was that worthy man,
Quha erneſtly his airis and aſſpring prays,
To help, and not to hurt this work always.

The burgh at *Snaburgh* has both a wet and dry ditch; the firſt cut with great labour through the live rock. A plan of this caſtle may be ſeen in Mr. Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. p. xxxii.

The voe of *Balta* is a fine natural harbour.

On the top of Heog, or Hanger Heog, a high hill, is a heap of ſtones, ſaid to be a place of execution, and at the foot of the rock another heap, called the *houſe of juſtice*; from whence we aſcend to the other two. Bodies, as of malefactors, were found at the bottom of the lower heap; and this may have been part of the Fowd's circuit. Several croſſes ſtuck in the earth mark, according to report, where malefactors had been ſlain in the purſuit, and the adjacent hill is called *Crucifield*. Probably the church of Norwick, or ſome adjoining chapel, was a ſanctuary; and whoever eſcaped thither was protected, even after condemnation, as tradition ſays of Tingwall, that whoever could eſcape from the Ting over the ſtepping ſtones to the church, was protected from all the fury of the law.

Weſt of Greenwall houſe is another fortified area, called *the Moul*; and oppoſite to it a rock with a burgh. Some caves made by the ſea look as if ſupported by pillars.

At Udſta in Fetlor Mr. Lowe examined Brand's account of the compaſs, and found it affected by the iron ore of the rocks, but not at a few yards diſtance. Here is another Snaburgh, ſurrounded by a double ditch and wall, and a well of freſh water. At a ſmall diſtance is another burgh on a ſmall hill. Two more burghs have round them foundations of ſmall oblong huts. Near the laſt 1772 were found 6 pieces of curiouſly wrought braſs, wrapt in a raw hide of ſingular ſhape and fine workmanſhip, 3 jointed, the reſt not; perhaps for fetters, and a hole at the end for the chain. A mile from Aethſtown are 3 circles

[s] Pennant, Arct. Zool. I. xxxiv.

like

like thoſe in Unſt, but leſs, 36 feet diameter, with a ſingle ſtone in the centre. The principal trade is ſalt fiſh, hides, butter, and oil. Fetlor ſupplies its inhabitants with corn in common years.

The *Knop of Kibeſter* or *Luggies know*, has loſt both the wizards faculty and hole mentioned by Brand.

Whalſey, 4 miles by 2 or 3, hilly and mooriſh, conſiſts of 80 families. In Hogſeter loch, in the burgh of Kraſter, a ſtrong oblong work towards the land, and a ſtrong ſtone wall ſurrounded the holm, enclоſing a large area. See a plan of it in Pennant's Arctic Zoology.

In the bay oppoſite to Ranſburghneſs are the iſles of *Glitneſs*, *Hore a ſtack*, and *Unicorn*, famous for the wreck of a ſhip of that name, in purſuit of Bothwel, duke of Orkney; the *Brethren*, two ſmall rocks, *Greenholm*, *Holm of Beoſter*, &c.

Croſs iſle and *Colſay* only feed ſheep. St. Ringan's (Mirian's) iſle is joined to the main by a ſand bank. *Haveroy* is a good fiſhing iſle. *Burra* is 6 miles, and *Houſe moor* paſture. In Burra is the third ſteepled kirk belonging to Breſſa pariſh. Another at Ireland in Mainland. *Hilderoe*, *Papa*, *Oxna*, *Linga*, are ſmall fiſhing and paſture iſlands off Scalloway. *Breſſa*, 6 by 3 or 4, great part barren, moſs, and heathy hill; has two fine harbours, and 4 burghs, and the largeſt fiſh in Shetland.

Small iſles in *Yell* ſound. Lamma [1], Little Roe [1], Stourholm †, Brother Iſle [1], Sarnfre [4], Fiſholm †, Linga †, Biga, Unara †, Torcholm †, Waſterholm, Stenneſs †, Saila, or Sarna.

Iſles between Unſt and Fetlor are, Uyea [1], Grunie †, Half Grunie †, Linga † of Urie, and Linga † of Yell. Haſcuſii [1].

Fair Iſle, midway between Shetland and Orkney, 3 by 1 and an half, fenced by rocks, except to the north-eaſt, where are two bays.

While Shetland was ſubject to Norway, it was governed by a deputy approved by the king, called the *Fourd of Zetland*, and an inferior judge in each pariſh. The payments to the crown were called *Scatt*, and made in butter, oil, and coarſe cloth. Lands went by *Udal* or hereditary ſucceſſion. The firſt written transfer was a *Soind* bill, which among conſiderable heritors is a written will before a court called by the Fowd, who all witneſſed and ſealed it.

In no part of the world will a ſtranger expect leſs from the appearance of the country, and find it more made up by the civilities of the inhabitants of Shetland.

The aurora borealis, or as the natives call it, *the merry dancers*, is conſtant in clear evenings in all theſe northern iſlands, and proves great relief in the gloom of the long winter nights, frequently covering the whole hemiſphere. The cold is moderate; the fogs great and frequent. The winter tempeſts are aſtoniſhing, agitating the water to the bottom of theſe comparatively ſhallow ſeas.

The herrings which appear off Shetland in amazing columns, in June, perform the circuit of our iſland, and retire beyond the knowledge of man. When their main body approaches from the north, it alters the very appearance of the ocean. It is divided into columns of 5 or 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, which drive the water before them with a ſort of rippling current. Sometimes they ſink for a ſhort ſpace, then riſe again, and in bright weather reflect a variety of ſplendid colours. Cod, ling, and torſk, furniſh cargoes alſo to adventurers: the poor iſlanders, ſtill kept in bondage in defiance of laws, are compelled to ſlave and hazard their lives in the capture, to deliver the fiſh to their lords for a trifling ſum, to be ſold for a high price. Among other ſcarcer fiſhes the *Opah* [h] is found in abundance. It ſeems a fiſh of the north as well as the torſk, which laſt is not found ſouth of Orkney, while the other extends to Newfoundland. The birds of theſe iſlands are the ſame with thoſe of the Orkneys, except the ſkua, which breeds only in Fowla and Unſt. Among the few land birds which migrate to them in ſummer is the golden creſted wren. Multitudes of the inhabitants of each cluſter of iſlands feed on the eggs of the birds of the cliff, which they take with the utmoſt hazard. Copinſha, Hunda, Hay, Foula, and Noſshead are the moſt celebrated rocks; and the neighbouring natives the moſt expert climbers up precipices above 60 fathoms high, roughned with ſhelves or ledges, which the men climb from below, or are let down by a rope held by a ſingle aſſiſtant above ſhifted by the weight of the fowler and his booty, and directed by ſignals; and in Foula they truſt the rope to a ſtake, or a dagger ſtuck in the ground. Few of theſe hardy fellows come to a natural death. They ſlide acroſs the holm of Noſs, a vaſt rock, ſeparated from the iſle of Noſs only 16 fathoms, and 480 feet high, with a raging ſea between, in a cradle along a cord guided by a ſmall parallel cord [i].

Exports from Shetland in fiſh 1778, an ordinary year:

To foreign parts	187,001	cod, ling, and tuſk,	making 7193½
Coaſtwiſe	121,800		2969
	308,801		10,162½

exclusive of home conſumption, and cattle by the Dutch, &c.

Wet cod	33 barrels.
Ditto coaſtwiſe	128
	161
Herrings	573 barrels.
Coaſtwiſe	654
	1227

The *Pictiſh* name and origin of the burghs or forts is modern, and to be exploded. They are confined to the countries once ſubject to the crown of Norway, and are, with few exceptions, built within ſight of the ſea. In the Shetland and Orkney iſlands they are moſt frequently called *Wart* or *Ward hills*, which ſhews they were garriſoned. Along theſe ſkirts they almoſt form a chain, and not only ſerved to keep the natives in ſubjection, but favoured the landing of the Norwegian pirates. No ſuch buildings are found out of Great Britain, except in Scandinavia.

The numbers mark families, thoſe with † are uninhabited.

[h] Pennant, Brit. Zool. III. N° 102.

[i] Arctic Zool. I. xxvii—xxx.

dinavia. There is one on the mountain Swalburg in Norway; the *Stir biſkop* at Upſal is another; and *Umſeborg* in Sweden alſo is a third. Their towers vary in their inner ſtructure, but externally are univerſally the ſame; yet ſome have new additions of ſtrength on the outſide. The burgh of *Culwich* in Shetland, notwithſtanding it is built on the top of a hill, is ſurrounded by a dry ditch 13 feet broad; that at *Snaburgh* in Unſt has both a wet and dry ditch, the firſt cut with great labour through the live rock. The burgh of *Moura* is ſurrounded by a wall, now reduced to a heap of ſtones, and the inſide is cylindrical, not taper, as uſual in others. The burgh of *Hogſeter*, upon an iſle in a loch of the ſame name, has alſo the addition of a wall; a peculiarity in a cauſeway to join it to the main land, and a ſingular internal ſtructure. Numbers of little burghs are ſcattered about theſe iſlands in the neighbourhood of the greater, and probably were built by the poorer ſort of people in order to enjoy their protection. A multitude of places in theſe iſlands have the addition of *burgh* to their name, notwithſtanding there is not a veſtige of a tower near them, the materials having been long ſince carried away, and applied to various uſes. One was by way of pre-eminence called *Coningſburgh*, or the *burgh of the king*. The *Snaburgh* in Fetlor, one of the moſt remote of the Shetland iſles, when entire, had in the middle a rectangular area ſurrounded by a wall, and that by an earthen rampart of the ſame figure at ſome diſtance from it. Two ſides of the walled area have the additional defence of another rampart of earth, which commences on the inſide of one of the narrower ſides, and, preſerving the ſame diſtance as the two other ſides of the outer fence from the leſſer area, terminates at the latter near an artificial well: the ſea, over which it impends, has deſtroyed half of it.

The wind blowing away the ſand in a certain part of Weſtra, one of the Shetlands, diſcovered an extenſive burial-place, once covered with the thickneſs of 20 feet. This ſeems to have belonged to different nations. One is marked by the tumuli, conſiſting of ſtones and rubbiſh, ſome round, others flat, at top like truncated ſtones. Near them are multitudes of graves, diſcoverable only by 1, 2, 3, 4, or more ſhort upright ſtones ſet in the level ſand. The corpſe was interred a few feet deep, and covered with a layer of fine clay to keep the ſand from touching it. Not only human bones, but thoſe of oxen, horſes, dogs, and ſheep, have been found in theſe graves; ſeveral ſorts of weapons, battle-axes, two-handed ſwords made of whale-bone, knives and combs, beads, brotches and chains, a metal ſpoon, and a neat glaſs cup greatly corroded, ſmall flat pieces of marble, ſtones ſhaped like whetſtones, and ſpherical ſtones perforated; but the moſt ſingular thing was a thigh-bone cloſely encircled by a ring of gold [k].

[k] Pennant's Arctic Zool. I. xxx. xxxvi.

THE ſea above the iſlands is called *idle*, *frozen*, and *icy*, being rough with maſſes of ice and ſcarce navigable. The antients called it CRONIVM from Saturn, pretending, as Plutarch[a] relates, that here in ſome Britiſh iſland Saturn was kept aſleep in a deep cavern of gold-coloured pumice-ſtone, Jupiter having caſt upon him a profound ſleep as a chain; the birds bringing him ambroſia, whoſe fragrance perfumed all the place, and many dæmons attending on him and watching, who waited on and ſerved him. By this fable, if I miſtake not, they hinted there were in this iſland mines which are the care of Saturn, but for want of wood to heat the furnaces are ſlighted.

Icy ſea or *Mare Cronium.*

Saturn impriſoned here.

Below Thule to the ſouth extends the German ocean, in which Pliny[b] ſays are interſperſed the ſeven ACMODÆ, or as Mela[c] calls them HÆMODES. But as it is well known they are Daniſh iſlands in the Baltic, *Lelant*, *Fuynen*, *Laglant*, *Muen*, *Falſtor*, *Leyland*, and *Femeren*, I ſhall not dwell on them, any more than on GLESSARIA or ELECTRIDA, ſo called from amber *(electrum)* there thrown up by the ſea, which Sotacus[d] believed dropped from trees[e] in Britain. As the antient Germans called amber *Gleſſe*, I readily concur with the very learned Eraſmus Michael Laet's[f] opinion, that *Leſſe*, an iſland off Cape *Scagen* in Denmark, was antiently called GLESSARIA.

ACMODÆ.

GLESSARIA.

In that part of the German ocean neareſt to Britain are very few iſlands except thoſe in the frith of Edinborough; *May*, *Baſſe*, *Keth*, and *Inche-Colme* or *Columb's Iſland*. On the coaſt of Northumberland, oppoſite the mouth of the river *Lind*, lies *Lindiſfarne*, called by the Britans *Inis Medicante*, which, according to Bede[g], "by the ebbing and flowing of "the tide twice a day is ſurrounded by the ſea like "an iſland, and as often when the ſhore is left bare "joined again to the continent." Whence he properly enough calls it an *half iſland*. The weſtern part is narroweſt, and left to rabbits, joined by a very narrow iſthmus to the eaſtern part, which is much broader, and towards the ſouth has a little town with a church and caſtle, where was antiently the ſee of a biſhop eſtabliſhed by Aidan the Scot, invited by the Northumbrians to teach them the Chriſtian faith, pleaſed with the ſolitude and retirement of the place. Eleven ſucceſſive biſhops ſat there. At length on the Daniſh invaſions the ſee was tranſferred to Durham. Below the town is a tolerably commodious harbour defended by a fort on the hill to the ſouth-eaſt.

Landis-farne.

This iſland, from having been inhabited by monks, is called by the Saxons *Holy iſland*; of which Alcuin writes thus in his epiſtle to Egelred king of Northumberland: "The place exceed- "ing all in Britain for venerableneſs is given up to "the Pagan ravagers, and where the Chriſtian re- "ligion firſt took its riſe in our nation after the de- "parture of St. Paulinus from York, there begin "miſeries and calamities."

Holy Iſland.

Seven miles from hence to the ſouth-eaſt we ſee *Farn* iſland, about two miles diſtant from *Banborrow*, encompaſſed by the deep ocean and a ring of rocks, having a fortreſs almoſt in the centre, on the ſpot, as they ſay, where Cuthbert biſhop of Lindisfarne, the tutelar ſaint of the northern Saxons, devoting himſelf to God, "founded (as Bede in his life re- "lates) a city proper for him to govern and ſuitable "houſes therein. It was a building almoſt round, "four or five perches from wall to wall. The wall "without higher than a man ſtanding upright; for, "by cutting away a huge rock he made it higher "within, ſufficient to reſtrain the rovings of the eyes "or thoughts, to raiſe the whole attention of his "mind to heavenly objects: ſo that the pious inha- "bitant could ſee nothing from his habitation but "the heavens. This wall was formed not of hewn "ſtone or brick or mortar, but of rough ſtones and "turf dug out of the ſpot, ſome of them ſo large "that they ſeemed to have required more than four "men to lift them. In this houſe he had two rooms, "an oratory, and another for common uſe, their "walls formed of the native ſoil, of which he dug "and cut great quantities both within and without. "The roof he made of rough timbers and hay. At "the harbour of the iſland he had a larger houſe, "where the brethren who came to viſit him might "be entertained and lodged, and near it was a foun- "tain for their uſe." Contiguous to this iſland are other ſmaller ones, *Widopens*, *Staple iſland* two miles off, *Bronſman*, and two yet ſmaller called *Wambes*.

Farn.

Widopens. *Staple iſland.* *Bronſman.* *Wambes.*

Beyond theſe at the mouth of the river Coqued lies *Coqued*, commonly called *Coquet* iſland, rich in coal. There are not many iſlands hereabouts; but overagainſt this coaſt are the *iſlands of the Saxons*, now *Heilichant*, q. d. *Holy iſland*, and many others in ſucceſſion along the coaſts of eaſt and weſt Frieſland, of which the moſt known to the Roman arms was that which Strabo[h] calls BIRCHANIS, Pliny[i] BVRCHANA, and the Romans FABARIA, from its reſemblance to the beans growing there ſpontaneouſly, which (juſt to reſtore it to its proper place though foreign to my purpoſe), I ſhall obſerve, the name itſelf beſpeaks to be *Borkun* at the mouth of the Ems.

Coquet.

The Saxon iſles. *Holy iſland.*

BIRCHANIS. BVRCHANA. FABARIA.

Borkun.

[a] De facie in orbe lunæ, p. 941. ed. Xyland. He places this iſland five days ſail to the weſt of Britain. See alſo his treatiſe de oraculorum defectu, p. 420.
[b] N. H. IV. c. 16. [c] III. c. 7. [d] ap. Plin. N. H. XXXVII. c. 7.
[e] from *rocks*, the beſt MSS. of Pliny. [f] [g] Life of St. Cuthbert.
[h] B. VII. p. 291. [i] IV. c. 13.

ADDITIONS.

May. THE iſle of MAY, a few miles from the coaſt of Fife, is about one mile long, inacceſſible on the weſt ſide; on the eaſt is ſafe riding for ſhips in weſterly ſtorms. It antiently belonged to the monks of Reading in Berkſhire, and in it David I. founded a cell dedicated to All Saints, who were afterwards ſuperſeded by Adrian, a holy man, murdered by the Danes in Fife, and buried here. By his interceſſion ſterility was removed, and great was the reſort of female pilgrims. Biſhop Lamberton purchaſed it, and annexed it to the priory of St. Andrew's. In later times a light-houſe has been erected on it[a].

Baſs. The BASS lies about one mile from the ſhore, a rock of ſtupendous height, the top on the ſouth ſide conic; the other overhangs the ſea in a moſt tremendous manner. The caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, now neglected, lies cloſe to the edge of the precipice facing the little village of *Caſtleton*. This rock is frequented by gannets or ſoland geeſe and kittiwakes or gulls, both which are farmed here[b].

Inch Keith. INCH KEITH lies oppoſite to Kinghorne, nearly in the middle of the frith, and is one mile long. It ſeems to be Bede's *Caer Guidi*[c], and to derive its preſent name from the gallant Keith, who ſignalized himſelf A. D. 1010 againſt the Danes, and received it in part of his reward. The Engliſh fleet ſent by Edward VI. to aſſiſt the queen dowager 1549 fortified it, but it was taken by the French general Deſſe, and the fortifications were deſtroyed by act of parliament afterwards. The French gave it the name of *L'iſle aux chevaux*, from its property of fattening horſes. In 1497 it was the lock hoſpital of Edinburgh[d].

Inch Colm. INCH COLM, called by Boethius *Emonia*, i.e. *YMona*, the *iſland of Mona*, is a ſmall iſland at a little diſtance from the ſhore, where Alexander I. who was driven here in a violent ſtorm 1123, founded an Auſtin monaſtery dedicated to St. Columb; of which remain ruins of the church with a ſquare tower, and other buildings. The Engliſh plundered it in the reign of Edward III. and ſuffered ſhipwreck for their ſacrilege. On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the church lies the monument figured by ſir Robert Sibbald (plate of Fifeſhire) who calls it *Daniſh*, with a head at each end[e].

Lindisfarn. LINDISFARN is diſtant from the continent in a ſtraight line only two miles eaſt at low water, but the quickſands oblige carriages and horſes to go twice as far about. This name is derived from the river *Lindi* and the Celtic *fahren*, receſs. It is two miles and a quarter from eaſt to weſt, and ſcarce one mile and an half from north to ſouth. At the north-weſt part a ſpit of land runs out a mile long. The monaſtery ſtands at the ſouth end; and a little north of it the village inhabited by fiſhermen. It is part of Northumberland, but ſubject to the juſtices of Durham. Aidan, after preſiding here 14 years, died and was buried here A. D. 651. Finan, his ſucceſſor, built a wooden church, thatched with reeds, but before the end of the century covered with lead by biſhop Eadbert. St. Cuthbert, who from a poor ſhepherd became monk of Melroſs 15 years, was prior here 12 more, when he retired to one of the barren Farn rocks, from whence he was called to this ſee, which he held only two years, and returned to his retirement, where he died, and was buried at the eaſt end of his oratory, where his ſtone coffin is ſtill ſhewn. His body was found freſh 11 years after his death. Lindisfarn was ruined by the Danes A. D. 793, when the monks carried his body about for ſeven years, and at laſt ſettled at Cheſter-le-ſtreet, whither the ſee was tranſlated, and where it continued many years. On a ſecond deſtruction of the monaſtery by the Danes they were removed to Rippon, but ſtopped by miracle at Durham, where the ſaint continued till the Reformation, when his body was found entire, and privately buried in a wooden coffin, as ſome pretend, near the clock, but more probably in the ground under where his ſhrine ſtood. The entrochi found among the rocks at Lindisfarn are called St. Cuthbert's beads, and pretended to be made by him in the night. Eighteen biſhops ſat here till the removal of the ſee to Cheſter, which had eight more till the removal to Durham A.D.995. Lindisfarn became a cell to that Benedictine monaſtery, valued at 48*l.* *per ann.* The north and ſouth walls of the church are ſtanding, much inclined; part of the weſt end remains, but the eaſt is down. The columns of the nave are of four different ſorts, 12 feet high and 5 feet diameter, maſſy and richer than thoſe of Durham; the baſes and capitals plain, ſupporting circular arches. Over each arch are large windows in pairs, ſeparated by a ſhort column, and over theſe are ſmaller ſingle windows. In the north and ſouth walls are ſome pointed arches. The length of the body is 138 feet, breadth 18 feet, and with the two ailes 36 feet; but it may be doubted whether there ever was a tranſept. One arch of the centre tower remains adorned as is its entrance from the nave with Saxon zigzag. Somewhat to the eaſt is the baſe of a croſs, and to the weſt the preſent pariſh church[f].

" Ther lie certain iſles adjoining to Farne iſland
" bigger than Farne itſelf, but in them is no habita-
" tion; certain big fowls called St. Cuthbert's birds
" breed in them; and puffins, birds leſs than ducks
" having grey fethers like ducks but without painted
" fethers and a ring about the neck be found breed-
" ing there in the cliffy rocks[g].

" The iſle of *Coquet* ſtands on a very good vein of Coquet.
" ſea coals, and at the ebb men dig on the ſhore by
" the cliffes, and find very good[h]."

[a] Pennant, III. 190, 200. Keith, 283. Tanner, N. M. 44.
[b] Pennant, I. 47. See before, p. 45.
[c] Ib. I. 12. See before, p. 42.
[d] Ib. III. 205.
[e] Groſe. Tan. 389.
[f] Lel. VI. 67.
[g] Ib. 208.
[h] Ib.

LOWER down on the coaſt of Holland, whereabouts the Rhine formerly emptied itſelf, are covered by the ſea the foundations of a very antient magazine, ſometimes uncovered and exhibiting an admirable diſplay of venerable antiquity and moſt noble plan of building, which Abraham Ortelius, the reſtorer of antient geography, and my particular friend, in his elegant work has reſcued from the very ſea itſelf[a]. I the rather mention this becauſe the Dutch call it *Britten huis.* *Huis te Britten*, i. e. *the Britiſh houſe*, ſo that it is at leaſt by name Britiſh. For, as it is acknowledged to have been built by Caligula for a pharos, when he intended to invade Britain in that ridiculous expedition, ſo an antient inſcription dug up there ſhews, that Septimius Severus repaired it when ruined. Whence it had the name of *Britten* remains to be conjectured. Probably from the Britans: for Philip Melancthon[b] ſuppoſed his native town was called *Bretta* from the Britans, and the *Bretten* mountains in Hainault, I have elſewhere read were named from the Britans. But, as Pliny[c] expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that an herb which is peculiar to Holland ſhould be called *Britannica*, unleſs the people bordering on the ocean adjoining to Britain gave it that name, ſo I wonder how this fort came to be called *Britannica*, unleſs the Batavi intended it for the ſervice of our Britain oppoſite to it. Pliny[d] called a place among the Morini *Portus Morinorum Britannicus* *, either from its being the paſſage thence to Britain, or from its facing Britain. Why may not then this fort have its name from a like reaſon? That the Britans often landed here, and that this was the paſſage from Germany to Britain, nobody can deny, ſince Zoſimus[e] meaſures the ſea between Britain and this mouth of the Rhine 900 ſtades, as the moſt frequented paſſage, and ſays that corn uſed to be brought from Britain to this place, and ſo in barks carried up the Rhine to the Roman camps, when the emperor Julian, as Ammianus Marcellinus[f] tells us, "built gra- "naries to lay up the corn that uſed to be brought "from Britain." At that time this magazine ſeems to have been turned into a granary, and from the Britiſh corn called *Britannicum*; and this is the more probable, as in the records of Holland it is called *Brittenburg*. For, in that age, convenient caſtles well ſtocked with corn had the name of *Burgi*, as we read in the hiſtory of the Burgundians. What hinders us then to lay one conjecture to another in a point of ſo great uncertainty, and ſuppoſe the Britans took poſſeſſion of this, and called it after their name, when Magnus Maximus, whom others[g] call Clemens Maximus, uſurped the empire againſt Gratian? For he landed at this mouth of the Rhine. If it had not the name of *Britannicum* ſo early, let us ſuppoſe it called by the Saxons *Huis de Britten*, from their ſailing from hence to Britain, when they infeſted our coaſts with their *ciules* or flat-bottomed boats. For Zoſimus[h] informs us, the Saxons poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia after driving out the Salian Franks, and from thence it is certain they poured into Britain. This is alſo intimated, as I before obſerved, by the truly learned and noble lord Janus Douſa in his Ode to Leyden. But that I may not ſeem too partial to the honour of Britain, when the moſt learned Hadrian Junius† deduces the name of the herb Britannica from his own country word *Britten*, from its growing in plenty on ſods, which they call *Britten*, and of which they make their fences againſt the ſea, it may not be amiſs to refer to the ſame origin this *Huis de Britten*, and ſuppoſe it to have been ſo named from being defended againſt the encroachments of the ſea by banks of turf or *Britten*, through which the ſea breaking deſtroyed the building alſo. But I leave this to the conſideration of thoſe who have more attentively conſidered the meaning of the word and the ſituation of the place, who will forgive my here interfering with other people's province.

Portus Morinorum Britannicus. *Saxons in Holland.* *Janus Douſa.*

On this coaſt alſo are the iſlands of Zealand, ſurrounded by the Scheld, Maes, and ocean; of which I ſhall only further obſerve here that Lemnius Levinus[i] ſuppoſes they had the name of *Vulachria* (which is the principal one) from our Welſh. Oppoſite to Zealand the Thames, that nobleſt of Britiſh rivers, falls into the ocean, where Ptolemy places two iſlands, TOLIAPIS, and CAVNA or CONVENNOS[k]. Of Toliapis, which I take to be *Shepey*, ſee in Kent[l].

Zealand. *Toliapis. Cavna or Convennos.*

More to the eaſt out of the mouth of the Thames, off the iſle of *Tanet*, lies a ſhoal of ſand, very dangerous to ſeamen, called the *Goodwine ſands*[m], where our chronicles ſay was an iſland ſwallowed up A. D. 1097, which was the eſtate of earl Goodwin. John Twine[n] gives the following account of it: "It was "a very fertile ſpot, and abounding with paſtures, "but ſomewhat lower than Thanet, from which they "went to it by boats, the paſſage being three or "four miles. This iſland‡, by an uncommonly vio- "lent ſtorm, furious rain, and unheard of ſwell of "the ſea, was ſunk and covered with an incredible "quantity of ſand thrown up, and irrecoverably "changed into the mixed nature of earth and ſea. "I am aware what I ſay; becauſe it is ſometimes "quite ſoft, and at other times when the ſea is off "will bear people to walk on it." It is not improbable that this is *Toliapis*, unleſs the reader ſhould chooſe to ſubſtitute *Thanatos* for *Toliapis*, and ſome copies have *Toliatis*, of which in Kent.

Goodwin Sands.

Here the immenſe body of water narrows ſo much that the channel between Europe and Britain is not

The Britiſh ſeas.

* The Chamavi lived near it according to Eunapii Legationes. Q. the extracts from Eunapius among the Legationes.

† *In nomenclatura.* ‡ called by ſome *Lomea*.

[a] Ortelius with a letter, dated Antwerp, October 10, 1579, ſent Mr. Camden a brick from the ruins of Brittenburgh. He deſcribes theſe bricks as rudely inſcribed with the name of the 1ſt or 2d legion, and the N^os X. XX. XXX. Camd. Ep. 2. The ſite was firſt laid open by the retreat of the ſea 1520, again 1552 and 1562: foundations were ſeen and inſcriptions and coins taken up. In 1752 it was reduced to an heap of ſtones. Buſching Geogr. XIV. ii. 115, 12mo.

[b] [c] N. H. XXV. c. 2. [d] IV. c. 23. [e] Hiſt. III. c. 5.

[f] XVIII. 2. [g] See Introd. p. lx. [h] Zoſimus, B. IV. c. 35.

[k] See Eſſex, II. p. 120. *Cunnetos* is the name given to a tract in Jerſey overwhelmed with ſea ſand about three centuries ago. Falle, 61.

[l] I. 312. [m] Of this ſee Somner's Roman forts and ports. See alſo in Kent, I. 316. 349. [n]

above 30 miles wide, which narrow part ſome call the *Britiſh*, others the *French channel*, and it is the boundary of the Britiſh ſea, gradually dividing back the coaſts, which were almoſt ready to unite, and by the land retiring in a vaſt equal portion on both ſides waſhes Britain and France from the eaſt to the weſt. Here begins the Britiſh ocean, the firſt iſland, *Selſey.* or rather peninſula, in which is *Selſey*, Saxon Seolſ-ſea, q. d. according to Bede[o] the *iſland of Seals* or *Sea calves*. But this has been already treated of in Suſſex[p].

VECTA. *Wight.* Higher up lies VECTA, Britiſh *Guith*, Saxon Wiht-land and Wiht-ea (Ea with them ſignifying an iſland) by us called *The Iſle of Wight* and *Whight*, of which we have already ſpoken[q].

Portland. Of *Portland*, which is not now an iſland, but joined to the mainland, we have already treated in Dorſetſhire[r].

From hence I paſs over to the oppoſite coaſt of France, where from *Beerfleet* in Normandy to the middle of the channel the ſea is affirmed by ſailors to be in a manner paved with rocks and crags, among which, William ſon of Henry I. heir of England and Normandy, croſſing from Normandy to England, A. D. 1120, was unfortunately caſt away, with his ſiſter, baſtard brother, and others of the flower of the nobility. Whence a poet of that time has theſe lines:

Abſtulit hunc terræ matri maris unda noverca,
Proh dolor! occubuit Sol Anglicus: Anglia plora!
Quæque prius fueras gemino radiata nitore,
Extincto nato vivas contenta parente.
. . . . . .
Funus plangendum! privat lapis æquoris unus,
Et ratis una ſuo principe regna duo.

Him the ſtep-mother Sea from mother Earth
Alas! bore off; here ſet the Engliſh ſun:
Mourn, England, mourn; the luſtre of his birth
Gave double radiance, now confin'd to one;
Henry muſt now content thee for his ſon.
. . . . . .
His exit mourn; one ſingle rock alone,
One ſingle ſhip, two kings reduc'd to one.

Another poet of the ſame age produced theſe lines:

Dum Normanigenæ Gallis claris ſuperatis,
Anglica regna petunt, obſtitit ipſe Deus:
Aſpera nam fragili dum fulcant æquora cymba,
Intulit excito nubila denſa mari.
Dumque vagi cæco rapiuntur tramite nautæ,
Ruperunt imas abdita ſaxa rates.
Sic mare dum ſuperans tabulata per ultima ſerpit
Merſit rege ſatos, occidit orbis honos.

The Normans now, the far-fam'd Gauls o'ercome,
Were to their Engliſh kingdom haſt'ning home.
Heaven's ſelf oppos'd: while the frail veſſel plows
The ſwelling ſea, a darkling cloud aroſe;
The waves the trembling ſeamen bear aſtray,
And the ſhip burſts on rocks beneath the ſea:
Under the ruſhing waves are ſtraightway hurl'd
The royal race, the glory of the world.

More to the weſt out at ſea lie ſome iſlands oppoſite to France, but belonging to England. Firſt, on the coaſt of Normandy or Liſieux, whoſe inhabitants our people call *Lettaw*, q. d. *Littorales* or *Coaſters*, lies *Alderney*, called in the public records *Aurney*, *Aureney*, and *Auvigney*, which ſhould ſeem to be ARICA, mentioned among the Britiſh iſlands in the king of Spain's MS. of Antoninus[s]. Others ſuppoſe it EBODIA, or EVODIA, mentioned only by Paulus Diaconus[t], who knew very little of theſe parts, and places it 30 miles from the Sequanic ſhore; and adds, that "the bubbling of waters forming a whirlpool" is heard at a great diſtance. But this *Alderney*, which is ſcarce 7 miles from Cape *La Hogue* in Normandy, is about 8 miles in circuit, has a rich ſoil, well ſupplied with corn-fields and paſtures, a church, and 80 houſes. I know not whether I ſhould mention the jaw-tooth of a giant as big as one's fiſt found here, ſince St. Auſtin ſays he had ſeen one ſo large, that it ſeemed capable of making 100 of our teeth. From hence to the weſt runs out a ridge of rocks, formidable to mariners, and called the *Quaſquettes*.

Alderney. ARICA, ſome MSS. only *Iga.* EBODIA. Giant's tooth. *Caſketts.*

[o] Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 13. [p] Vol. I. p. 268. [q] Vol. I. p. 174. 207. [r] Vol. I. p. 59.
[s] The variations of the MSS. here are great. Some read *Siata*, *Arica*; others *Siata*, *Iga*: which laſt Simler reads *Liga*, and ſuppoſes *Lignon*. *Iga* may be *Oyen* near Rochelle. Weſſeling rejects *Arica*.
[t] Civ. Dei XV. c. 9.

ALDERNEY

ADDITIONS.

ALDERNEY, like all the iſlands hereabouts, is high land. The houſes are not diſperſed as in the other iſlands, but collected into one town of about 200 houſes, and 1000 inhabitants. Nor is this iſland ſo much encloſed as the others. They boaſt of one corn-field of about 500 acres, bearing excellent corn, and that has not lain fallow for above a century, kept in heart by manuring it with ſea-mud. The harbour is to the ſouth, capable only of ſmall veſſels, and the iſland is a dependence on Guernſey. The narrow ſea between it and the coaſt of France is called *Le Ras de Blanchart*, by us *The Race of Alderney*, a dangerous paſſage when the ſtrong currents contend with violent winds. Then Paulus Diaconus' deſcription may be verified, as alſo by the many rocks and foul ground round the iſland in bad weather. Through this receptacle the French fleet eſcaped after their defeat at La Hogue 1692. *The Caſkets* are a range of rocks 3 leagues in length, with a larger at their head, a light on which laſt would be of great uſe in navigating the channel, from the middle of which may be ſeen in a clear day this rock and Portland head. This was the place where the ſon of Henry I. was loſt, and where many ſhips have ſince periſhed [1].

[1] Gibſon.

J E R S E Y.

Cæsarea. *Jersey.*

BELOW these to the south is Cæsarea, mentioned by Antoninus, scarce 12 miles from the other, now contracted by the French to *Gearzey*, as *Cæsaris Bergum* in Normandy to *Cherbourg*, and as by the Spaniards *Cæsarauguſta* in Spain to *Saragoſa*. Gregory of Tours [a] calls it "the island in the sea "near the city Constantia" [*Coutance*], when he relates how Prætextatus, bishop of Rouen, was banished hither; as Papirius Massonius calls it the "island of "the Constantine shore [b]," from its lying overagainst the antient city of Constantia, which Amm. Marcellinus [c] seems to call Castra Constantia, and which in later ages had the name of *Moritonium* [d]. For Robert de Monte writes *Comes Moritonii*, i. e. *Conſtantiarum*, if this be not an addition of the transcriber; for *Moritonium*, now *Mortaigne*, is further from the sea.

Castra Constantia.

This island is about 30 miles in compass, defended by rocks and quicksands dangerous to seamen. The soil is sufficiently fertile, abounding with various sorts of corn and with flocks, having large quantities of sheep, and many of them with four horns. The air is very healthy, and subject to no disorders except fevers in September, which some call *Settembers*; so that there is no occasion for physicians. As the island produces but little fuel, they burn instead of wood sea-weed or *Vraic*; this is supposed to be the *Fucus marinus* of Pliny [e], and grows plentifully on the rocky islands and crags hereabouts. Being dried in the sun it serves for firing, and the ashes of it manure and enrich the lands and fallows like marle and dung. It is not allowed to gather this except in spring and summer on certain days appointed by the magistrates. At these times the people flock eagerly from all parts with a kind of festivity to the shore with their carts, and to the neighbouring rocks with skiffs. Such of this weed as the sea throws up the poor are allowed to gather for their use. The interior parts of the island are hilly, and at the bottom of the hills are pleasant vallies watered by rivulets and planted with fruit-trees, and pear-trees, of which they make drink. There are a number of villages in the island, which is divided into 12 parishes, and furnished with good anchoring places on all sides. Among these the safest is on the south side of the island between the little towns of St. Hilary and St. Alban, which has a small island defended by a garrison and inaccessible on every side, where they say was buried St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, who was banished thither: for the town called by his name is reckoned the chief town of the island both for the markets and the courts which are held there. On the east side which faces Coutance on a steep craggy rock stands a castle strongly fortified bearing the haughty name of *Mont Orgueil*, which is greatly indebted to Henry V. for its restoration, and the garrison in it is commanded by the governor of the island, formerly called the *warden* of the island, whose appointment in the reign of Henry III. was 200*l.* a year. On the south, but further off, one sees *St. Malo*, which takes its now name from St. Maclovius, a man of consummate sanctity, being antiently called the city of the Diablintes [f], and in the Notitia Aletvm: and in a MS. of Isidorus Mercator we read expressly *Civitas Diablintum, quæ alio nomine Aletum*. The inhabitants apply themselves to fishing, but especially to agriculture, and the women drive a great trade by knitting stockings, which we call *Jarsay ſtoches*.

Sheep with 4 [and 6] horns.

Vraic. Fucus Marinus.

St. Hilary.

St. Albin.

Mont Orgueil.

Aletvm.

As to government, the governor sent by the king of England is chief magistrate: he appoints a *bailif*, who with 12 *jurats*, his assessors in each parish, chosen by the parishioners, administers justice in civil matters: in criminal with seven jurats, in matters of equity with three.

[a] Hist. Franc. I. 18.

[b] Annal. I. p. 52. Aimonius (de gest. Franc. III. 26.) describes it also by its nearness to Coutance. (G.)

[c] xv. c. 11. D'Anville notice de la Gaule, p. 245.

[d] *Moritonium* is not *Mortaigne* but *Mortain* in the Cotentin, a large tract of Normandy, so called from Coutance. This gave title of earl to king John before his accession to the throne. But the city of *Coutance* was never called *Moritonium*. There are many places called *Mortaigne* further off, and in Latin *Mortagnia*, *Moritania*, &c. (G.)

[e]

[f] These *Diablintes* were an Armorican nation mentioned by Cæsar, B. G. III. St. *Maglovius* vulgo *Malo* was bishop of their capital *Aletum* A. D. 540, which falling to decay was succeeded by a new city two miles from it, which, from the bishop, though dead many years, had the name of St. Malo. The site of *Aletum* is now occupied by a small village called *Quidalet*. D'Argentre hist. de Bretagne, I. c. 15. (G.)

ADDITIONS.

THE iſland of JERSEY is 12 miles long and about 6 broad at the extremity, but narrower in the middle; and contains about 36 ſquare miles. It lies in latitude 49° 25″, four leagues from the coaſt of Normandy, and about 25 from that of England. It abounds with ſprings and proviſions, and the honey and butter are peculiarly excellent. The bread is coarſe and made of barley. The winters are milder than in England, but more ſubject to wind. The buildings are all of ſtone, the grounds encloſed, the roads planted with trees, and the inhabitants numerous, but leſs beautiful than formerly, their way of life having introduced the gout and other new diſtempers. The breed of ſheep with four or ſix horns is now worn out. The iſland is better wooded than in Mr. Camden's time: yet the Vraic is ſtill uſed in country kitchens, where it makes a hot glowing fire, though it is chiefly burnt on the ſhore for the aſhes, which as well as the green weed make excellent manure. The iſland is as it were one great hill, extending from eaſt to weſt in an oblong ſquare, the north ſide very high with cliffs 40 fathoms perpendicular; the ſouth ſide ſubſides into many pleaſant vallies. Much of the beſt arable land has of late years been converted into orchards, which hath occaſioned a deficiency of bread corn; whereas there uſed to be enough to ſupply the Spaniſh and other merchants, and an abundance of cyder, which, either from the ſoil, the fruit, or the keeping, being more pure, and if drunk on the ſpot, is more intoxicating. It has been computed that 24,000 hogſheads have been made here in one year. The iſland is divided into 12 pariſhes (with only eight churches), and theſe into tythings or *vingtaines*. The churches are very plain buildings; moſt of the ſteeples ſquare; and the communion table placed juſt under the pulpit [a]. The language of the bar and pulpit is French, which is generally ſpoken here and in the neighbour iſlands. The trade was more conſiderable formerly than at preſent. The civil government is by a bailiff and 12 jurats. They are governed by the Norman laws; the courts of judicature of England having no juriſdiction over any of theſe iſlands. The whole number of inhabitants is computed at leſs than 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms and formed into regiments. Their general review is on the ſandy bay between the two towns, when they are attended with a train of above 20 braſs field-pieces and two ſmall bodies of horſe in the wings.

St. Helier. The town of St. *Helier* does not, as is generally ſuppoſed, take its name from St. Hilary biſhop of Poitiers, who was baniſhed at the ſuit of the Arians for oppoſing them at the council of Bezieres A. D. 356, by the emperor Conſtantius, into Phrygia, as we learn from St. Jerom [b], who adds, that he died at Poitiers. Sulpicius Severus [c] alſo confirms his dying at Poitiers, his birth-place, ſix years after his return from his exile. His death falls A. D. 367, and we have no account of Jerſey ſo early. This town, therefore, took its name from *Elerius* or *Hilier*, a holy man, who lived in this iſland ſome centuries after, and was ſlain by the Pagan Normans at their coming hither. He is mentioned among the martyrs in the martyrology of Coutance. His little cell with the ſtone bed is ſtill ſhewn among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey of Canons Regular was founded in the little iſland in this bay, and annexed to Cherburg abbey in Normandy in the reign of Henry I. and ſuppreſſed as an alien priory [d]. The remains of the church of this monaſtery were exiſting in Falle's time, and the choir ſerved as a chapel to the caſtle till deſtroyed to make room for lodgments and to enlarge the parade.

The towns of St. Helier and St. Aubin ſtand both in the ſame bay called St. Aubin's bay opening to the ſouth, and are about three miles aſunder. St. Helier, at the foot of a long and high rocky hill at the eaſt end, is a well-built populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the laſt century, and contains about 400 houſes, moſtly ſhops, and near 2000 inhabitants, a ſpacious watering-place, and handſome town-hall. The market-place in the centre is ſpacious, ſurrounded with handſome houſes, among which is the *Cohue Royale* or court of juſtice. At the top of the market-place a ſtatue of George II. of bronze gilt. The market is held on a Saturday, and much frequented.

St. Aubin. St. Aubin, at the weſt end of the bay, is principally inhabited by merchants and maſters of ſhips, whom the neighbourhood of the port has invited hither. It is not more than half the ſize of the other town, though greatly increaſed within theſe hundred years, and has a good ſtone pier carried far into the ſea, where ſhips of conſiderable burden lie ſafe under the guns of the adjoining fort. The iſle of St. Helier, more to the eaſt in the ſame bay, is in circuit near a mile, ſurrounded by the ſea at or about every half flood. On the ſite of the abbey before mentioned is now *Elizabeth caſtle*, one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Britain. Queen Elizabeth began it, and gave it her name. Charles I. enlarged, and Charles II. who was twice here, completed it. It was the laſt fortreſs that held out for the king. It is the reſidence of the governor and garriſoned, and occupies the whole iſle, from whence at low water is a paſſage called the bridge, half a mile long, formed of ſand and ſtones. A citadel was begun in the American war on a hill, whence the caſtle

Elizabeth c.

[a] Gent. Mag. LV. 809.
[b] Cat. Script. Eccl. num. 3.
[c] Hiſt. ſac. l. II. fin.
[d] See Neuſtria Pia, p. 712.

might

might be bombarded, but ſince the peace left off. All the landing-places and creeks round the iſland are fortified with batteries, and 17 or 18 watch-houſes are erected on the headlands. Theſe are round towers with embraſures for ſmall cannon and loop-holes for ſmall muſquetry; the entrance by a door in the wall out of the reach of man, and to be aſcended by a ladder afterwards drawn up [e].

Mount Orgeuil c.

Mount Orgeuil caſtle, called alſo *Gourray* from the neighbouring village of that name, was a place of ſtrength before Henry Vth's time, and bid defiance to the attempts of the French under the conſtable De Gueſclin 1374 at the end of the reign of Edward III. It was repaired by queen Elizabeth, but is now ſlighted, yet preſerves an air of grandeur anſwering its name even in ruins [f]. The aſcent to its top is by near 200 ſteps; and from thence by a teleſcope may be ſeen the two front towers of the cathedral of Coutance [g]. The famous William Prynne was confined in it three years.

Chriſtianity was firſt planted here in the middle of the 6th century, and the iſland made part of the ſee of Dol in Bretagne, and it is now governed by a dean. Beſides the abbey of St. Helier here were four priories, *Noirmont*, *St. Clement*, *Bonnenuit*, and *le Leek*, and above twenty chapels, now moſtly ruined. The eſtates convened by the governor or his deputy the bailiff conſiſt of himſelf and the jurats, the dean and clergy, and the 12 high conſtables.

Dr. Stukeley read at the Society of Antiquaries 1761, a letter from Mr. Morant, giving an account of ſome druidical remains diſcovered by him ſome years ſince in Jerſey:

"In St. Helier's pariſh, about a mile north-north-weſt from the town on a riſing ground, whence is a view of the ſea, are three ſtones, each near 5 feet high, and as much thick or wide, ſupporting a 4th 11 feet and an half long, 10 broad, 1 foot and an half thick at the weſt end, and above 2 feet at the eaſt: within is one large ſtone like a floor.

"Near 3 feet from theſe ſtands a ſingle ſtone 4 feet and an half high and thick: and about 12 feet further eaſt another between 4 and 5 feet high and 4 feet and a quarter wide. Two feet from thence another lies down near 7 feet long and 5 feet broad: and about half a mile north-weſt are remains of a tumulus.

"On a tumulus ſouth-eaſt of the town are three ſtones, ſupporting one 15 feet long, 6 feet and an half broad, and 4 feet thick. Eaſt of this another 12 feet long, 3 feet and an half broad, and between 2 and 3 feet thick, lying on others. To the weſt of the firſt lies one on the ſide of the tumulus 7 feet by 4. On the north ſide of the tumulus lie four large ones.

"On the town-hill, which commands a view of the ſea, is a ſtone 14 feet long, 7 feet and an half broad, and above 3 feet thick, ſupported by 5. On the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt ſtood a circle of ſtones, only one of which is yet ſtanding 6 feet high [g]: the reſt broken to make a neighbouring wall.

"In Groville pariſh near Mont Orgeuil caſtle, on a tumulus in ſight of the ſea, is a ſtone 15 feet long, 10 feet and an half broad, 3 feet and an half thick, ſupported by five others.

"In St. Martin's pariſh, on a cliff near the ſea, is an oval of 21 ſtones erect, within which are 14 others in two rows, ſeven on each ſide, ſupporting three large flat ſtones about 6 feet diameter. There are two others down. At each end without the circle are two large ſtones. Within this cliff are caverns running into one another: the entrance about 3 feet high and 2 feet broad."

On the top of a high rocky hill near the town of St. Helier was diſcovered 1785 a Druid temple, completely covered with earth, and looking like a large tumulus or barrow. It was 66 feet in circumference, compoſed of 45 coarſe ſtones 7 feet high, 6 broad, 4 thick, containing four perfect cells and one deſtroyed; the entrance, a kind of ſubterraneous paſſage, faced the eaſt, and was 15 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches and an half broad from the inſide of the two outward pillars, in height 2 feet, each pillar being about 1 foot 9 inches and an half thick; the inſide of the paſſage meaſured 5 feet 3 inches in breadth, 4 feet 4 inches in height, and the firſt covering ſtone 3 thick; it gradually decreaſed to the length of the 15 feet before mentioned. The greateſt cell nearly facing the eaſt was 4 feet 3 inches deep and long; the next on the left 4 feet broad, 4 feet 3 inches long, and 3 feet 7 inches high; the diſtance between them is 3 feet 4 inches; the 3d at the diſtance of 5 feet 9 inches from the 2d meaſured 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, 3 feet 7 inches in length, and 4 feet in height; the cell in the middle of the temple diſtinct from the 3d 10 feet, and the 4th joining both eaſt and weſt cells or paſſages is 2 feet 4 inches broad, 2 feet 1-8th deep. In this temple was found a medal of Claudius, and another defaced. About 50 yards ſouth from the temple were five tumuli maſoned on every ſide, but not paved, and lying eaſt and weſt. A ſingle ſtone lay 5 feet from the entrance [h]. The ſtones of this temple were preſented by the ſtates of the iſland to general Conway, their governor, and placed in their original form in his park in Oxfordſhire 1788.

Mr. Bindextre, who wrote ſome tracts on the affairs of Jerſey, and died 1691, ſays, there were not fewer than 50 of theſe temples and altars in the iſland, of which the greater part were demoliſhed when Falle wrote his hiſtory of it. The cromlechs are here called *Pouquelays*, and there are ſome tumuli or keeps [i].

Antient ſilver coins, with a rude head on one ſide, and on the other as rude a horſe with a number of dots or pellets, probably Britiſh, were found in this iſland in an earthen pot.

Roman coins have been dug up in Jerſey; and there are remains of a Roman camp in the manor of *Dilamant*.

About the middle of the iſland, in the pariſh of St.

[e] Gent. Mag. LV. 332.

[f] Gent. Mag. LV. 809.

[g] Q. if that deſcribed and engraved in Gent. Mag. LIV. 809, in the way to Mount Orgeuil caſtle, ſuppoſed to weigh 80 tons and reſting on ſix others. Another ſuppoſed to weigh not leſs than 800 tons was demoliſhed to repair the fortifications or pier; one of its ſupporters ſtill ſtanding is near 5 feet high.

[h] Archæol. VIII. 384—388.

[i] Falle.

Saviour, on an high artificial hill, is a ruined chapel, now a ſtorehouſe [k].

January 6, 1781, 800 French under baron de Rullicourt landed at *Banc de violet*, ſurpriſed the garriſon of St. Helier and the lieutenant-governor, who was made to ſign a capitulation to ſave the town; but Elizabeth caſtle making reſiſtance, major Pierſon, the next officer in ſeniority, attacked the French in the town; the commanders on both ſides were killed, and the enemy ſurrendered priſoners of war. A monument was erected in the church of St. Helier to the memory of major Pierſon.

This iſland, 9 William III. 1697, gave title of earl to Edward viſcount Villiers, who dying 1711, was ſucceeded by his ſon William; he 1721 by his ſon William; he 1769 by his ſecond ſon George Buſſey; and he 1805 by his ſon George, the 5th and preſent earl.

[k] Gent. Mag. LV. 333.

GUERNSEY.

SARNIA. TWENTY miles hence to the north-weſt is another iſland, which Antoninus calls SARNIA[a]; *Garnſay.* we at preſent *Garnſay*; ſtretching ſomewhat in the ſhape of an harp from eaſt to weſt; neither ſo large nor ſo fruitful as Jerſey before mentioned, and having only 10 pariſhes: preferable to it however for this, that it breeds no venomous animal as that does. Nature has more ſtrongly fortified it, environing it with a circle of ſteep rocks, among which is found *Smyris ſtone.* the ſmyris, a very hard and rough ſtone, which we call *Emeril*, with which the jewellers clean and cut their diamonds, and glaziers their glaſs. This iſland is much more conſiderable for the convenience of its harbour, and reſort of merchants. For almoſt at the eaſtern extremity, but on the ſouth ſide, a bay in the form of an half-moon forms a port capable of receiving *St. Peter's Port.* large veſſels, on which ſtands *St. Peter*'s town, conſiſting of one long narrow ſtreet, well furniſhed with military ſtores, and much frequented by merchants in time of war. For by an antient privilege of the kings of England, here is as it were a perpetual *Free trade in time of war.* truce; and the French and other nations in the height of war may go and come, and carry on their trade here in perfect ſecurity. The entrance of the harbour, which is very rocky, is defended by a caſtle on each ſide; to the left is an old caſtle; to the *Cornet c.* right oppoſite to it, another called *Cornet*, on a very high rock, ſurrounded by the ſea in flood tides. This caſtle, in the reign of Mary, was fortified with new works by ſir Leonard *Chamberlan*, knight, governor of the iſland, and lately by his ſucceſſor Thomas *Leighton*. For here the governor principally reſides with the garriſon, who never ſuffer women or Frenchmen to come among them on any terms. To *La Val.* the north adjoins the peninſula of *La Val*, which has a religious houſe or priory. On the weſt cloſe by the ſea is a lake a mile and an half round, full of fiſh, eſpecially carp, admired for their ſize and delicious flavour. The inhabitants are not ſo good huſbandmen as thoſe of Jerſey, but apply themſelves to navigation and trade, with more uncertain profits. Every one however likes to cultivate his land for himſelf, ſo that the whole iſland is divided by hedges into ſmall parts, which they think not only an advantage, but a defence againſt an enemy.

Both iſlands make a pleaſing appearance with gardens and orchards, whence their common drink is liquor made of pears, by ſome called *Siſere*, by us *Cyder.* *Cyder*. The inhabitants of both are of Norman or Breton extraction, and ſpeak French; yet they ſcorn to be accounted or called French, and are highly pleaſed to be called Engliſh. Both iſlands burn *vraic* for firing, or coals from England. Both have great plenty of fiſh, and both the ſame form of government.

Theſe iſlands, with others in the neighbourhood, formerly belonged to Normandy; but when Henry I. king of England, had defeated his brother Robert in the year 1108, he united Normandy and theſe iſlands to the crown of England; from which time they have firmly adhered to England, even when king John of England, being convicted of the death of his nephew*, had forfeited all right to Normandy, which he held as liegeman to the king of France, and the whole province had revolted from him: as alſo when king Henry III. of England afterwards parted with his right to Normandy for a ſum of money. From this time they have faithfully kept their allegiance to England, and are the only remains of the inheritance which the kings of England hold from William the Conqueror and of the duchy of Normandy; though the French have made frequent attempts on them, having long with regret beheld them from their coaſts ſubject to England and not to France. It appears from records †, that they made themſelves maſters of *Garnſey* in Edward the Fourth's time; but by *Jerſey* (G.) the bravery of Richard *Harleſton, valet of the crown*, according to the ſtyle of the times, they were ſoon driven out; and the king, in reward for his valour, gave him the government of the iſland, and command of the garriſon. And in 1549, when England was involved in civil wars under an infant king, Leo Strozzi, admiral of the French gallies, attacked them, but was beaten off with great loſs. *Normandy loſt.*

In eccleſiaſtical matters, they were ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy, till he, in our time, refuſed to abjure the authority of the pope in England, as our biſhops do. From that time they were ſeparated from the dioceſe of Conſtance by queen Elizabeth, and united for ever to the dioceſe of Wincheſter, that the biſhop of Wincheſter and his ſucceſſors ſhould exerciſe every part of epiſcopal juriſdiction over them. Their ſervice, however, is performed agreeable to the diſcipline of the church of Geneva, which the French miniſters introduced.

As to the civil cuſtoms of theſe iſlands, I might take notice of a few from the public records. King John "appointed ſworn coroners to hold the "pleas of the crown, and for the ſecurity of the "iſland granted that the bailif, by view of the coroner, "might try cauſes without writ of novel diſſeiſin "within the year, and of dower within the year ‡: "that the jurats ſhould not prolong judgment "beyond one year: that in cuſtoms and other "things they ſhould be treated as natives, and not "as foreigners §." But I am for leaving all theſe matters to thoſe who treat more particularly. In general the cuſtoms of Normandy take place here in many points.

[a] More commonly *Sarmia*, *Sarma*. D'Anville.
* Annales de Margan. MS. n. Gale. † Rot. Franc. 16 Edw. IV. ‡ Clauſ. 25 Edw. III.
§ An. 9 Edw. III.

ADDITIONS.

GUERNSEY lies about 7 leagues north-weſt of Jerſey, in latitude 49° 7″, and is 12 miles long, 9 broad, and about 36 miles in circuit. The air differs little from that of Jerſey; but though the ſoil is mountainous, it yields plenty of verdure, and produces almoſt all kinds of vegetables and corn, and other proviſions. They have plenty of game, fowl, and fiſh, but no wood; the inhabitants are forced to uſe vraic for fuel.

Port St. Pierre.

Port St. Pierre has a good road, from whence ſhips may go out with any wind, in which it excels St. Aubin's bay in Jerſey. They paſs from it under the guns of the caſtle cloſe up to the town into the pier, which is a noble work, formed of vaſt ſtones to a conſiderable height, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and its top forms a pleaſant terrace for walking. The town here is the only one in the iſland, but too much confined between the ſea and the hills. It has a good market, and a handſome hoſpital, built 1741, for poor and ſick. The old caſtle on the left hand of the port has been long ſlighted. Caſtle *Cornet* commands the town and harbour, and is ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea 600 yards wide, and fordable only at low-water in great ſpring tides. It made a better figure before its upper walls and buildings, with a lofty flag tower, were blown up by lightning 1672, when lord Hatton was governor, whoſe lady and mother were killed by the exploſion. It has been ſince formed into barracks. Upon a ſurvey of this iſland by lord Dartmouth in the reign of Charles II. a place was found to the north-weſt, and more in the channel, for making another port or mole, which would have admitted large men of war, and was to have had a citadel, but the undertaking was thought too expenſive. A mile north of this port ſtands the Marſh caſtle, ſo called from its low marſhy ſituation; of an oval figure, conſiſting of a keep and two other areas, the walls about 10 feet high, and commanded by an eminence on the weſt. St. Michael's caſtle ſtands in that part of the iſland called the Vale, on an eminence near the ſea, and has four round towers and a double ditch incloſing about an acre. This caſtle is mentioned early in the 12th century. Near it is the Vale church, conſecrated 1177, and diſtinct from the church of St. Michael's abbey, though it ſtood very near it. The tower diminiſhes upwards. In a field no ſmall diſtance north-eaſt from it are ſome cromlechs. St. Sampſon's church, built by order of Anthony le Sufan, biſhop of Coutance, and by him conſecrated 1111, retains marks of great antiquity, though it has undergone different repairs. On Point *La Val* are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of St. Michael's priory. While this iſland and Jerſey made a part of the dioceſe of Conſtance, our kings frequently threatened to annex it to ſome Engliſh ſee. King John thought of Exeter; and Henry VII. had obtained a bull from pope Alexander VI. in favour of Saliſbury; and then got a ſecond to transfer it to Wincheſter. The reaſon recited therein is the danger of the French viſiting them at pleaſure under pretence of ſpirituals. It is added, that for the like reaſon, Calais, then in the hands of the Engliſh, had been exempted from its metropolitan, the archbiſhop of Tours, and annexed to Canterbury. But this bull, now in archbiſhop Langton's regiſter, remained without execution. But 1568, 10 Eliz. the ſeparation was effected, and the iſlands annexed, as they ſtill continue, to Wincheſter. The Geneva diſcipline remained in Jerſey till 21 James I.; and in Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark, till the Reſtoration. At preſent the liturgy of the church of England tranſlated into French is univerſally uſed. The 12 pariſhes of Jerſey have each their proper rector. Four of the 10 in Guernſey are united, ſo that it has but 8 miniſters, and Alderney and Sark have each one. Theſe miniſters have aſſiſtants or lecturers. In Jerſey and Guernſey one of the miniſters is commiſſary to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and called the dean. He has a juriſdiction, and keeps his court; but the other miniſters ſit and vote with him. The churches are ſtrong, well built, and neat, but the livings ſmall. The convention of the eſtates here, as in Jerſey, conſiſts of the governor, with the coroners of king John, jurats, clergy, and conſtables. The governor has a negative voice till his majeſty's pleaſure be known. The law is the cuſtom of Normandy, with additional conſtitutions by king John, and ordinances of Henry VII. and other kings of England, whereby they are exempted from ſuits in or writs from Weſtminſter-hall; and that no commiſſioners, except under the broad ſeal, ſhall have power to act there, and thoſe only with the concurrence of the bailiff and jurats as to the laws and cuſtoms of the iſland. This iſland drives a conſiderable trade with Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The military force conſiſted 1750 of 3 regiments of militia, and one troop of horſe. The ſtaple manufacture is knit ſtockings. Before the wars with France in the 17th century, Jerſey was thought to equal, if not ſurpaſs, Guernſey in commerce and number of ſhips. It is more encloſed, planted, and wooded; and the land in this iſland declines to the north, which is a contrary direction from Jerſey. The privilege of a free trade in time of war was extended to all theſe iſlands by the joint concurrence of the neighbouring princes, confirmed by a bull of pope Sixtus IV. recited at length in an inſpeximus of Henry VIII. But the iſlanders themſelves, by the depredations of their privateers, have rendered this privilege of no effect. The want of harbours on the channel, and the annoyance from the privateers here, are ſufficient reaſons for the French to wiſh theſe iſlands in their poſſeſſion. Their firſt attempt was during the civil wars

wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, when they found means to ſurpriſe Mount Orgueil caſtle, and to get poſſeſſion of half Jerſey, while the other half was ſecured for England by Philip de Carteret lord of Ouen. Strozzi's deſign was on ſome Engliſh ſhips at anchor in the road here, which failing, he ſailed to Jerſey, and there met with the repulſe above mentioned. After the death of Henry VI. ſir R. Harleſton, vice-admiral of England, coming to Guernſey with a fleet, ſtarved out the caſtle to ſurrender.

Guernſey gave title of baron 1702-3 to Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor, created earl of Ailesford: ſucceeded 1719 by his ſon and nameſake; and he 1757 by his ſon and nameſake; and he by his ſon and nameſake 1777, the 4th and preſent earl.

Serke. OF *Serke*, a ſmall iſland lying between them, environed with ſteep rocks; in which, before uncultivated, by the approbation of queen Elizabeth, and to his own emolument, as they ſay, James *de S. Owen* of *Jarſay*, whoſe pedigree ſome pretend, I know not on what grounds, to carry up beyond the days of St. Owen, ſettled a colony: of *Jethow*, which ſerves the governor of *Garnſey* as a park to feed ſheep, deer, rabbits, and pheaſants; or of *Arne*, which is ſomewhat larger, and was the ſolitary ſeat of Franciſcan friars, I need ſay no more, neither of theſe being mentioned by antient writers. *Jethow.* *Arne.*

ADDITIONS.

SARK, a ſmall iſland 2 miles long, was early conſiderable for the antient convent of St. Maglovius, a Britiſh chriſtian, who, flying with many others from the Pagan Saxons into Armorica, was made biſhop of Dol, and firſt planted Chriſtianity in theſe iſlands about A. D. 565. To this houſe t. Edw. III. a penſion was paid yearly out of the exchequer. The French ſeized and kept poſſeſſion of this iſland till the time of queen Mary; after which it remained uninhabited. Philip de Carteret, lord of St. Ouen, undertook to plant ſuch a colony in it as ſhould keep out the French, and his heirs held it of the crown by a ſmall acknowledgment. It is well watered, and produces more corn than its 300 inhabitants conſume, who are all tenants to the lord of St. Ouen. It is by its ſituation a very ſtrong place, inacceſſible, except in one or two places, where the aſcent for carriages is ſo ſteep, that Philip Carteret cut a way through the cliff underground in the dark for ſome way opening up inland, ſecured by a gate, and defended by cannon. This iſland and Alderney are under the ſame government with Guernſey. *Jethou* and *Arne* are not reckoned, being only conſiderable as ſheltering the road of Guernſey. The MS. hiſtory of Jerſey continued to 1585 carries back the Carteret family from 1584, when they ſettled in Sark, to the death of St. Ouen, a biſhop of Rouen in 677, and gives a direct ſucceſſion of them. Whatever credit is due to this hiſtory, it is certain the family figured in the hiſtory of Normandy. Renaud de Carteret is among the nobles and knights, who, under the comte d'Eu, accompanied Robert duke of Normandy to the Holy land[a]. Carteret is a lordſhip in Normandy, ſo called to this day, once belonging to this family, till loſt for their adherence to England at the revolution of that dutchy under king John; as on the other hand, divers Norman gentlemen forfeited their eſtate in theſe iſlands for transferring them all to France. Of this family ſir George was created baron Carteret of Hawnes in the county of Bedford by Charles II. His ſon and heir John ſucceeded 1714, in right of his mother, youngeſt daughter of John earl of Bath, to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville, which expired with his third ſon Robert ſecond viſcount and earl[b]. The barony was revived in Henry-Frederick, ſecond ſon of Thomas Thynne, ſecond viſcount Weymouth, by Louiſa Carteret, daughter of John earl Granville, next brother of the firſt marquis of Bath, who took the name of Carteret, and was created baron Carteret Jan. 30, 1784.

Mr. Vertue engraved 1725 a plate of 18 Gauliſh coins of ſilver gilt, found in this iſland 1719 in an earthen pot bound with an iron hoop. The firſt with the head of Jupiter, inſcribed on the reverſe CCCC, and under a horſeman P. CREPVSI, is a Roman denarius of the Crepuſian family: the reſt have a head circumſcribed ATEVLA: on the reverſe a horſe lifting up his head, over him an S, under him a pentagon or quatrefoil, the legend VLATOS. The 7th and 17th have the head helmeted, and the legend on the reverſe CATOLVCA. That theſe laſt are Gauliſh appears from what has been already obſerved on ſuch found in France[c].

[a] Du Moulin, Hiſt. de Normandie. [b] See before, vol. II. p. 54. [c] Introd. lxviii. note Q.

LIGA. ON the ſame coaſt lies the LIGA of Antoninus, which ſtill retains its name, and is called *Ligon*.

Ligon.

SIADÆ. Theſe 7 iſlands are called by Antoninus SIADÆ from their number, *Saith* ſignifying *ſeven* in Britiſh; and

Les Sept Iſles. the French now call them *Les Sept Iſles*. I take theſe *Siadæ* to be called corruptly *Hiadæ* [a] in Strabo, who ſays it is not quite a day's ſail from them to

BARSA. Britain. From the SIADÆ is 7 furlongs to BARSA, mentioned alſo by Antoninus, called by the French

Iſle de Bas. Baſepole. *Iſle de Bas*, by the Engliſh *Baſepole*. The Britans call a place of no great depth *Bas*; and ſeamen find on ſounding that the ſea is of no great depth here, ſcarce 7 or 8 fathoms; whereas along the reſt of the ſhore it is 12, 18, and 20, as may be ſeen in the charts. But between theſe iſlands and *Foy* in Cornwall mariners obſerve that the Britiſh ocean is

The greateſt depth of the Britiſh ſea. of a very great depth, and in the channel 116 fathoms.

I paſs hence to our own coaſts, and coaſting along by *Ideſton*, *Mouſhole*, *Longſhipps*, rather dangerous rocks than iſlands, at the extremity of Corn-

LISIA. wall, I ſee LISIA of Antoninus, now called by the neighbours *Lethoſow*; but by others the *Gulf*, or

Lethoſow. The Gulf. whirlpool, which is ſeen only at low water. I take this to be the *Liſſia* of the antients *; becauſe *Lis*, as I have been informed, has the ſame meaning among us. *Liſo* is to make a vaſt rumbling noiſe, ſuch as one hears in eddies; and here the tide, running both north and eaſt, daſhes with a great roaring, confined between Cornwall and the iſlands, called by Anto-

SIGDELES. ninus SIGDELES [b], by Sulpitius SILLINÆ [c], by Soli-

Silly. nus [d] SILVRAE, by the Engliſh *Silly*, by the Dutch

Sorlings. Siluræ. Heſperides. Caſſiterides. ſailors *Sorlings*, by the antient Greeks HESPERIDES and CASSITERIDES. Dionyſius Alexandrinus [e] calls them *Heſperides* from their weſtern ſituation in theſe lines:

αυ̃λαρ επ' ακριην
Ιρην ην ενεπουσι καρην εμεν Ευρωπειης
Νησες δ' Εσπεριδας, τοθι καστ̃ιτερoιο γενεθλη,
Αφνειοι ναιουσιν αγαυων παιδες Ιβηρων.

Next at the ſacred point
The head of Europe call'd, and at the iſles
Heſperides, the ſource of tin, inhabit
The manly offspring of the generous Spaniard.

Thus tranſlated by Priſcian [f]:

* *Sacrum promontorium.* *Sed* ſummam * *contra* Sacram *cognomine dicunt*
Quam caput Europæ, ſunt ſtanni pondere pleni
Heſperides, *populus tenuit quas fortis* Iberi.

Oſtrymnides. Theſe are alſo called *Oſtrymnides* [g] by Feſtus Avienus, in his Oræ Maritimæ [h], of which he has theſe lines, as in the Paris edition, and notes thereon:

In quo inſulæ ſeſe exerunt Oeſtrymides,
Laxè jacentes, & metallo divites
Stanni atque plumbi: multa vis hic gentis eſt,
Superbus animus, efficax ſolertia,
Negotiandi cura jugis omnibus
Noluſque cumbis † turbidum latè fretum
Et belluoſi gurgitem Oceani ſecant ‡;
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere
Facere morem ‡ *non abiete, ut uſus eſt,*
Curvant phaſello §: *ſed rei ad miraculum*
Navigia junctis ſemper aptant pellibus,
Corioque vaſtum ſæpe percurrunt ſalum.

The iſles *Oeſtrymnides* here rear their heads,
Scatter'd about, and rich in mineral veins
Of tin and lead. Here dwell a numerous race,
Haughty and active, all on trade intent,
Who in light ſkiffs the troubled channel plow,
And cut the boſom of the monſtrous ſea.
Theirs not the ſhips of pine, nor oars of fir,
As ſeamen uſe to ſteer the heavier bark;
Wondrous to tell, their ſkiffs of hides compos'd
With leather bottoms ſcour the briny deep.

Such veſſels as theſe were uſed in this ſea in the year 948. For I have read that ſome holy men were conveyed from Ireland to Cornwall in a *carabus* (elſewhere called a *caruca*) made of two hides and an half. Avienus ſubjoins this further account of theſe iſlands:

Tarteſſiſque in terminos Oeſtrymnidum
Negotiandi mos erat, Carthaginis
Etiam colonis——

Tarteſſians us'd and Carthage' ſons to trade,
Even in the borders of the Oeſtrymnides.

The reſt of the Greeks called theſe *Caſſiterides* from the tin, as Strabo [i] calls a place among the Drangi in Aſia CASSITEROS from the ſame, and Stephanus de urbibus from Dionyſius mentions an iſland in the Indian ſea called alſo CASSITERA from tin. I hardly dare to pronounce that MICTIS which Pliny [k] from Timæus ſays was ſix days ſail inwards from Britain, and produced white lead, was among theſe. I am aware, however, that the moſt learned Hermolaus Barbarus for *Mictim* read *Mitterim* in the MSS. and for *Mitterim*, *Cartiterim*. My authority for making theſe the long-ſought-for *Caſſiterides* is the mention of them by the antients, their ſituation and tin mines. "To the north oppoſite to the Artabri (ſays Stra-"bo [l]) which front the weſtern parts of Britain are "the iſlands called *Caſſiterides*, in ſome meaſure "under the ſame climate with Britain;" and elſe-where [m], "The ſea is wider between Spain and the "Caſſiterides than between the Caſſiterides and Bri-"tain." "The Caſſiterides (ſays Solinus [n]) front "the coaſt of Celtiberia." Diodorus Siculus [o] ſays, "Among the neareſt iſlands of the Iberian ocean "are thoſe called from their tin mines Caſſiterides:" Euſtathius [p], "The Caſſiterides are ten iſlands in a "cluſter towards the north." But as theſe iſlands of *Silly* are oppoſite to the Artabri, i. e. *Gallicia* in Spain, and exactly north of them, and ſeparated by a much wider ſea from Spain than from Britain, and are neareſt the Iberian ocean, and contiguous to the north, and the principal of them amount to no more

* by reverſing the letters *Silia*; as *Vindelis* is in ſome MSS. *Irrdelis*, and *Arica* in others *Iga*. MS. n. Gale.
† *Non uſque navibus*, notæ Pariſienſes. Lud. Nonnius reads *Nulliſque cymbis*.
‡ *Facere remos*, notæ Pariſ. *Acereve norunt*. Nonnius. § *Phaſelos*. Marianus Scotus.
[a] M. D'Anville corrects it *Huata*, and ſuppoſes it the iſland of *Houat*. Notice de l'anc. Gaule, p. 604.
[b] Sigdelis. MS. Idem. [c] II. p. 45. [d] c. 24. [e] c. 563. [f] l. 574—576.
[g] Ουεστρυμ—*Weſtern*. See *Oſtiones*, pref. to Cornwall, I. p. 1, and Vecturiones, Introd. p. cxlii. note F.
[h] [i] [k] V. 2. IV. 16, probably the *Ictis* of Diod. Sic. IV. p. 301. B. 77. See before, I. 173.
[l] II. 120. alſo III. p. 175. [m] III. p. 175. [n] c. 25. [o] V. c. 38.
[p] ad Dionyſii Periegeſin, l. 563.

than

than ten, viz. *St. Mary's, Annoth, Agnes, Sampſon, Silly, Breſar, Ruſco* or *Treſcaw, St. Helen's, St. Martin's, Arthur:* and which is the principal argument, their having mines of tin, which no other iſlands hereabouts have, and two ſmaller ones *Minanwitham* and *Minuiſiſand* ſeem to take their name from mines, I am more inclined to ſuppoſe theſe the CASSITERIDES than the *Azores*, which lie too far weſt, or *Ciſargan*, which lies nearer and almoſt cloſe to Spain, as Olivarius thinks, or even our iſland of Britain as Ortelius, ſince the Caſſiterides were many in number, and Dionyſius Alexandrinus after mentioning the Caſſiterides proceeds to Britain.

If any one ſhould deny theſe to be the Caſſiterides from their number, they being more than ten, let him count the *Hæbudæ* and *Orcades*; and if he finds the former neither more nor fewer than five, and the latter than thirty as Ptolemy ſets them down, he muſt look for them in ſome other place than where they really exiſt, and with all his ſearch I am ſure he will never find them by numbers. The truth is, we have no certain accounts from the antients of theſe at that time moſt diſtant parts and iſlands of the earth, any more than at preſent about the iſlands in the ſtrait of *Magellan* and the coaſt of *New Guinea*.

It is not at all to be wondered that Herodotus[q] ſhould be unacquainted with theſe iſlands; for he profeſſes himſelf to have no certain account of the extremities of Europe. And yet the firſt lead was brought from hence into Greece. Midacritus (ſays Pliny, B. VIII. chapter de rerum inventoribus) firſt brought lead from the iſland Caſſiteris. But let us hear Strabo's account of them in his third book towards the end[r]: "The Caſſiterides are ten iſlands "near each other, lying in the main ſea to the north-"ward of the port of the Artabri. One of them is "deſert, the reſt inhabited by men who wear black "garments and long coats reaching down to their "heels girt about their breaſts, and walking with "long ſtaves, reſembling the furies of tragedians[s]. "They live by cattle, and lead a roving life. They "have mines of tin and lead, which with hides they "exchange with merchants for earthen-ware, ſalt, "and braſs work. In antient times only the Phœ-"nicians went thither from Gades to trade, conceal-"ing this navigation from all other nations. But "the Romans, to diſcover the way to theſe ports, "following the maſter of one of their ſhips, the man "out of ſpite purpoſely run his ſhip aground, ex-"poſing thoſe who followed him to the ſame dan-"ger; but having the good fortune himſelf to eſcape, "had the loſs of his lading made up to him out of "the public treaſury. The Romans after frequent "attempts learnt the track. Publius Craſſus making "a voyage thither, and obſerving the mines were "of no great depth, and that the inhabitants were "of a peaceable diſpoſition, enjoyed their eaſe, and "applied themſelves to navigation, he made them "better acquainted with it, which they were deſirous "of, though there was a greater extent of ſea thither "than between that and Britain."

But to return to *Silly*. This name is given to near 145 iſlands covered with graſs or greeniſh moſs, beſides dreary rocks and innumerable crags, forming altogether a cluſter about eight leagues from the extremeſt point of Cornwall. Some of them yield plenty of corn, and all abound with rabbits, cranes, ſwans, herons, and ſea fowl. The largeſt is that called *St. Mary*'s, which has a caſtle and garriſon. "Theſe are the iſlands which a ſtormy channel of two "or three hours ſail divides from the coaſt of the "Danmonii, and whoſe inhabitants retain their an-"tient manners, deſpiſing markets and money, giv-"ing and receiving, and purchaſing what they want "rather by exchange than payment, are very reli-"gious, and both men and women pretend to a "knowledge of futurity," as Sōlinus Polyhiſtor informs us[t]. Euſtathius[u] from Strabo calls the inhabitants *Melanchlæni*, from their wearing black garments reaching down to their heels. They quit life (as the Sardinian believed) for the moſt part with ſatiety; for they throw themſelves from a rock into the ſea in a certain hope of a better life, which was undoubtedly the perſuaſion of the Britiſh Druids. To theſe iſlands the Romans uſed to baniſh criminals condemned to the mines. The emperor Maximus condemning Priſcillanus to death for heretical pravity, cauſed his followers Inſtantius, a Spaniſh biſhop, and Tiberianus, after confiſcating their goods, to be tranſported to the *inſulæ Syllinæ*[x]. And the emperor Marcus ſent one, who in Caſſius' rebellion had propheſied and uttered many things as by divine inſpiration, to this iſland according to the opinion of ſome, who for *Syria inſula*[y] read *Silia*, there being no iſland of the name of Syria known to geographers. Relegation or tranſportation to iſlands was a puniſhment of that time; and governors of provinces had power to exerciſe it, if they had iſlands under them[z]; if not, they wrote to the emperor that he might appoint an iſland for the criminal, nor was it lawful to remove and bury elſewhere the body of a perſon baniſhed to an iſland without the emperor's leave.

Scilly.

St. Mary's.

In the writers of the middle age we have no mention of theſe Silly iſlands, except that king Athelſtan ſubdued them, and at his return founded the church of St. Beriana or *Burien* in the extremeſt point of Britain to the weſt where he landed[a].

[q] III. 115. L'Archer ſuppoſed Herodotus meant the *Sorlingues*.
[r] III. p. 175.
[s] Compare Athenæus' deſcription of the Iberians, XII. c. 5. p. 523.
[t] c. 24.
[u] ad Dionyſ. Perieg. ubi ſupra.
[x] Sulpitius Severus ubi ſup.
[y] Syria is Homer's name for Syros, an iſland between Delos and Paros.
[z] Ulpian, B. VII. de Mathematicis.
[a] See Cornwall, I. 3. 15.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE *Gulph* is in the midway between Penzance and Scilly[a]. Whether Antoninus means the *Wolf*, a dangerous ledge of rocks here[b], or any portion of the Scilly iſlands, is uncertain. There are no appearances of an iſland in this channel at preſent[c].

"There be countid 140 iſlettes of SCILLY that "bear graſs, exceeding good paſture for cattle. St. "Mary iſle is a five miles in compaſs: it is a poor "town and a meatly ſtony pile, but the roofs of "the buildings in it be ſore defaced and worn. "The ground of this iſle beareth exceeding good "corn, inſomuch that if a man do but caſt corn where "hogs have routed it will come up. *Iniſcaw* longed "to Taviſtok, and there was a poor cell of the monks "of Taviſtok. Some call this *Treſcaw*: it is the "largeſt of the iſletts in compaſs ſix miles or more. "St. Martin's iſle. St. Agnes iſle, ſo called of a "chapel therein. This iſle was deſolated by this "chance in *hominum memoria*. The whole number "almoſt of five houſholds that were in this iſle came "to a marriage or a feaſt into St. Mary iſle, and going "home were all drowned. *Ratt* iſland. *St. Lides* "iſland, where in time paſt at her ſepulchre was "great ſuperſtition. There appear tokens in divers "of the iſles of habitations, now clean down. Gulls "and puffins be taken in divers of theſe iſlettes, and "plenty of conies be in diverſe of theſe iſlets. Diverſe "iſlets bear wild garlick. Few men be glad to in-"habit theſe iſlets for all the plenty for robbers by "the ſea that take their cattle of force. Theſe rob-"bers be Frenchmen and Spaniards. One Davers, "a gentleman of Wiltſhire, whoſe chief houſe is at "Daundeſey, and Whitington, a gentleman of Glou-"ceſterſhire, be owners of Scylly; but they have "ſcant 40 markes by yere of rents and commodites "of it. Scylley is a kenning; that is to ſaye about "a 20 miles from the very weſteſte pointe of Corn-"wall[d]."

St. Mary. *St. Mary*'s is the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands, three miles long and two wide. It contains 600 inhabitants, and its rents amount to about £300 a year.

Old town lies in the eaſt corner of a ſmall cove, now a parcel of thatched fiſher cots, with part of the walls of a caſtle, and a poor little pier in a round pool: at the weſt end of the cove the church and chapel houſe. Before this cove is a ſmall green iſland, on whoſe top is a crag of flat ſtones, placed ſide by ſide, and called *Karnleh* or the *group of flat rocks*. About a mile from Old town ſtands *New town*, where ſir Francis Godolphin built 1593 *Star Caſtle*, ſo called from the plan projecting in rays. Below it is *Mount Holles*, a round hillock, which ſeems to have had a keep on it. The ſhores are defended by lines and works of the 17th century. *Giant's Caſtle*, probably Daniſh, on a craggy promontory, is fortified with a double ditch and vallum, from whence Cornwall appears like an iſland, which accounts for the antients placing it among the Caſſiterides. Near this caſtle is a circle of ſtones (only nine large and ſome ſmaller remaining) on an area of one flat rock 172 feet diameter from north to ſouth, and 138 from eaſt to weſt[e]. In this iſland are a great many rock baſons half a mile north-eaſt from the Giant's Caſtle; a *Tolmen* near a hill ſo called, 40 feet in girt with one very regular baſon: another Tolmen is reduced to 50 feet girt with a little baſon. The Giant's Cave near Tolſhill is 4 feet and an half wide at the mouth, 13 feet and an half long, and 3 feet and an half high, covered from one end to the other with flat ſtones, and has a tumulus of rubbiſh on the top. The numerous barrows here and in the adjacent iſland are compoſed of ſmall ſtones, clay, and earth mixed together, covering a cavity of flat ſtones in the centre, and ſurrounded by a ring of large upright ſtones. In all that Dr. Borlaſe opened he found only black earth of a cadaverous ſmell, and no urns. There are two ſtone pillars in this iſland, one 10, the other 9 feet and a quarter high. On a rock of a promontory in Normandy tenement are cut certain furrows a foot wide as in Cornwall.

St. Agnes iſland, three miles from St. Mary's, is a well-cultivated fruitful little iſland of about 50 families, with a handſome lighthouſe, and in a plain ſtands a large ſtone 9 feet high, a ſtone barrow, and a cave. *Annet*, 200 fathom weſt, is a narrow ſlip moſtly rock. *Treſcaw* or *St. Nicholas*, not above half the ſize of St. Mary, has ruins of an abbey, of an old caſtle about the reign of Henry VIII. a fort or battery called Cornwallis', and a fortreſs called alſo after his name, and repaired 1740. St. *Helen*'s, called by Leland St. *Lydes* iſland, has the moſt antient church in theſe parts. *North Wethel* or *Arwothel* has ſeveral Druid monuments and barrows. *Tean* is not now inhabited, though formerly by Mr. Nance of Cornwall, who firſt introduced the making of kelp into theſe iſlands. St. *Martin*'s has many Druid monuments and great marks of cultivation, a little pier, and a round tower, erected 1683 by Mr. Ekins, who ſettled a colony here, which now amounts to 60 or 70 perſons, and enjoys the fineſt paſture. *Brehar* and *Samſon* are ſtill inhabited, and preſerve many Druid monuments. The *Eaſtern* iſlands, ſo called from their ſituation reſpecting the reſt, are inconſiderable: one of them is named *Arthur*. The number of inhabitants in all the iſlands are about 1000. The air is in general healthy, and they have few diſtempers except fevers and ſmall-pox. The black cattle and horſes are ſmall; ſheep and rabbits thrive exceedingly; no venomous creature is found here. The inhabitants are comely, hoſpitable, St. Agnes.

[a] Borlaſe's Scilly, p. 2.
[b] See before, I. 15.
[c] Borlaſe, pl. II. p. 20.
[d] Borl. 92.
[e] Lel. III. 6.

ſpeak very good Engliſh, and make great quantities of kelp. The ſoil is good for every ſort of grain but wheat.

Dr. Borlaſe thinks it highly probable, that there was a time when all theſe iſlands made but one; the higheſt headland of which, now called *Scilly*, might denominate it by ſome word in ſound like *Sylle*, written variouſly by the antients as well as later writers, *Sigdeles*, *Sillinæ*, *Silures*, *Sylley*, *Sulley*, *Scilly*, though without the c, q. d. *flat rocks dedicated to the Sun*, who was certainly a northern deity. Hence he naturally infers, that the antients included under the name of Caſſiterides the weſtern part of Cornwall, if it did not then join to it; for the quantity of tin found in the iſles is comparatively ſo little that it was rather derived from Cornwall; and thus Pliny's *Mictis* and Diodorus's *Ictis* will be the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands.

Scilly was early granted to Taviſtock abbey, and had an abbey or priory of its own in king John's time. The iſlands belonged to the county of Cornwall in the reign of Edward II. though not recited in the erection of it into a duchy. James I. granted them to ſir Francis Godolphin, to whoſe family, ſince ennobled, they owe much of their improvement. In eccleſiaſtical matters they are ſubject to the ſee of Exeter, as they were while that ſee continued in Cornwall. There is but one clergyman in all the iſlands, though proviſion has been made for a deacon or a ſchoolmaſter. The civil government is managed by a monthly meeting of twelve inhabitants, who compoſe diſputes by compromiſe, and overlook common immoralities, having no authority, laws, or penalties [f].

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was loſt on the *Gilſton* rock off St. Mary's October 22, 1707, and firſt buried in the ſand in *Porthelie* bay, whence he was ſoon removed to Weſtminſter abbey.

[f] Borlaſe.

Axantos. OPPOSITE to theſe on the coaſt of France, off the Oſiſſinii or Bretagne, lies Pliny's Axantos, *Uſhant.* which ſtill retains its name, and is called *Uſhant*, by Antoninus Vxantissena, in which ſingle word are Sena. two blended together, Vxantis and Sena. This laſt *Sayn* (or *Iſle des Saints*). Siambis. iſland lies lower down, and is now called *Sayn*[a], oppoſite to Breſt; in ſome copies Siambis[b], and by Pliny corruptly *Sounos*; round which, from eaſt to weſt for near 7 miles, run a number of rocks rather than iſlands. Of this take P. Mela's account[c]: "Sena in the Britiſh ſea, oppoſite to the coaſt of the "Oſiſſinii, is remarkable for the oracle of a Gauliſh "deity, whoſe prieſteſſes, 9 in number, are devoted "to perpetual virginity. The Gauls call them *Zenæ* "or *Lenæ* (for ſo we muſt read with Turnebus for Mariners call it the *Seam*. "*Gallicenæ*), and imagine them endued with ſingular "talents for raiſing ſtorms by their ſongs, changing "themſelves into what animals they pleaſe, healing "diſorders incurable to others, foreſeeing and fore-"telling futurity, &c." Below this lie other iſlands, called *Iſles aux Moutons* by *Pen mare*, or the *Horſe's head*, *Gleran* over againſt the antient *Blavia* (now *Blavet*[d]) *Grois*[e], and *Belliſle*, all which Pliny calls *Veneti inſulæ.* Veneticæ. Veneticæ, as lying oppoſite the *Veneti* of Leſſer Bretagne, who may perhaps take their name from Venna Caroli *Charles's fiſhery* in Helgardus. their being fiſhermen; for ſo *Venna* ſeems to mean in the antient language of Gaul. Strabo[f] ſuppoſes the Italian Veneti deſcended from theſe, and adds, that they were going to engage Cæſar at ſea, when he meditated his Britiſh expedition. Some call theſe Venetic iſlands Nesides, from Dionyſius Afer[g]; whereas in the Greek it is only Νησιαδων πορος, or *the Sound of the Iſles*. Of which Priſcian[h] after him has theſe lines:

Nec ſpatio diſtant Neſidum littora longe,
*In quibus uxores *Amnitum Bacchica ſacra*
Concelebrant hederæ foliis tectæque corymbis.
Non ſic Biſtonides Abſinthi ad flumina Thraces
Exertis celebrant clamoribus ειραφιωτην.

* *Samnitum.*

Nor diſtant far the ſhore of Neſides,
Where Amnite* wives the rites of Bacchus keep,
Bedeck'd with ivy leaves and ivy fruit.
Not ſo Biſtonian dames on Thracian ſtreams,
With loudeſt clamours hail'd the jovial God!

* Samnites

Thus alſo expreſſed by Feſtus Avienus:

Hinc ſpumoſus item ponti liquor explicat æſtum,
Et brevis è pelago vortex ſubit: hic chorus ingens
Fœminei cœtus pulchri colit Orgia Bacchi;
Producit noctem ludus facer: aera pulſant
Vocibus, & crebris latè ſola calcibus urgent.
Non ſic Abſynthi propè flumina Thraces, & almæ
Biſtonides, non quà celeri ruit agmine Ganges,
Indorum populi ſtata curant feſta Lyæi.

The foaming ſurge here wide beſpreads its froth,
And from the ſea the whirling eddies riſe.
Here the full female chorus duly hold
The orgies of the jolly God: all night
The ſacred paſtime laſts: the ſounding braſs,
The voice and bounding feet due meaſure keep.
Not ſo by Abſinthus' ſacred ſtream of Thrace
Biſtonian dames, or on ſwift Ganges' banks
The Indian people kept Lyæus' feaſts.

That *Belliſle* was among theſe *Neſſides* before mentioned is clear from Strabo's[i] authority, among other authors. For it lies off the mouth of the Loire, and Ptolemy places the Samnitæ on the oppoſite coaſt of Gaul. Strabo gives the following account of it: "They ſay there is a little iſland not far "out in the ocean, over againſt the mouth of the "Ligeris, inhabited by Samnite women, inſpired by "Bacchus, whom they worſhip by ceremonies and "ſacrifices. No man ever comes thither: but the "women come off in boats to enjoy their huſbands' "embraces, and then return to the iſland again. It "is alſo the cuſtom to take off the roof of the tem-"ple every year, and put on a new one the ſame "day before ſun-ſet, every woman bringing her load, "and ſhe who lets fall her load is preſently torn in "pieces by the reſt, who heaping up the mangled "limbs with ſhouts at the temple, do not leave off "till their furious tranſports ſubſide: and it always "happens that one of them lets fall her load, and "is thus torn to pieces." In this manner did the antient writers amuſe themſelves in compiling falſities and fables about the remote parts of the world. "The reports," adds our author, "about Ceres and "Proſerpine are more probable. For they ſay there "is an iſland near Britain, where theſe goddeſſes "are worſhipped in the ſame manner as in Samo-"thrace."

As Mela[k], who was himſelf a Spaniard, makes the Britiſh ſea extend to the coaſt of Spain, I might here mention *Normonſtier*, *L'Iſle de Dieu*, *L'Iſle du Rey*, iſlands remarkable for yielding ſea ſalt; but ſince the antient geographers ſay not a word about them, it is enough for me to ſet down their names.

The next iſland, now called *Oleron*, is celebrated *Oleron.* by Pliny[l] under the name of Uliarus, lying, as he Uliaris. ſays, in the bay of Aquitain at the mouth of the river Charonton, now *Charente*, having many privileges granted to it by the kings of England, then dukes of Aquitain. At that time it was ſo eminent for naval diſcipline and glory, that theſe ſeas were governed by laws made in this iſland, A. D. 1266, as the Mediterranean ſea formerly by the laws of Rhodes.

[a] *Sein*, miſnamed in the charts *Saints*. D'Anville.
[b] This is not in Antonine, but Pliny, where ſome copies read *Amnis*, others *Samnis*, whence D'Anville conjectures Strabo had his *Samnite* women, and not from an iſland at the mouth of the Loire; and Weſſeling ſuppoſes it the *Agnus* of the life of St. Marculfus, c. 3, now *Agne*. (Note on Ant. 509.)
[c] III. c. 6. [d] At the mouth of the river Blavet, on the coaſt of Brittany. D'Anville.
[e] *Gros* or *Grouais*. Id. [f] IV. 194, 195. [g] l. 570—576. [h] l. 585—589, edit. Ald.
[i] IV. 198. [k] Ubi ſupra. [l] IV. 19. Sidonius, VIII. ep. 6, calls it "inſula *Olarionenſis*." D'Anville.

NOTHING

NOTHING now remains, but that, after a ſafe paſſage among ſo many blind ſhallows of the ocean, and rough rocks of antiquity, as the antient ſeamen uſed to conſecrate to Neptune their tattered ſails, or a votive tablet, I ſhould in like manner dedicate to the Almighty ſome depoſit of venerable antiquity, which I now vow with the greateſt cheerfulneſs and gratitude, and will perform, God willing, in due time[a]. Meanwhile the reader will remember what conflicts I have ſuſtained in this work, with that envious and devouring enemy TIME, ſo well characterized by the Greek poet:

Αργαλεως φερεσαι πολιος χρονος, αλλα παρερπων,
Και φωνας κλεπτσαι φθεγγομενων μεροπων.
Και μη φαινομενος τας φαινομενας αφανιζει.
Και μη φαινομενας εις φανερον προφερει.

Old Time comes on with ſolemn pace, but ſlow,
Stealing away the voice of mortal men:
Unſeen himſelf, things ſeen away does do,
And things unſeen unfolds to open ken!

I conſider thoſe very true lines of Mimnermus as addreſſed to myſelf, and have always conſoled myſelf with them:

Την σαυτε φρενα τερπε, δυσηλεγεων δε πολιτων
Αλλος τις σε κακως, αλλος αμεινον ερει.

Amuſe thyſelf, and let the abuſive throng
Speak of thee as they will, or right or wrong.

[a] Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes he intends the hiſtory lecture which he founded at Oxford, and which ſtill ſubſiſts there.

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